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Composition

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IRISH COMPOSITION

BY THE

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

A SEQUEL TO "AIDS TO IRISH COMPOSITION."

SUITABLE FOR MIDDLE AND SENIOR GRADES,
INTERMEDIATE, AND FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.



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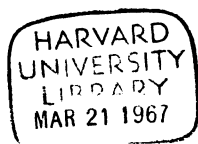
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PREFACE.

As a means of acquiring a new language, translation is now justly recognized to be of little value in the earlier stages. When, however, some progress has been made on "direct" lines, translation is valuable, as affording an excellent intellectual exercise, and as leading to a facility in the natural expression of ideas in both languages, by the gradual mastering of the modes of thought and expression peculiar to each. To attain these ends a carefully arranged course is essential; it must, however, be borne in mind that the "direct" method must be pursued *pari passu* with translation, if the best results are to be attained.

This book provides materials, of graded difficulty, for translation from English into Irish, suitable for students who have mastered the "Aids to Irish Composition." The *First Part* consists of parallel passages in Irish and English. The Irish passage should be carefully worked through, any difficulties that may present themselves being explained, as far as possible, in Irish. It should then be used as a basis for conversation. The first lesson has been developed in this way as a model: all the others should be treated similarly. When the Irish has been mastered, the parallel English passage (B) may be attempted. Assistance is given in the notes where any difficulties occur not easily overcome by a careful study of the Irish passage. The short English sentences (A) are mainly intended to direct attention

to peculiarly Irish methods of rendering phrases in everyday use. As some of the later exercises in Part I. are rather difficult, the whole of this part need not be worked through before attempting Part II., which contains additional passages in English of increasing difficulty, assistance being afforded in the earlier pieces by copious notes.

The Christian Brothers desire to tender their thanks to the following for their kindness in giving permission to use and translate extracts from their writings:—An t-*Ádair* *Peonar* *Ua* *Laoghaire*, *Canónaí*, *S.P.*; An t-*Ádair* *Pórpais* *Ua* *Quinnín*, *Máire* *Ní* *Cinnéire*, *Úna* *Ní* *Fairceallais*, *Tuá* *Amuza* (*Máire* *Ní* *Siúig*), *Conán* *Maol* (*Pórpais* *Ó* *Séagda*, *Lonn-uinn*), *Beirt* *Fear* (*Séamar* *Ó* *Dubháil*), *Fear* *Sur* *Finnbéil* (*Óiarmuio* *Ó* *Foglaí*), *Sruagad* *An* *Tobair* (*Pórpais* *Ó* *Séagda*, *Gleann* *Garb*), *Concubair* *Ó* *Dearmuina*, *Conall* *Cearnaí* (*F. U. Ó* *Conaill*), *An* *Fíle* (*Pórpais* *Ó* *Súilleabáin*), *Liagán* *Liamneac* (*Liam* *Ó* *Maolúomhais*), *Pórpais* *na* *Léime* (*Pórpais* *Ó* *Séagda*), *Tóirna* (*Taó* *Ó* *Donnada*), *Sceilt* *na* *Sceol* (*Seán* *Ua* *Ceallais*), *Pórpais* *Mac* *Suibne*, *Domnall* *Ó* *Sealbáin*, *Míceál* *Ó* *Raigallais*, *Seantún* (*Taó* *Ó* *Murcáda*), and *Míceál* *Bréatnaí*; also to the Gaelic League, the Managers of “*Banba*” and of the Irish Book Company for permission to make copious extracts from their publications.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE
1. An Sgiatán-leatair agus an ear—An t-Ádair peosar	1
2. Tríúr mac na báro-rcólóige	3
3. Obaire éruaid	5
4. Tríúr mac na báro-rcólóige (ar leanamhaint)	7
5. Inirtoir—úna ní fairdeallais	9
6. na Capaill fé úraoideact	10
7. An phríochán agus an éiríca—An t-Ádair peosar	12
8. An foghar—An t-Ádair páorais ó Duinnín	14
9. Saoráide gan ceann	16
10. An Ruó adair an úrúct—An t-Ádair páorais	18
11. buadail catóilicead 7 fear gan creideamh—Dul amuig	20
12. An fíadad—beirt fear	22
13. Sneadad—An t-Ádair páorais	24
14. An fíadad (ar leanamhaint)	26
15. beann éadair—máire ní éinnéire	28
16. An maóire agus an t-uan	30
17. Radarc ó úroiceas na Seoráige—beirt fear	32
18. muinntear St. Lawrence—máire ní éinnéire	34
19. móirín—Concubair ó Dearmhúna	36
20. naom páorais—Conán maol	37
21. Ar scoil—beirt fear	39
22. An fairsigead 7 an óighean—C. Ó Dearmhúna	41
23. Séona agus an fear Dub—An t-Ádair peosar	43
24. An t-amasán agus an Gallán—C. Ó Dearmhúna	45
25. Saob agus fear an úramais—An t-Ádair peosar	46
26. Duine de rna míleib—míleál ó Raíallais	48
27. Séona agus Seagán na Seoráige—An t-Ádair peosar	50
28. na “Seanna fíadaine”—Conán maol	52
29. muinntear éanamara—míleál breacnac	54
30. An Sprio—An t-Ádair peosar	56
31. Cailín fíoride Seorálad—páorais na léime	58
32. Caiteam an uiró—Conán maol	60
33. Séona agus Máire Searra—An t-Ádair peosar	62
34. Fontenoy—Conán maol	64
35. An Cupamín—An t-Ádair peosar	66
36. Aob mac Suibne—feargur rinnbéil	68
37. Eactra Rirteáiró—Conán maol	70
38. Úán Rúraige—An t-Ádair peosar	72

	PAGE
39. Aingeas ar iaracht—beirt fear	74
40. An t-Ádair na h-Éire—An t-Ádair Peasair	76
41. Bótar i h-Éire—Conán Maol	78
42. Na bíteamhaig—An t-Ádair Peasair	80
43. An t-Ádair Tiobóir Mairiú	82
44. Donnóad pleimeann—Seanóin	84
45. Na bharcaid—Orcar Eiréan	86
46. An imirce—Liagán Luaimneac	88
47. Carad an Róta—Fruagac an Tobair	90
48. Ar n-Oigheac—Páorais Mac Suibne	91
49. Gleann fé h-Éire	94
50. Lear ar Cáirde—Liagán Luaimneac	96
51. Ir mairg ná féadann noimír—An t-Ádair Peasair	98
52. Ádair bít Allmuir—Fearsur Finnbeil	100
53. An t-Éirí Mór—An t-Ádair Peasair	101
54. Oirde i Lonnóin—Conán Maol	103
55. Caimte agur Fíor—Doimnall ó Sealbán	106
56. Cao tá éall pompa?—An t-Ádair Peasair	108
57. An t-Éirí—Conán Maol	110
58. Comhárteac—Fruagac an Tobair	112
59. An hua-Éireac—An t-Ádair Peasair	114
60. Comhac—Conán Maol	116
61. Comhac báille—An t-Ádair Peasair	118
62. Comhoibruigac—Páorais ó Súilleabáin	120
63. Na sclábuirde—Páorais Mac Suibne	122
64. Ceirt na Talhán—Fruagac an Tobair	124
65. Barcad Aigne—An t-Ádair Peasair	126
66. An Cóirte Teinntreac—beirt fear	127
67. An fuil—Conall Cearnac	130
68. Oirdeac i n-Éirínn—Tóirne	131
69. Sinn féin, Sinn féin—Liagán Luaimneac	134
70. Cuiream le éile—Seagán ó Ceallais	136

PART II.

Additional Exercises	138
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PART III.

Grammatical Rules	189
Notes	223
Prepositions and other Particles	232

PART IV.

English-Irish Vocabulary	247
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“Σοό, ní h-éun mire. Féuc, ír luc mé,” ἀπρὰ ’n
ρηιὰτάν λεάταιη.

“Σὸς, νί λυέ·μῖρε,” ἀν·ρεῖρεαν. “Ἰέυε, ρῖνῖα
μο ὁά ρῖαῖάν. ἱρ·έυν μέ.”

Δη Μύνηδ.

Ան Ե-Աժարի Թարարի Առ Լաօճարի.

B

CEISTEANNA.

Ḫreacair riam ead? rciatán leatair? Cao é an méad atá ionnta? Cao leir go Ḫruil ead (rciatán leatair) veallraatad? Cao 'na taob go tucatar "rciatán leatair" air? Ciacá éan nó lué rciatán leatair? Cao é an tpiat a bíonn na h-ainmhithe reo ag foláatar bíó uóib féin?

Cao tubairt an rciatán leatair reo leir an gcéad ead? Cao é an rreagha tuc an ead air? Ar nít leir uil ó'n gcéad ead? Conur? Conur a ó'éirig leir uil ó'n tapna h-ead?

Cao é an ainm a tucatar ar rceal ve'n tpaḡar ro? Ḫruil fíor agat cé innir ar uúir é? Cé cuir gaothluinn air? Cá raió aerop 'na coinnuithe? Cao cuir go mbíot ré ag cúmad rcealta ve'n tpaḡar ro? Cao é an múinead ir cóir a baint ar an rceal ro?

Cao é an fóro ruo "boḡa"? An úráitceair boḡanna fé látar?

Cao é an ḫrig atá leir an abairt rin "óá rraing uo beit ar a boḡa aige," agur leir an aguirin rin "ad gan feall uo óéanath leo?"

CEISTEANNA GRAMAḪAḪA.

1. Caoé cáir an focail "leatair"? Caoé an t-ainmnead?
2. "ní tucaim." Caoé a ainm-rin? A inó?
3. "Ó'féad." Caoé a ainm-rin? Abair an céad pēarra iolra ve'n ainm-rin láirig? An ainm ḫriatara?
4. "Ceart." Caoé a inrcin-rin? Abair an geineathnad, ir cuir an talc roithe.
5. "Deirim." Dein gramathigeat air-rin. Abair iomlán na hainm-rin tair agur na hainm-rin tucainn.
6. "Oinig." Cao a tucann tú air rin? Caoé a cáir? Abair an t-ainmnead?
7. "Óá rraing." Caoé a ainm-rin? Conur doirir an cáir geineathnad.
8. "Óéanath." Dein gramathigeat ar an ḫpocal rin.

A.

1. Put that long white rod on the high chair, please. 2. Did you break that window, James? 3. Yes, sir, but I could not help it. 4. She was closing the big window as I came in. 5. He said he was tired and hungry, so I gave him sixpence. 6. I know those men well, but I do not admire them.

B.

A weasel once caught a bat. "Spare me this time, I implore you," said the bat. "I always kill birds," replied the weasel. The bat answered that he was not a bird but a mouse. The weasel having examined (4) him closely released him.

Soon after the bat was captured by another weasel. He implored the latter to release him. The weasel replied that he never let mice escape. "See, I am a bird, not a mouse. Look at my wings." "That's strange," said the weasel. "I thought at first you were a mouse; but you seem to be right, so I will release you."

2.—ΤΡΙÚΡ ΜΑC ΝΑ ΒÁΡΟ-SCOLÓIΓΕ.

Ἰὶ θεαρινάταιι ἀγ ἀρισσιρεστοιλ ναριαβ * αινμ
 αν βάρο-ρcolόγ. Ἰὶ τριύρι mac αιγε. Νί παιβ ραν
 νομαν τοιι ná τιαρι βειρε βα μὸ ρογλουμ (32) ná αν
 βάρο-ρcolόγ γ α θεαρινάταιι. Αγυρ ι σταοβ τριύρι
 mac να βάρο-ρcolόιγε ní παιβ éιννι ρέ φλαίτεαρ ná
 παιβ εολαρ αca αρι; αc αμθαφα Ἰὶ don τριι cειρτεαννα
 αμáιν γ νο cυαιὸ ὀίοβ ραν νο ρεíοτεαc.

Dubhadar go maḡairíḡ go uḡí an uḡḡan toirí cun
 ríor o'ḡaḡáil ar na tḡí neitib-reo 7 go maḡairíḡ go
 ruiḡ (125) ámaoir-teatoil ar uḡúir ac ná cuirríor
 ríor a nḡaol uo. Nuair a bíodar camall ó'n uḡíḡ,
 o'imḡíḡ an té ba ríne aca 7 uo cúairé ré uéin ámaoir-
 teatoil 7 o'ḡiaḡruiḡ ré ué an bḡaḡaḡ ré airmḡar
 uairó. "Cao o'ḡeaoḡá 'uéanaḡ uoḡ?" arḡ eirḡan.
 "O'inneorainn† ríeálda bḡeáḡḡa uoir," arḡ an rḡar
 eile. "Coinneócaḡ go ceann ríáite tu," arḡ eirḡan.
 1 ḡciorḡ camall eile táiríḡ an tarina mac, 7 o'ḡiaḡ-
 ruiḡ an uḡóḡḡaí é 1 n-aimḡirí. "Cao é (49) an tḡlḡḡe
 mairḡaḡna aḡá aḡaḡ?" arḡ eirḡan. "O'ḡeḡḡlḡrinn
 bó nó uo cḡúḡrinn," arḡ an rḡar eile. "Ní ḡáb-
 aḡaraiḡe rḡar eile," arḡ eirḡan, "ḡan go ceann ríáite
 go h-áirḡe." 1 ḡciorḡ camallín eile táiríḡ an uirne
 uéirḡeanaḡ, 7 o'ḡiaḡruiḡ an ríab buaḡaill aḡ aḡ-
 aḡaḡ uairó. "Cao ir ríoirí leaḡ 'uéanaḡ?" arḡ
 eirḡan. "Uo ḡearrḡrinn aḡmaḡ go mairḡ 7 uá mbaḡ
 ḡábḡaḡ, uéanḡrinn céaḡ aicillirḡeacḡ náḡ é," arḡ eirḡan
 ḡan cuimḡeanaḡ o'á ḡruiḡ.

Scéaluirḡeacḡ Cúḡḡe Muḡan.

The Notes (p. 223) give assistance in rendering the numbered passages in italics.

A.

1. Shall I ask Tom where he put them? 2. He
 told me he did not know when they went away. 3.
 If you had been here, he would not have done it.
 4. Is John taller than James? Yes, he is the tallest
 boy in the school. 5. I saw the boatmen raising the
 large heavy stone that was lying at the end of the
 strand. 6. Is that big boy the boatman's son? No.

B.

The Bard Scolog had three sons. There was nothing they did not know except three things, and they knew that their uncle had a knowledge of these. *They set out on a journey*¹ to learn these three things from him. *As they were on their way*² they met him. He asked them where they were going. The eldest having replied (4) that they were going to work, he asked him what was his trade. He answered that no one *who ever held a flail*³ could excel him. The uncle then asked the second what his trade was. He replied that no one who ever grasped an axe could fell a tree as rapidly as he. On his asking (4) the youngest what his trade was he replied that he had never seen a man who could shorten the night so excellently as himself. "How would you shorten the night?" asked the other. "I should tell a story," he replied, "and no one ever took my two brothers without taking me also." Thereupon the gentleman arranged with them. He gave a flail to one of them and told him to go to the barn. To another he gave an axe and told him to go to the wood to (80) cut down the great trees in it.

3.—OBΔΙR ĆRUΔIŲ.

Ćus ré mac an ní go bhuac na fairrige asur ċairbeán ré reana-ċairleán oo. "Anoir," ar' eirean leir, "cait gac don cloc ra ċairleán ran amac ra bfairrige asur bioo ran véanta asat le linn ghréine a dul ré" (65). Ćus ré a bótar air annroin. Oo ċrom mac an ní ar obair, ac bí na cloca greamuighe

o'á céile com daingean roin, náí féao ré don cloc
aca do bheir leir agus dá mbíod ré ag gabáil do go
oí inoiu ní beaó cloc ar an gcailleán aige. Suió
ré ríor annan ag maectnam do féin ar cao (56,8) baó
ceairt do a uéanam, agus níor b'fada suí táinig
ingean an trean-ní cuige. "Cao é seo atá ort," ar
ríre. "Óinnir ré ói cao a bí aige le uéanam. "Ó!
ní h-éinniú é rin," ar ríre. "Uéanrao-ra féin é."
Annroin eus rí biaó ir veoó do; eapraig amac rlaicín
omaioúeacta, buail buille oí ar an reana-cailleán,
agus fé ceann nóimic bí an * uile cloc ve i oíoin
puill. "Anoir," ar ríre, "ná h-innir oom' acair suí
míre do óein an obair rin suir."

A.

1. They were winnowing the wheat at mid-day
yesterday. 2. If I see him to-morrow I will ask him
for the book you want. 3. He became very angry
when I told him what you said. 4. Do you know the
man in the black suit? Yes, that is James O'Leary.
5. He is the best doctor in the city. 6. Let each one
do his best; he can do no more.

B.

"Now," said the king, "your work for to-
morrow will be to raise the stones out of the sea and
to erect the castle just as it was before." He went
to the edge of the sea, but could not perceive a single
stone so black was the water. He sat down on a
rock, and not long after that the princess came to him
and said, "What have you to do to-day?" On his
informing (4) her, she replied. "Do not grieve, I

* § 472 (11).

can perform that task." She then gave him food and drink. She *produced*¹ the little magic wand, struck the water of the sea with it, and *in an instant*² the old castle was *standing*³ just as it had been the previous day. Then she said to him, "For your life (9) do not tell my father that I accomplished the task for you, or that you have any knowledge *whatever*⁴ of me."

4.—TRÍÚR MAC NA BÁRÓ-SCOLÓIGE.

(Ar leanamhaint.)

Nuair a connacadar é ag triall ar an áit 'na maibadar, do rugadar ar uan; do mairbhúigeadar é 7 do cuimleadar a cuim foila o'á gconnaistib 7 o'á lámhaib 7 do gceimadar triú triom-géadgáin 7 reo (55) iad ag gabáil ar a céile. Connaic reirean iad, ac ní raib fíor aige cérb' iad, ámh. Do cáit ré é féin eatorpá ag véanamh eadargabála ac rin mar i r mó do lúineadar a céile, mar o'ead. Fé úeiread fuaire ré a rcaimhaint (89). "Cao i r fát leir an tpoio reo?" ar reirean. "Mar géal ar an scoill reo," ar an té ba fine oíob, "ac i r liom-ra í." "Ní leat," ar an tarna mac, "ac liom-ra." "Ní le h-éinne aguib í anoir," ar an triomad mac, "ó cátaoi ag oul cuige rin ac i r liom-ra í." "Conur i r leat-ra í?" ar reirean leir an té ba fine aca. "Mar," ar reirean, "o'fág m'adair a bfuil críon 7 glar oe'n coill agam" (57). "Agur conur i r leat-ra í mar rin?" ar reirean leir an tarna mac. "O'fág m'adair a bfuil cam 7 úeiread oe'n coill agam-ra." "Ac conur i r leat-ra í, ámh?" ar reirean leir an té ab óige aca. "Mar," ar reirean, "o'fág m'adair a bfuil fé éalamh

7 or a éionn agham-rá!" agh féadaint ruar go neam-
fuiréad ar an ádác. "Ó'inhíúic an t-áadác ias a oiríur
i noiaio éin éinn féadaint an raibadair oáiríuib leir ac
nóir éuiréadair oiréad ir rmiota gáiré arca ac (121)
ias éom mánla le reana-éac 'na fúiré i briaónuiré
an ghríoráig. "Ní féoiri liom-rá réiréad éadairib,"
air an t-áadác.

Scéaluiréadé Cúige Mumán.

A.

1. Connemara is a beautiful country. 2. It is I who went to Drogheda on St. Patrick's Day. 3. Throw that stone over the wall. 4. Get up! It is a quarter past eight o'clock. 5. There were about sixty persons present at the meeting. 6. He was lighting his pipe by the roadside when the car passed him. 7. I see something stirring in the grass. Is it a dog or a cat? 8. Cait was never in Kiltimagh until the other day.

B.

He called two servants and bade them go for* the soldiers *and have*¹ the three men seized. The soldiers set out in pursuit. The three men knew they were being *pursued by the soldiers*;² and after some time the eldest, looking back (4) said they were caught now (70). They saw a tree, and began a sham quarrel about it. The soldiers came on *the scene*,³ and inquired of the eldest why they were fighting. He replied that this was a tree his father had bequeathed to him. "How much of it did he bequeath you?" "All that was crooked and straight." "He left it entirely to you then." They asked the second how much had been bequeathed to

* § 613.

him. He said all that was young and old. They enquired of the third how much his father had bequeathed him. He said he had left him all that was under and over ground. "Then he left it all to you," said the soldiers. *They could not bring them to an agreement,*⁴ and returned home. The master asked them whether they had seen the three men. They replied that they had seen no one but three who were partitioning a tree. "Those were they," answered the master, "and you must go in pursuit of them again."

5.—111STOIR.

1r maic 1r cuimhín liom an lá bheadh do buaileamair
irteac 1 gcuiaic ag tualle ar lnuirtoir, an t-oileán 1r
luza o'ileánais áriann. Bí an fáirrege an-cúim ar
fas 7 na daéanna ag ríor-aéarpuagáó ar an uirce--ó
úibh go gorm 7 ó gorm go glar 7 arir gan móil go
uibh-gorm. Ní raibh veirir ar bít orainn 7 mar rin
oe, leigeamair amac na voruaganna le (cun) ruinnacá*
do gabáil (93); áct vár noóis, bíodar óri-éirionna
óúinn 7 ba beag an cairbe do sheagán ar í gabamair
oibh an lá roin. 1r cuimhín liom fóir cionnar mar do
cuadomair 1 veirir ar an ngeoinn é, an grian ag rcairt
orainn 7 ar na daoinibh do bí 'na fearraí ar an tmaic.

Níor b'fada uainn an áit 'na f'noéantar na cuiaicá
7 buaileamair ruar cum féacaint oiréa óá noéanah
(87). Bí cuiaic veir nua-gléarta ann ar aghaí na
griéine, an cairraic ag vuéluagáó ar fá n-a rolar.
Bí conablaic cuiaic nó óó ar leat-taibh ann 7 a lán
do fearn-cuiaicáibh óá noeirugáó.

Úna ní fáirceallais.

* r'agor éir.

† § 235.

‡ § 234.

A.

1. I asked him for the book and he gave it to me. 2. Do you like oranges? Yes, but I prefer apples. 3. He was driving the horse across that big pasture field. 4. I lived in Ardee when I was a boy. 5. Is that the book I lent you?

B.

Afterwards we spent the greater part of the day exploring the island, and examining the old churches, etc., to be found* there, and especially Grace O'Malley's castle, which is situated on a green terrace *overlooking*¹ the sea.

In the evening, when the sun *had set*² and its *last rays*³ were *lighting up*⁴ Dun Fearbhuidhe out opposite us, and the cloud-shadows fell on the sea east of the Cos, we journeyed back to Inishmaan. We reached the slip, just as the fishermen were putting out to sea for the night.

We were often on the southern island afterwards, but it is the first view of a place which *makes an impression on one's mind*.⁵

6.—na capaill ré òraoiòeaçt.

Nuair a b'í na fearaí mbliaðna iméigíte, tubairte an bhaimín le loicán lá, "Caiteó mé iméaíte uait; abair leir na comuifanaib go noeaíar amú agus go gcaiteó tú uil ar mo loic. Nuair a maíó tú ar riuabál, tabair aíaró ar éairleán an fácaí agus iair reirbír air. Fiafnoíó ré óioi cao ir féioir leat a óéanaí. Abair leir: 'Níó ar bit ó'áí noéarína fearí maí.' 'Sé an maígaó a óéanaró ré leat náí oo

* § 571.

† § 237.

coitnom féin o'óir buíde a tadbairt tuit má beineann
 tú gac níó dá* n-omóccasó ré tuit arí fead leat-
 bliadóna. Réiortis leir arí an gcoingill rin. Ad
 véarfaid ré leat muia bréadair gac don juo vo
 véanaí gó mbairfeair an ceann oíot. Abair leir gó
 bfuilir rárta. Bior-ra i gcairleán an fácais agur
 cuirfeair a cuio capall ré úiaoiúeacó agur ní
 féadann éinne iao vo tadbairt amac ar an rtabla ó
 rin. 'Sé an céad juo a úiairfaid ré oíot ná† na
 capall vo tadbairt amac cun veoc a beic sca. Beao-
 ra taob irisís ve'n nooir; tiomáin amac mé agur
 leairfaid gac don capall ra rtabla me.

A.

1. Ask him if that tall man is the president.
 2. He was doing it for the express purpose of making
 you angry. 3. When the house was built, they did
 not go to live in it for some months. 4. Will you
 sometimes think of me when I am far away? 5.
 That is all I have to say. 6. Is that the man to
 whom you were speaking yesterday?

B.

On the following morning Lorcan enquired
 amongst the neighbours if they had seen the foal;
 but no one had (5). "He has gone astray," said
 Lorcan, "and I must go in search of him." Then
 he set out and *went in the direction of*¹ the castle.
 When he had come as far as the castle, he saw the
 giant, and asked *to be taken into his service*.² "I
 will make a bargain with you," said the giant. "If
 you can perform everything I shall *enjoin*³ you
 during (106) six months, I will give you your weight
 in gold, but if you fail, you shall lose your head."

* § 237.

† Gr., page 307.

"I am satisfied," said Lorcan. "Go into the stable and lead my horses to the lake in front of the castle, and allow them to drink." Lorcan drove out his own foal, and all the horses in the stable followed him.

7.—AN PRIÓCÁN AGUS AN CRÚSCA.

Bí raímhao bhoctalaí tiriun ann. Bí an talamh 'na balc (40), an féur 'na ínuir, an itir 'na ceo, an ghrian ag ríolraí na gcraon agus "an príócán ag cur a teangán amach" le neart gealaín agus bhoctail. Bí don príócán amáin ag gluaireadís trí an rpreir agus é i poctail tuitim cum tailm le cairt. Conaís ré cniúrcá ar éad bótáil. Siúo (55) anuas é féuchaint an maib uirge ra cniúrcá. Bí rcrugál caol ar an gcniúrcá. O'féuc an príócán ríor ann. Conaís ré an t-uirge tíor ad bí an rcrugál nó caol agus ní féadfaí ré a ceann vo cur ríor. Cuir ré cum an cniúrcá vo leagaí ad ní féadfaí ré fillaí ná feacaí 'baint ar. Bí ré i gcraon-cár. Ba éruas an rgeal é. É i noeire an anma le cairt agus an t-uirge anrúo or cómair a íul * oá bfeadaí ré teadís air. O'féuc ré 'na timpal. Bí gairbéal leatá ar an mbótáil. O'iméir an príócán agus éiom ré ar na cloicíní beaga vo ríocaí agus vo éadair leir 'na gób agus vo éadair irtead ra cniúrcá. Níor b'fada gur éadair an t-uirge ainíor agus gur (5) ól ré a dóitín.

An Múinead.

"Ir cuma nó muc uine gan reir."

"An t-é ná fuil láirín ní foláirín nó beir glia."

An t-Adair Peadair.

* § 49.

A.

1. He was urging me to do it. 2. I shall have to go for the money to-morrow evening. 3. I don't know whether that is a mill or not. 4. Don't go to-night if you wish to have your work properly done. 5. No sooner did he see us than he ran off as fast as he could.

B.

One very hot day in summer, a crow came to a pond to* get a drink of water. But the weather was very hot and the pond was dried up. The poor crow was parched with thirst, but he could not get water anywhere. At last he espied a water-jug some distance away, and *flew to it with all speed.*¹ He saw there was water in it, but the neck of the jug was so narrow that he could not get his head in, *and so he was unable*² to drink the water. He then tried to upset the pitcher but it was too heavy for him. What was he to do? There was the water a few inches away, yet he could not reach it though he was dying of thirst. *It was a terrible predicament.*³ He went away a short distance from the jug, and then came back. Then he noticed a small heap of gravel. Instantly he set to work, carrying the pebbles in his beak and dropping them into the pitcher. At last the water rose to the neck of the pitcher, and he was able to quench his thirst.

* § 569.

8.—AN FÓGHMAR.

Ó luġnara ɣo Samain ir ead* áirniġteari an fógmar i néirunn. Bíonn mí na luġnara bhoctallač ɣo leor, aɣur fágann a lán oe muinnctir na ɣcačmač a mbaike, aɣur téiġeann riao coir fairrige i n-áit éiġin, aɣur fanaiso annpain ar fead mí, nó mari rin.

Ní bíonn don nio le véanaím aca coir fairrige, ačt aɣ tabairt aipe o'á pláinte. Bíonn riao aɣ rnaím 'ran bfairrige aɣur aɣ báoóimeadč aɣur aɣ iarcaimeadč aɣur aɣ aerioeacč ar na hailletib ɣac lá 'ran treacč-main, aɣur bíonn ceol ir cleapaoeacč ir-oióče aca.

'San bfógmar ir ead bainteari an t-arbair aɣur oeintari rčacaióe † oe, aɣur buailteari é, aɣur cuiri-teari ɣo očí an marɣad é.

Ir minic, ámtac, a čagann an uain fliuč, ɣaočmar, aɣur lobann an t-arbair ar an ocalaim, i otreo nac fėioir é baint i n-am, aɣur čagann ouibeacčan ar na ppičaióib, i otreo ɣo millteari cuio móri oioč, ɣo mórimóri le hair na fairrige, mari a bfuil na oaoine ar beaɣán calaim.

Ir móri an triuag oaoine bočta o'á raɣar i ɣcomair ‡ an ġeimriú nuair a meacann na ppičaióe, † nó an coirce oirča. Ir teann a čruioeann an t-ocmar leo ɣo očagann an fógmar airir oirča.

Ir doibinn beir aɣ riubal trió an čir lá fógmar aɣur an ġruan aɣ čaitneam ɣo lonnpac, aɣur na páirceanna buio le harbair, aɣur rir o'á baint ir mná o'á čeanɣailt; ɣac aoinne ɣo račmač aɣ čruinnuɣad oódbair lóin i ɣcomair ‡ an ġeimriú.

An t-áčairi páorais ua Duinnin.

* § 214.

† ióe = i.

‡ i ɣoóir.

A.

1. The Shannon is wider than the Moy. 2. I am afraid to-morrow will be wet. God forbid! 3. Eoin Mac Giolla Brighde had fourteen horses to sell at the fair of Gort last Tuesday. 4. Come back soon, or we shall be lonely. 5. Be quiet now, Sighle, or you will repent it. 6. I think you are not right in what you say about Ireland. 7. That is the man whose house was burnt. 8. He told me not to stir until he returned.

B.

In Ireland we reckon summer from the first of May till the first of August. The days *increase in length*¹ till St. John's day (24th June); from that *onward*² they shorten again. At mid-summer the days are so long that there is scarcely any darkness, though the sun sets for a short time.

Throughout the summer, the *heat of the sun increases*,³ and it is not unusual *to have the weather oppressively warm*⁴ in July. But the month of May is always mild and agreeable.

In summer, the dew lies heavy and glistening on the grass in the mornings, and it is pleasant *as well as*⁵ healthful to walk through the smooth meadows, while the dew is thick upon them. It is delightful to listen to the birds carolling on the tree-branches.

But at midday, and *onwards*² till four or five o'clock, the heat is often so great *as to make*⁶ walking difficult. Even* the cows run from the heat, and lie quietly at rest in the shade of the trees.

The meadows are beautifully luxuriant, and in some

* § 433.

places they are being mown with scythes or mowing machines. The country-folk are everywhere actively engaged working at the hay, tossing and spreading it in order to dry it.

9.—**ḡADADIOE ḡAN CEANN.**

Ṫáinis fé cun reannuine bíod̃ d̃ḡ uéanaṁ pigíni
 7 a leit̃eíoi. Do cúad̃ó fé le ceir̃o cúige. 1 ḡcionn
 tréim̃re cúad̃ó an m̃árla amad̃ ḡo m̃aib̃ an bañb̃ ba
 b̃reag̃ta o'á m̃aib̃ d̃ḡ éinne m̃am̃ d̃ḡ méire na cat̃ar̃ad̃
 ro m̃ar̃ a m̃aib̃ an b̃eirt̃ cun com̃nuíod̃e 7 ḡur̃ m̃óir̃ ab'
 f̃iú uul̃ 7 é f̃eic̃r̃int. Cúad̃ó an buac̃aill̃ 7 a m̃áig̃ir̃tir̃
 fé uéin na muice 'ran oíod̃e 7 b̃ail̃ig̃eas̃ar̃ leo ḡo
 bailead̃ í. Lá ar̃ na b̃áiread̃ f̃uar̃tar̃ ḡo m̃aib̃ an
 bañb̃ im̃t̃ig̃te ḡan bié a túair̃ir̃ce.* 'Sé an com̃air̃le
 f̃uar̃ir̃ an méire ná b̃air̃ile lán o'air̃geas̃ oo cúir̃ ran
 áit m̃ar̃ a mbíod̃ an bañb̃ 'á t̃ear̃b̃aint̃, poll̃ oo cúir̃
 learm̃uig̃ ué 7 pic leac̃ta 7 tar̃m̃ad̃ m̃ear̃c̃ta ar̃ f̃uar̃io
 a céile ioir̃ an b̃air̃ile 7 an páil̃ 1 r̃lig̃e éig̃in ná
 tab̃ar̃f̃ad̃ an biéam̃nac̃ fé ñoeaia é, t̃ieo ir̃ ḡo
 ot̃ioct̃ad̃ ar̃ir̃ 7 ḡo mb̃ear̃f̃aí ar̃ir̃. ḡab̃ an buac̃aill̃
 an bótar̃ ar̃ir̃. Cúad̃ó fé ab̃aile 7 o'inñir̃ ḡad̃ éinñiód̃
 m̃ar̃ bí o'á m̃áig̃ir̃tir̃. b'f̃ur̃air̃te an oíod̃-f̃eol̃ad̃
 'cúir̃ ar̃ir̃, oá liat̃ac̃t̃ † a bí fé, m̃ar̃ bíonñ an uúil̃ 1
 noiaíod̃ na cat̃uig̃te, o'im̃t̃ig̃eas̃ar̃ ar̃aon ar̃ir̃ 1 l̃ár̃ na
 h-oíod̃e. Nuair̃ a t̃ánḡas̃ar̃ ḡo ot̃í an páil̃, ir̃tead̃
 leir̃ an reannuine 7 nuair̃ oo léim̃ fé uéin an b̃air̃ile
 cá m̃ag̃ad̃ fé ac̃ ḡo c̃iom̃án 1 ñouib̃eas̃án an tar̃m̃ad̃ 7
 na pice 7 nuair̃ a túḡ fé iair̃m̃ac̃t̃ fé f̃éim̃ oo t̃ar̃m̃ac̃
 ar̃, ir̃ am̃l̃aíod̃ (17) cúad̃ó fé níor̃ uoim̃ne 7 níor̃ uoim̃ne.

* ḡan t̃árc̃ ná túair̃ir̃ce ar̃ir̃.

† Gr., page 168.

Níorb' fada go nveaíadú an tarruad 7 an píc ircead
 'na béal 7 riar ríor a ríóinaí 7 vo íluis ré (71) i
 gcionn camail 7 an buacail d' fécáinte ari 7 ná
 féadfaí cabair coire ná láime 'tadairt vo. Dubairt
 reirean leir féin annan go bfuigí amad cé bí ann,
 nuair a éicfaí an máisean. "Ac tá a ríor d'gam-ra
 cao a véanfaí," ari eirean, d' baite an éinn o'a
 máigirir. Lá ari na báiread fuairear an fear fuaire
 marb, ac ní féadair éinne cé ro' oíob (30) nó cao ar
 é, nó ná raib ríor, fadail ná reirint ari a éeann, 7
 bí fad éinne d' véanaí iongnadú de'n mbiteamnad
 ná ríis a éeann leir d' véanaí na faduireadta.

Scéaluiread Cúige Mumán.

A.

1. I saw him take it and put it in his pocket.
 2. If that were not the best book, would you take
 it? 3. Tell the girl not to shut the door. 4. These
 books are sold at sixpence each. 5. I could not help
 laughing when I saw the plight they were in. 6. The
 wind is south-west ; we shall soon have rain.

B.

He went to work with a man who made spinning-
 wheels, and it was not long till the apprentice was
 better than the master. The mayor's house was
 close at hand, and sheep belonging to him used to
 come outside the wheel-maker's door. He and his
 apprentice went out one day, seized the sheep and
 killed them. The mayor knew that someone was
 stealing his sheep. He had a treasure-house, and he
 left its door open one night while he and three servants
 concealed themselves to see if anyone would go in.

The apprentice and his master went in, and carried off a bag of gold, without the mayor's seeing (4) them ; but the following morning he discovered that the gold had disappeared. He stationed his dog at the door that night, but the apprentice got in without being perceived (4) by the dog. The next morning the mayor came to the house and found that more of the gold had disappeared. He had only one more plan left. He went and placed a vessel full of tar in the house, and closed the door, leaving a small aperture to* enter by. The apprentice found out that the tar was inside so he asked his master to go in that night. The master, fearing (4) lest the apprentice would leave him if he did not do as he was asked, went in. The house was in darkness and he did not see the vessel of tar ; he stepped on the tar and sank into it. Thereupon the apprentice entered, and saw his master stuck fast in the tar. He was unable to pull him out, so that he was smothered in it. The apprentice could devise no plan then but to cut off his master's head, leaving the trunk in the house. He carried off the head and buried it. When the mayor came to his treasury next morning he saw the headless trunk, but he could not *identify it*.¹

10.—AN RUO ADÉIR AN DRÚCT.

Ír amlaio a tuirim im' bhaontaib beaga ó'n rpeir,
 aḡur luigim go ciuin, rocair ar an bfeáir. Flucáim
 é, aḡur cuirim oac glar air. Bím aḡ tuirim liom ar
 fead na hoioce go léir, nuair ná bíonn néalta 'ran

* § 565.

ῥπέιρ, ἄγυρ ἱρ μοῦ ἅρ μαιριν ἅ ḃim le ῥḃḃḃḃḃ ἅρ na ḃḃḃḃḃḃ ἄγυρ ἅρ ἅρ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἄγυρ ἅρ ἅρ ḃῥῃḃḃ ῥḃḃḃḃ.

ἱρ ḃῥῃḃḃ, ḃḡḡ ἅ ḃim ῥḃ ḡḡḃḃḃ na mbuaḡḃḃḃḃ. ἄγυρ ἱḃḡ ἄḡ ῥiubḃḃ ḃḃḃḡ ḡḡ μοῦ ḡḡḃḃ ῥῃḃ. ἱρ ḃῥῃḃḃ ḃim, buḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ ḡḃḃḃ ḡῥῃḡḡḡḡḡ ἄḡ ῥiubḃḃ ḡḡḡ ἅρ μαιριν, ἄγυρ nḃ ḡḃḃḃḡ ḡḡ ḃḡḡ eḃḡḃḃ ḡḡ ḃῃḡ ἅρ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḃḃḃ ῥῃḃ ḡῃ.

ἱρ ḃḃḃḃḃḃ ἱρ μαιḡ ḃim ḡῃ ḡḡḡḃḃ ḃῥ ἅρ ḃῥῃḃḃ ῥḃḃḃ ἅρ ἅρ ḡḡḃḃḃḃ. ḃim ḡḡḃḃ ḡ ḃῃḡ ἱ n-ḃḡḡ ḡḡḃḃ ḃḃḃḃ ἱ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Μḃḃ ἅ mbῃḃḃḃḃ nḃḡ nḃ ḃῃḃḃ ῥῃḃḃ nḃ ḡῃḃḃḃ ἄḡḃḃ ῥḃḃ ḡῥḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ, ἄγυρ nḃ ḃῃḃḃ na ḡḡḃḡḡḡ nḃ na ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḃḃ ἱρ ḃḡḡḡ ῥḃḃḃ. ἱρ ḃῥῃḃḃ ῥῃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ ἅ ḃḡḡḡ ἅρ ḡḡḡḃḃḃ ḡḡḡ.

Ḃḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἅρ ḡḡḡḃḃ ḃῃḃ ḡῃ ἱ ḡḡḃ ἅρ ḃῃḡ, ἄγυρ ḡῃḃḃḃ ḡῃḡ ḡῃḡḡ (90, 91) ḡḃḃ n-ḃḡḡ ḡḡḃḃḃ ἱḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Μḃ ḃḡḡḡ ḡḡ ἱḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἄγυρ ῃḡḡḡ (116) ḡḡ μοῦ ḡḃḡ ḃḡḡ ḡḃḃḃḃḃ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ,* ḃῃḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḃḃ ἅρ na ḃḃḃḃḃḃ. ḃῃḡḡ nῃḡḡ ἄḡḃ ῥiubḃḃ ḡḡḡ, ἄγυρ ἱρ ḡῃḡḡ, ḡḡḡḡḃḃ ḃῃḡḡ ῥḃḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḃḃ.

Ḃḡ ḡḡḃḃḃ ḡḃ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

A.

1. I did not expect to see you to-day. 2. These are the candlesticks I was asking the price of. 3. Have you as many books as your brother? 4. The house was being knocked down as I passed. 5. Which do you prefer, the south wind or the west?

B.

Spring has always been reckoned in Ireland from St. Brigid's day (1st February) till May-day. A considerable portion of spring is cold, wet and stormy, especially of *late years*,¹ and sunny days rarely come till May overtakes us.

* § 24.

† § 186.

When the spring arrives, *one can*² feel it in the air. *It brings mild and agreeable weather with it.*³ Blossoms come on the trees which are sprouting *vigorously.*⁴ The grass begins to grow and the air becomes warmer and milder.

Soon the fields are covered with fragrant and brilliant flowers, and the woods and thickets are green and beautiful. *The birds sing gaily*⁵ on the bushes ; and *are busy*⁶ building their nests. At the end of Spring, the cuckoo *suddenly comes*⁷ to us. She arrives from across the sea, and it is pleasant to hear her song through the country.

In spring the farmers begin to cultivate the land, and to sow seed, whilst everyone is busily engaged from morning till night. *How pleasant it is*⁸ to watch the young lambs gambolling in the fields, or running after their dams, bleating. *And pleasanter still to watch*⁹ the flocks of young birds *amusing themselves by flying*¹⁰ from branch to branch or swimming gently and smoothly on the surface of the water, with nothing in the wide world to trouble them.

11.—buaćaill caoiiceac agus fear gan creiream.

Ní fada ó b'í buaćaill beag caoiiceac ar an
tuaisne agus b'í ó b'purrel go namúr. B'í ríróuig-
teoir ríóile ra cáiríte céanna. Fear gan creiream
eo b'ead é. Nuair a b'í an tuaisne ag gabáil tar
easlaí eo bain an buaćaill a cáirín dá céann go
hupnamac ag beannuagad do'n naom-šacraimint. B'í
an ríróuigíteoir ag léigead páirpéir go uí reo, ac

nuair a thug ré ré nbearta uiriam an buacalla do'n eaglais do éirí ré gáire ar aghur do labhair ré: "Ír dóca suir Catoilicead éú, a éaria," ar reirlean leir an mbuacall. "Ír ead, a éuin' uairail," ar' an buacall, "aghur ír gearrú go nglacraib mé mo éeao Comaoim. Tá an Teagarz Criorraib nác móir ve glan-meabhair agham anoir." "Cao a múineann ré rin uir?" "Rúin-uiaim na éirioim." "Cao 'iao na Rúin-uiaim ro? Táio riao iméigte ar mo éeann fad ó, aghur beir an rceal éeaoa aghat-ra i gcionn tamail." "Go veimín, ní beir, a éuin' uairail, le congnaim Dé, ní leograib mé ar mo éeann go veo Rúin-uiaim na Tríonoire ró-uaomta nó don éeann eile aca." "Cao a éialluigeann an Tríonóio ró-uaomta?" "Don Dia amáin i uirí Peairanaib, a éuin' uairail." "An uirigeann tú é rin, a éaria?" "Ní éirigimío Rúin-uiaim go mbeimío ar neam, cé go bfuil orainn é éirioeamaint."

Oul Amuza.

A.

1. He pointed his finger at them as a sign of scorn. 2. Do you notice how cold the weather is to-day. 3. The sooner he goes home the better. 4. He could not catch the apple when she threw it to him. 5. Fionn lifted the full of his two hands of water out of the spring, but he spilled it on the ground before he reached Diarmaid. 6. Necessity knows no law.

B.

"I believe only what (58) I understand," said the gentleman. "Well, sir," rejoined the boy, "if you believe only what you understand, tell me this. How can you move your finger when *you will*?"¹

7 50 mbeaó maóaric bpeáð ađainn-ne ar an bfiadaó
 ó'n 5cnoc, aó vo bí a málaipic o'fuaaric fé. Féaríanaó
 anuar ó rna cnocaió a b'eaó an buacaili úo, 7 ip ar
 na cnocaió cúg fé ađaió aipir. Siúo ó óear é. Cuir
 fé an aóa anonn oe 7 ipceáó leip i láip poipaió an
 5uiric buioe ađ bun na 5cnoc. Cúg na 5aóaiipiaó
 ar an 5earipiaó vo leanaíaint, aó ba beađ an
 maítear oóib é. Vo féio an aóaric, 7 an méio aca vo
 cúaió ear aóainn anonn o'filleaaric anall 'na 5ceann
 7 'na 5ceann (40) 7 baó oóig leat le féaóaint oipá 5o
 maib róip náipie oipá fé maó ip 5up rcaoileaaric uata
 an 5earipiaó.

Beipic Féar.

A.

1. I thought a few weeks ago the work would have to be abandoned. 2. Take care lest the dog bite you. 3. Do not conceal anything from me in future. 4. This is the book I was speaking of the other day: I have just sent for it. 5. Don't trust that man or you will suffer for it.

B.

We did not care to go along the road, not knowing (4) *whom we might chance to meet*.¹ We thought it better that none of the other pupils should see us. The day had been excessively warm, and we knew that the Gaddagh would be much lower than it had been in the morning. Entering (113) James O'Shea's* meadow we *crossed the ford*² at the foot of the cliff. *We did not lose much time in*³ going (eastward) along the lane, until we *made out*⁴ the bush in which we had left our shoes and books (39). Alas! there were neither shoes nor books *there*.⁵ Affairs were bad enough for *those who had lost their*

books,⁶ but those who had lost their shoes *were in a sad plight*.⁷ Some of us began to cry, "*I should not dare go home*"⁸ to-night without my shoes," said John "But if you were to *cry your eyes out*"⁹ what would you have *by it*"¹⁰ in the long run?"¹¹ said another.

"I know very well what I shall get as a result of to-day," said I, "a whipping from my father and a scolding from my mother. But *look here*,"¹² how do we know but that someone has taken (17) the shoes and books and hidden them somewhere else purposely to give us a fright. Let us search both fences of the lane." We did so, but had our labour for nothing.

13.—SNEACHTAÓ.

Tá ré ag cátaó rneac̃taíó. Féac̃ na luib̃óga mar̃ tuiteann ríao 'n-a míltib̃ (40) go b̃reá̃, bog̃, úr̃. Nac̃ ciuiñ a éag̃ann ríao i ñoiaíó a céile; nac̃ b̃reá̃ g̃léi-geal̃ an r̃nar̃ atá oir̃ta. Ac̃t 'n-a óiaíó r̃iñ ír uile, tá an r̃péir̃ go léir̃ uoir̃ta leó.

Féac̃ mar̃ leag̃ann ríao ar̃ otúir̃, ír mar̃ veintar̃ uir̃ce óiõb̃, agur̃ mar̃ íúg̃ann an talam̃ an t-uir̃ce r̃iñ. Ac̃ reo i ñoiaíó a céile íao, i ot̃reo go b̃fuil̃ b̃rat̃ b̃án ar̃ an ot̃alam̃ uat̃a, agur̃ ír g̃eárr̃ go mbeir̃ó an r̃neac̃taó t̃rioig̃ ar̃ doir̃ve * ar̃ an ot̃alam̃. Agur̃ beir̃ó ré níor̃ doir̃ve fórr̃ ar̃ éaõb̃ na r̃iona ve'ñ élaíoe.

Táio na bóit̃re ar̃ f̃ao lán ve, agur̃ ír veac̃air̃ r̃uib̃al̃ oir̃ta. Mo t̃riuag̃-r̃a na héiñ bõc̃ta, cá b̃fuig̃t̃ó ríao biaíó ír foit̃iñ go leag̃f̃aíó an r̃neac̃taó?

Na c̃riaob̃ac̃a i ñ-ar̃† g̃nát̃ leo uul̃ cum̃ r̃uaiñ, féac̃ mar̃ a b̃fuil̃ ríao clúuig̃t̃e ré íneac̃taó, agur̃ an r̃ioc̃ ṽ'á iug̃niũg̃aó éana f̃éiñ.

* § 618 (b).

† § 542.

Cao a úéanfaid na caoiuig ar na cnocaid gan réar,
gan lón, gan ionas cun ‡ luighe aca? Cao a úéanfaid
na ba 'ran bpáirc, gan biaó, gan †† foitín?

Ásur go móir-móir cao a úéanfaid na daoine bocta
ná fuil ródaín na hoirde aca, ásur gan teine ná
éadaic clutáir leabtan aca; ásur gan móirán éadaig
lae ná oirde ag á bpáirciúib?

Ba éairc súinn go léir cabruigad leir na daoineib
bocta ar teacht an gheimhú.

An t-Ádair Ua Duinnín.

A.

1. What right have you to this book? 2. I cannot write as long as you are in the way. 3. He used to go to Galway three times a year. 4. In the year 1559, Seaghan the Proud was elected chief of his clan (write out the date in full in its Irish form). 5. The house was being put in order when I returned. 6. I have nothing further to say about this matter. 7. This man, I know, is twice as old as that one. 8. In the year 1905 there was hardly anyone in the town who was not learning Irish (write out the date fully in its Irish form).

B.

*Winter lasts*¹ from 1st November to 1st February, according to the *Irish*² *mode of*³ reckoning. It was much more severe formerly than it is now. In Winter *we have*⁴ cold and frost and snow, *as well as*⁵ rain and severe winds. *Daylight is of short duration*,⁶ but the nights are exceedingly long. The water is covered with ice, to skate (64) upon which (60) is a pleasant and healthful exercise (7). People

must wear extra clothing to protect themselves from the cold.

At night, after the day's work is done, the household sit cosily by the fireside. A number of the neighbours often *join them*⁷ and songs are sung and tales of the Fiann are told, while fun and merri-making and enjoyment *reign supreme*.⁸ They tell of Fiann Mac Cumhail and of Oisín of Oscar and of all the Fiann. Very often, too, they tell stories of the "Good People," or of ghosts, "creepy" stories that would frighten one. And when the neighbours are going home late at night, some of them are afraid, especially if they have to pass a churchyard or a wood or any "lonesome" place of that sort.

14.—AN FIAÓDÁC.

(AR LEANAÍMÁINT.)

! gceann tamail bíg do éáinís na gádaí amad ar an gcúiríad, iad lán de éaríca 7 ruaitte cuiríead go leor. Do leanadair an gearríad 7 do leanamair-na iad-ran ar fead tamail bíg. Níorí déacairí coimeádo ruar leo anoir. Bí na maricais aís gluairead go tuig. Seo éúgáinn aniarí tuiú* nó ceatíarí aca ar corán-áiríoe 7 an bean uaral ar torad. Bí bóitín cumang ann, geara ar éad de 7 beairna cloc ar an uadob eile. Bí an geara uínta. Ní féadrad aon capall uárf mairí maí an geara 7 an beairna do glanad. Bí capall na mná aís véanam ar an ngeara 7 maricad eile 'na uiaíó, a uíaríadío tead ruar léi, ac ní maib

* §§ 481, 482.

† § 422.

don maíteap oo ann. BÍ oroc-fuasóar fé capall na mná. Ní raib an geata reáct maíaine uata. Bíor féin ar cuit (83): bíomar go léir ar cuit: “marbó-parf í,” arpa mire, 7 mo éiríodé im béal agam: ac an fáid ír beiteá ag cuimilt oo éluairé bí Seagán Tairógin anuas oe’n éluiré ar an mbóirín, an geata orcailte aige, 7 an bean uasal tar beapnain irteac marí a beaó éan. Oo lean an maricac eile í. Ac geallaim-re óuit gur bain ríre an tearbac o’a capall nuairí a fuairí rí iriúg ra páiric móirí é. Bí fé minúgte aici ag fágaínt na páirice úo.

béirte fear.

A.

1. Who has the best book? I have the biggest book, but I don't think it is the best. 2. He has not been here for the past week so far as I know. 3. I shall write the first six sentences of the next exercise. 4. Ask him to lend you the book. 5. That is the first swallow I have seen this year.

B.

I heard the young woman remarking to a horseman who was near her that she would like to know who* was the boy who had opened the gate into the lane *for*¹ her a short time before. “Do you see him here?” said he. “Even *if I saw*² him,” said she, “I should not recognize him, my horse was *careering along so wildly*³ that I had not time to look at him whilst crossing the lane. Try whether he is here, if you please.” “Does anyone know,” said the gentleman aloud, “who opened the gate of the lane a short time ago for this lady.” I looked over at John, but he

* § 235.

did not stir. "I know who it was," said I. "That is he over yonder." "Come here, John," said the gentleman. The lady dismounted. "Now, my little lad," said she, "I ought to be very grateful to you, and so I am. You saved my life to-day. *Were it not that*⁴ you opened the gate for me *just now*⁵ *it is to be feared*⁶ that I should not be here at present, but, thank God, *the day has not closed with disaster*.⁷ To you alone under God *my thanks are due*.⁸ Upon my word," added she, holding out her hand to John, "there is no fear that I shall forget this day *as long as I live*."⁹

15.—beann éadair.

1 nglorriac̃t naoi míle nó mar rin vo b̃aile áta Cliãt tá beann móri áluinn ar a ṽuagtar beann éadair—ó éadairac̃ éigin vo bí 'na c̃omnuide ann na céadta* bliad̃an ó foin. Ir f̃éir̃oiri le ṽuine ṽul ann anoir ar b̃airi na triac̃allac̃ cinñt̃r̃ige, agur ir c̃ait̃-neam̃ac̃ an t̃-air̃tear é. Téig̃eann an bótar coir na f̃air̃ige agur má tá éan-eolar agat ar r̃eairi na † h-éireann ir móri ir r̃iú ṽuit an curar. Gab̃ann an triac̃ail̃ cinñt̃reac̃ trearna na h-áite 'na ṽuag̃aó ‡ an cúio ir mó ṽe'n c̃ogaó an lá úo vo c̃ail̃ b̃riuan móri b̃oróime a anam ag trioir i gcoinne na n-áil̃m̃uac̃. Téig̃eann an bótar tar an treanc̃ail̃ ag Cill-bairiac̃ 'na b̃fuil p̃roiñféar Ó h-úig̃ín †† 'na luig̃e. Ni f̃éir̃oiri linn ṽul trearna gan cúim̃neam̃ ar "áim̃p̃ri na triob̃lóire," ar an ñgeãial̃tãc̃ uaral̃ ós, agur ar an

* § 175.

† § 473 (2).

‡ §§ 26 (e), 279.

†† Commonly known as "The Sham Squire."

mbraṭasóirí mbriéan úo atá anoir ran uaiḡ. Jan éloic
 of a éionn. Cnoc móir áluinn ir ead beann éadair
 réin, an fáirige 'na éimceall ac amáin ar éadob oe.
 Le linn an trāmraio ásur an foḡmair bionn ré clúo-
 uighe le rraoc ir le h-aitinn briag óiróa, ac inr an
 geimreao ir ruar lom an áit é. Tá maðaric ana-
 briag ó bairi an énuic; rleibte Muðairn so glé zorim
 i bpaṭ uait, an fáirige ag taitneam ré mar beao
 ríor-airgeao ré foillre na gréine, na h-ailte bána
 ag éirge ruar ó briuac an uirce, ásur oadanna
 éasraíla ar ḡac taob oíot.

Máire Ní Chinnéroe.

A.

1. I am as good a man as you. 2. He asked me to hasten lest I should be late. 3. "I am exceedingly thankful for all you have done for me." "Don't mention it!" 4. The doctor who was sitting near us at the concert is the handsomest man, I think, I have ever seen. 5. Nothing astonished me more than to hear that *you* had done it. 6. The more we have, the more we wish to have.

B.

The greater number of the inhabitants of Howth are fishermen, and *they are able to support themselves comfortably*,¹ as there is an abundance of fish in the vicinity. The little town contains a considerable number of shops and a few hotels. During the summer months a large number of visitors (7) from Dublin resort to it on Saturdays and Sundays, and some remain for a few days (105), from Saturday to Monday, whilst others stay for a week or a fortnight. There are good boatmen in the place, so that one can *take*

a trip² on the water and pay a visit to Inis Mac Neassan, the little island which is called "Ireland's Eye" in English. The island takes its name from three saintly men, the sons of Neassan, King of Leinster, who lived there in the seventh century. It is a wild and lonely spot, in which the ruins of an old church are still to be seen, but there is nothing else of interest,³ with the exception of⁴ an old tower and a large cavern at the water's edge. In this island was preserved and probably was written the collection of Annals called *Craoib-Éilearc Binnne Éadair*.

16.—AN MACÉIRE AGUS AN T-UAN.

Bí macéire agur uan lá breáḡ raḡraib ar bhuac abann ag ól. Nuairí bí a óeoc ólta ag an macéire, tós ré a ceann, agur o'féac ré ar an uan.

"Cao éirge óuit beir ag raibiuḡad an uirge oim?" ar reiréan.

"Ir óó," ar' an t-uan, "má tá éinne agaimn ag raibiuḡad an uirge ar an buine eile, ní fuláir ḡur curá acá o'á raibiuḡad oim-ra, mar ir tú acá lartuar, agur ir uait anuar im' éreó-ra acá an abá ag ḡabáil."

"Ní hé rin ar fao acá oim," ar' an macéire, "ac cao éirge óuit an ainm éarcarneac úo oo éabairt oim, tá leac-bliadain ó foim ann?"

"Ní mire éirge an ainm úo oir," ar' an t-uan, "má tuiḡad oir í, mar ní'l leac-bliadain fóir ó iuiḡad mé."

"An é an t-éiréac oo mearrá a éabairt oim, a

“cuirpéig!” arís’ an macéiríe, “fé marí éigís uo máéairí
a malllaéé uom, nuairí ruégar uairí uo éeairbíáéairí an
leat-éúpla?”

“’Sóó féac,” arís’ an t-uán, “ní maib éeairbíáéairí
ná éeairbíúirí maib ágam, ásur ní leat-éúpla mé.”

“Féac!” arís’ an macéiríe, “an t-éiteac áige u’á
éabairíe uom, ruar lem’ béal!” *

Le n-a linn rín, rué fé arí éúí éinn arí an uán,
ásur ír arí ba ró-éearí an móill é maibéab ásur é
íte.

briú an Scéil.

An té éeapann an éagóirí uo ééanaim, ní baogal
ná go éraigíó fé a uóéain ée leirééal éuige.

Slíóc arí an írleabair.

A.

1. I told them that there was no possibility of
their going there. 2. They were making prepara-
tions for the Council. 3. It may possibly be that it
is not true. 4. I think that the meat disagreed with
him. 5. He was undecided what to do. 6. I am
perfectly satisfied to remain where I am. 7. His
life has been despaired of.

B.

One hot day, a wolf and a lamb came, just at
the same time, to quench their thirst in a stream
that ran down the side of a rocky hill. The wolf
stood upon the higher ground, and the lamb at a
short distance down from him. The wolf, having (4)
a mind to quarrel with him, asked him why he was
stirring up the water; and making it so muddy, that
he could not drink it.

* § 150 (c).

"How can that be," said the lamb, "for the water runs down from you to me?"

"Be that as it may," replied the wolf, "you are a rascal; and I have been told that you spoke ill of me about half a year ago."

"Upon my word," said the lamb, "at that time I was not born."

"Well, sir," said the wolf, "if you did not, your father did; and that is all one." So he seized the poor lamb, tore it to pieces, and ate it.

17.—**RAÐARC Ó DROICHEAD IOCTRAD NA SEADAISE.**

Ir ana-áluinn ar fad an raðarc atá le feircint ó'n noisichead triádnóna ramhaid 7 an srian as vult fé. Tá na Cruacha Duba ar an staob éar, Corrán Tuatail 7 Binn Caerhad 7 iad ruar ir anuar le céile féadaint cé ada ir doirve, an dá Sulbain—Sulba Mór 7 Sulba Beag—ar rcát na Beinne, Cúm Caillige as bun an cnuic, 7 fíacal na Caillige ar a éliatán. Soir ó éar 7 ar an staob éall ve bearnain an Cuimín tá na Tóime 7 an Mangarta, 7 ó'n Mangartaín com fada soir le bun an dá Cíc níl na cnuic ar raðarc. Féad riar uait ar lúige na gréine 7 táio cnuic Gleanna Cáirleis 7 cnuic Uib Rátais "as bagairt a gcinn éar óruim a céile" aniar ort. Féad éar Cáirleán na Mainge "an bótar ó tuaid cun Tráig lí 7 an comgar a stuid" éar éliatán Sléibe Mír. Ó Slíab Mír riar tá na cnuic le feircint cun go mbuaileann ríad an fairsge Mór lairtiar ve Óaingean Uí Cúir 7 ve báile 'n fírtéirig.

beirte fear.

A.

1. It was with the greatest possible difficulty he made his escape. 2. He was silly enough to tell her he had changed his mind. 3. I think he was afraid to tell me the result. 4. I am surprised you have not heard of Fitzgerald: he was a scientist of considerable eminence. 5. Oh! do you allude to the Fitzgerald who said the ancient Irish were mere savages? He was a Trinity College professor, was he not? 6. Habit is second nature.

B.

The parish of Tuagh¹ is situated (97) on the western side of the *Lakes of Killarney*,² between the Reeks and the river, Laune, these beautiful hills being on the south, and the "river of the Fiann" on the north of the parish. *Travelling*³ westwards from Killarney along the borders of the Lakes, *you have merely to turn*⁴ southwards over the Laune bridge, instead of pursuing the road to *Killorglin*,⁵ and *you will find yourself*⁶ in the parish of Tuagh. Journey on a little farther and you will *reach*⁷ *Beaufort*.⁸ This road goes directly southwards through *Dunloe*⁹ and the Windy Gap, and thence into *Kenmare*.¹⁰ Beaufort is a very pretty little town. From it (5) a road leads westward over *Robin Bridge*¹¹ until it reaches *Labanabo*.¹² From the cross-roads at Labanabo there are two roads going westwards, one leading down beside the *Church of Knockane*,¹³ over the lower *Gaddagh*¹⁴ Bridge, through the "*White-meadow*"¹⁵ and down beside the Laune to Killorglin; the other road going westwards from Labanabo through the centre of the parish, through *Killocan*,¹⁶ and over the upper bridge of the Gaddagh.

18.—**muinntear St. Lawrence.**

“Mairiurtir binnne éadair” (99) a ghlaoútar ar an tcrean-cill, agus tuine de Muinntir (29) St. Lawrence, tigeairnaí na h-áite; do cuir ar bun í, ir dóca, tim-
cheall na bliathna 1225. Tá cuma bheáig uirthi fóir,
agus tugtar aige maic ói.

Seo (52) mar a fuair, Muinntear St. Lawrence tigeairnar i mbinn éadair. I mbliathain 1169 (27), nuair táinig na Normannaigh go h-Éirinn fé cuirhead Óiarimua na nGall, táinig Sir Armoricus Tristram agus John De Courcy cun tíre i mbinn éadair. Loélannaigh (99) do bí na gcomhuidé ann, ir dóca, agus buair Sir Armoricus orda. Tug an ní fliateamail úo, an dara Eirí beann éadair do agus iunne fé Tigeairna binnne éadair de. Cúpla bliathan 'na diaid reo, do b'éigean do'n Tigeairna nuad troio ar ion a tigeairnair, mar aihu fé go maib na Danair ag teact 'na coinne. Bí lá feile loircain ag teact, agus geall an Tigeairna Tristram do'n naomh go nglacrao fé St. Lawrence mar ainm air féin agus ar a fliocht go deo, dá gcaibrióad an naomh leir. Ní feodar ar cábhuiúg nó náir cábhuiúg ac, pé rcéal é, buair Tigeairna binnne éadair ar a naimhóib agus tá ainm St. Lawrence ar a fliocht ó ion. Go raí tamall géairi ó ion bíod “pacrún” ar riubal i mbinn éadair gac éin féile loircain.

Máire Ní Cinnéroe.

A.

1. That is the best writing I have yet seen.
2. There is no blindness to compare with it.
3. Get up! it is a quarter to seven.
4. There were about fifty present at the meeting.
5. He was lighting

- his pipe by the roadside when the car passed him.
 6. I was speaking to a friend of yours the other day.
 7. The horse jumped out over the wall.

B.

As I am speaking of the St. Lawrence family, there is another anecdote in connection with them which deserves mention. When Grace O'Malley was returning from England, after *her visit*¹ to Queen Elizabeth, she interrupted her journey here. The people of the castle were *at*² dinner, and the gates were shut. Grace in anger remarked (4) that it was a *strange*³ *manifestation*⁴ of hospitality to shut the gates while dinner was in progress. In order to teach them better manners she carried off the young heir, who was amusing himself on the castle lawn. She brought him to Connemara, and kept him there (III) till Lord Howth promised to leave his gates open ever afterwards at dinner time. It is only a few years since this custom was abandoned. Everyone was welcome to share the repast, but *on the advent of the railway*⁵ to Howth, too many visitors (7) came, and the St. Lawrences (29) were compelled to desist from their *universal*⁶ hospitality.

 19--MÓIRÍN.

Բսայր րի ցւաւէ Կրեաջ ճառաւ, օ մսլլաճ շաւահ,
 (I23), ար Ծաճ առ արլլո, 7 ԾսԾայր րի Լե Մօրին Իսո
 րօռն ոօ ճսր սսրր. Եարրաւնջ րի ԿրօԾ Ելե ար առ ոտր
 7 ոօ Ծեռն Եաճ ոօռն թե. ԾսԾայր րի Լե Մօրին Եաճ
 1 ռ-ճրոթ ար առ Եաճ րօռն 7 ջօ մԵաւրթօ րճ ջօ ուճի առ
 Ե-ճոռաճ 1 7 Եար ռ-ար ճոռրօ արլր ջառ ճոռ րշւրսլճօ;
 “ճլսր,” ար րլր, “ԵաԾայր Եսլրթ րճլր առ ճոռալճ

irteac 7 nuair a bheim aς veanañ ar an ngeata ear n-air, beir an uaine uaral óς io coinnib ann. Fiaf-ródair ré óiot: "Cao ar tú leo toil?" Abair-re leir gur ó baile na láiminní, 7 cair abaille gan moill 'na óidair roin: cabairao-ra aipe oo'n cigς so oti go bfillir ear n-air."

Sin (52) mar a bí. Táinig Móirín i n-airde ar an ead. Comáin rí léi 7 éadair rí go oti an t-aonad. Nuair a buail rí irteac trió an aonad bí gac éinne aς féadaint uiréi 7 ní feadairaoir* oo'n roimhan cé'ir bí an bean uaral bpeasς go léir; 7 go móir móir bí an uaine uaral óς 'at cabairt ré noeair go gair, gur eus rí cúir ar an aonad irteac 7 go maib rí aς veanañ ar an ngeata ear n-air. Níoir b'é a dearmhao roin beir aς an ngeata moimpr, 7 le linn (65) gabáil éairir oi, o'fíarpuisς ré ói cao ar í le n-a toil.

Concubair Ó Dearmhna.

A.

1. He had just got up when I arrived. 2. Do you know the MacCarthys? 3. I am surprised you have not seen him. 4. Ask him to lend it to me. 5. We asked him for one but he refused. 6. We need such men. 7. He was asking me how you were.

B.

Soon afterwards the young gentleman returned having forgotten his whip (122). "Moreen," said he, "try *like a good girl*¹ (67) to get me my whip."

Moreen went off, and having got the towel as on the former occasion, brought him the whip in it. He set off (113), and Moreen went to the little cat. "Now," said the latter (5), "mount this steed, and drive off to the fair. *Go round about the field*² as you did

* § 425.

† § 577.

before, and when you are (76) approaching the gate *on your return*,³ the young gentleman will be there *to meet you*.⁴ He will ask you where you are from. Say from Whiptown. He is determined not to part from you without getting *fuller*⁵ information than he has got, and he will endeavour to grasp your horse's rein. He will not succeed in doing so (51), but instead, will *in the endeavour*⁶ catch your foot and carry *off*⁷ your shoe. Never mind that, but ride off home as rapidly as you *possibly*⁸ can, and I shall be here to meet you."

20.—*naom̃ p̃áoraiz*.

Deir p̃áoraiz féin sup̃ g̃iúirtir Rómánac̃ a dtair, 7 sup̃ i mBannaven Taberniae vo cōmnuig̃eas̃ar nuair vo g̃ab̃ na h-Éireannaiz é féin. dtairnuig̃eas̃ ainnm an bairl̃ rin ó foin, 7 veir an cúio ir mó ve rna huḡs̃arab̃ sup̃ ab̃ é an áit é go nḡlas̃oṡtar Cill p̃áoraiz ōúin b̃áirtuim i n-Albain air inoiu. Deir uḡs̃air eile, ám, sup̃ ra* b̃f̃rainnc atá an áit úo fé ainnm éigin eile. 'Sé mo tuairim féin go b̃fuil an ceart acu ro, mar nuair o'éaluis̃ p̃áoraiz leir dbaile —o'eir fé mblas̃dan vo cáiteam̃ vó 'na as̃oḡaie ar Sliaḡ M̃ir i n-Donoruim—ir am̃las̃ vo t̃ug̃ fé a dḡas̃ ar an b̃f̃rainnc. 'Do b̃éigin vó ṽá céas̃ mile vo f̃iub̃al r̃ul a b̃fuair fé long vo b̃ear̃as̃ léi é, ius̃ náir g̃ábas̃ vó a ṽéanam̃ ṽá mb' áil leir ṽul go h-Albain, mar tá Sliaḡ M̃ir i nḡear̃raḡt reas̃t nó oḡt ve (38) m̃il̃tib̃ vo'n f̃air̃r̃ge 7 vob' f̃uip̃r̃ta vo p̃áoraiz nó ṽaon eile cuir̃ac̃ ṽf̃ágail i ḡcuair̃ab̃ Donoroma an uair rin vo t̃ḡs̃as̃ go h-Albain é. Ní

* §.473 (2).

ceapaim go raib don gno aige go h-Albain mar nac
raib don bainc aige leir an tiri rin, ae sur b'e a bi
uaidoul abaille go oti an fhrainnc 7 sur b'e rin an
rat sur riubluig re da ceao mile o deap go porc
laigne no go Coricais le h-Adair luinge o'fagail.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. Have you ever come across a man named Hayes? 2. He asked me if I had ever heard of Owen Roe O'Neill. 3. I am a son of his. 4. She bought these oranges at a penny a piece. 5. Here are three books—have your choice. 6. It will take me two days to reach him. 7. Do nothing to-day you might be sorry to have done to-morrow.

B.

Patrick attended school at Tours, in France, and for a while was under the tuition of St. Martin. When he returned to Ireland he had been ordained priest. He had a great admiration for the Irish. He understood their customs and their language, and he worked hard, day and night, on their behalf, spreading the Gospel amongst them. There had been Christians and saints also in Ireland before his time, for the Irish had intercourse with Rome long before Patrick came. It was said that Cormac Mac Art himself was a Christian, and that Fionn Mac Cumhaill also had a knowledge of the faith. Pope Celestine sent over to Ireland a priest named Palladius (who, it would seem, did not know the native language (7)), but the Irish expelled him immediately. It was not so with Patrick. He understood them and they understood him and *his labours* though arduous *were fruitful*.¹

21.—AN SCOIL.

Nuair a táinig an veic a cloig agus na rcoláirí go léir bailiúchte ac fo-úine, táinig an máistir ar irthead. Buail ré ríor ruar (9) uiláir (104) na rcoile cúpla uair. Ceapar féin sup ag féadaint oirinn bí ré. Ar rírean :—“Na buacailí (15) vo lean an ríadac inoé tagairt amac anro ar an uiláir; cá beagán agam le iad leo i ríadac na h-oibne.” O’ríreagair féin go mall 7 go ríir. O’ríre an beirte eile. Ní ríadac bogad ar éinne eile ríor. “Cá ré (24) com maic agair teac amac anro, maic ir maic acá ríor agam cé h-ia a bí ann,” ar an máistir. O’ríre beirte nó ríir eile, agus ríor é ríreac an ríel é go ríadac veic-neadair agair amair ar an uiláir i rírean ríel. O’féac an máistir oirinn. “Ir ríar na buacailí ríadac, bail. ó Oia oirad 7 ir ríadac é * ma ríadac anro ó ceann ceann (123) na ríadacine a ríadac ríadac ríadac, agus ríir rírean ríadac ríadac leir an ríadac cun ríadac a ríir ar ríel. Bád cíir go mbead náir oirad, ac cím ná ríir a rírean agus ór ríir é ríir buacailí ríadac náir ríadac b’ríir go rírean (66) eadac ríadac vo rírean.”

Vo címil ríadac rírean a rírean ríadac ríadac. Vo ríadac an máistir cúpla ríadac rírean rírean rírean ar ríadac ríadac ríadac 7 vo buail ré aníor cígam-ríadac. Le n-a linn ríir vo builead cúpla ríadac ar an rírean.

beirte ríir.

A.

1. He told me to do what I pleased. 2. By the way, have you heard that Walsh has just left town? 3. I think he is a sailmaker. 4. He accompanied me for some distance. 5. It is the best course we can adopt. 6. He had not proceeded far when he heard the man scream. 7. His money is of little use to him now.

B.

"You probably have not yet commenced (70) the day's work, sir," said the gentleman.

"Not *quite*,¹ sir," said the master. "I just had a little to say (81) to these boys *about their absence from*² school yesterday."

"I think I recognize some of them, and what brought this lady and myself (19) here was *precisely*³ to beg the boys off *for*⁴ yesterday."

"I should not like to interfere with your work, sir," added the lady, "but I fancy that, if you knew what (56) one of these boys did yesterday, you would not be so *strict with*⁵ them as you now are. Were it not for that boy over there, I am afraid I should not be here to-day," and she related the whole story *in detail*,⁶ *how*⁷ John had saved her life *by opening*⁸ for her on the previous day the *gate leading into the lane*,⁹ *it being quite impossible for her*¹⁰ to avoid the dangerous place. "And now, sir," she added, looking him *straight in the face*,¹¹ "*let them off*¹² this time."

The gentleman spoke to the master in an undertone, and the result of the affair was that both ourselves and the girls' school got a half-holiday in honour of the hunt.

22.—AN GAI SCIḠEAC AGUS AN ÓIGĦEAN.

“briatar féin! ná maḡao,” agra Seaḡán, “aḡur náć * ḡáo liom é! níl don uíl ra raḡar roin rpoirt aḡam, aḡur a mḡaḡirtir, tá ionḡnaó aḡac ’á cúir oim, aḡur rpoirt a ḡlaooáć i n-don cōir ari; má tá tearbáć [cioirpáć] oir-ra, níl don pīoc ve oim-ra. Comáin leac aḡur leoḡ vom féiniḡ.”

Do b’éigean oo’n mḡaḡirtir imteacć, aḡur nuair a fuair Seaḡán imḡiḡće é, comáin ré leir na ba irteacć ra coill ari. Do vein ré veitnear maic ḡo nveaḡaio ré ḡo cúir na n-aćáć. Do fuair ré culaic airm aḡur éavaḡiḡ an tarina h-aćaiḡ, aḡur cúir ré uime iao. Comáin ré leir ḡo ocí an rćábla, aḡur fuair ré capall an aćaiḡ cēaona aḡur vo ruḡ ré ar a cēic anhran. Táiniḡ ré i n-áirve ar an ḡcapall aḡur bí imteacć neam-cōicēanta ré. Do bí malairc vaća ar an ḡcapall aḡur malairc vaća ar a culaic airm aḡur éavaḡiḡ ná maib inoé ioimur rin. Tuḡ ré aḡaio a cāpail ar an ḡcnoc, aḡur ré vein an cūain aḡur ba ró-ḡearri an moill ari é ’rpoirint. Bí na h-áirvo ḡo léiri, timcēall an cūain, vub le vaoinib. Bí an bean óḡ ceanḡailte ran áic cēaona ioimur, ḡo† maib ri inoé. Do vein Seaḡán ceann ar aḡaio irteacć aḡ cūall uirći aḡur o’riarpuisḡ ré vī cao é an cúir ḡo maib ri anhrain. O’innur ri vo mar o’innur ri vo’n ḡairciḡeac inoé ioimur rin aḡur vubairc ri ḡuri táiniḡ ḡairciḡeac inoé vo rábáil í, aḡur ḡo maib rúil aici ḡo vciocraó ré inoiu aḡur ḡo rábálraó ré ari i.

Concubair Ó Dearmuinná.

* § 452 (note).

† § 233 (note).

A.

1. I shall have to get shelter from the weather.
 2. He saw a house a short distance in from the road.
 3. I told him to come in and he did so. 4. He had paid dearly for it. 5. In that case I shall not remain here any longer. 6. He had not been long there when he heard voices approaching. 7. I thought I was done for.

B.

The master then departed, and John drove off his cows. *He lost no time in*¹ getting them into the wood, and then proceeded *on his search*² until he discovered the giant's castle. He procured the steed, arms, and armour of the first giant he had slain, and having donned them he *mounted*³ the steed. *You may be sure he did not forget*⁴ to take his club, as his confidence in it was greater than in any other weapon of defence. A large high hill lay between him and the harbour to which his master had said the reptile *I have mentioned*⁵ would come, in order to bear off the king's daughter. He accordingly faced his horse for the hill in the direction of the harbour. When he came in sight of it he perceived a *concourse of people*⁶ on the slope of the hill and on the fences, and he saw *in the distance*⁷ the maiden bound to a tree near the strand. He dashed into the midst of the people who fled in all directions on perceiving *his*⁸ wild career. He made no halt until *he stood in*⁹ the maiden's presence.

28.—SÉADONA AGUS AN FEAR DUB.

“Cao na t-aob ná fuilir ag gluaisreacht liom?” ar reircean, fé d’eirle. “Ná cuimhin leat an maraí?” “I r cuimhin liom an maraí go dian-máit,” arfa Séadona, “ac ní dóic liom gur cuimhin leat-ra é.” Agus i r amlaio (17) a ceap fé, fé mar a ceap fé ar an gcnoc agus é ag caint leir an mnaoi, náir b’é a glóir féin a bí ag teacht ar a éilab.

“Náir b’é an maraí,” arfa ’n fear Dub, “mire do tadbairt (88) oirgeo airgeo (92) suir-re agus cean-nóc’ leatari suir ar fear trí mbliagán noéas,* agus tura do tacht liom nuair a beaó an méas rin aimirie caitte?” “b’fin é (54) an maraí,” arfa Séadona. “Cao na t-aob ná gluaisrean tú oir, má ’reao?” ar reircean. “Mar ní’l an aimirie caitte,” arfa Séadona. “Ní’l an aimirie caitte, an eao!” arfa ’n fear Dub. “Tá trí bliagán noéas anoir oirgeo ó cuirgeo mo rparán do láimh irgeo cúgac.” “b’féoir go bfuil,” arfa Séadona, “ac ní’l an rparán trí bliagán noéas am feilb-re fóir.” “Conur ran?” arfa ’n fear Dub, “Mar do cógaó uaim ar fear tamail é,” arfa Séadona. “Do cógaó uair é!” arfa ’n fear Dub. “Ní crierorinn focaí uair!” “Ní crieroré! Má ’reao cao na t-aob ná féadan tú baint liom?” arfa Séadona.

An t-Ádair Peasair.

* § 508.

A.

1. He knew from her manner that she had come for no good purpose. 2. That man is calling you ; he whistled for you three or four times. 3. He remained standing as he was, till I came up. 4. He jumped for joy that he had been chosen in preference to anyone else. 5. You shall know it only too soon. 6. Where shall we go this evening ? 7. I am going to spend a few months in Switzerland.

B.

He will come *to-morrow night*.¹ He imagines that the time *will have expired*² at midnight to-morrow. The period will not be completed till four hours later. The agreement, *confirmed by oath*,³ was that (88) you were *to get the purse*,⁴ and that it was to remain with you for thirteen *complete*⁵ years. The day you went to the fair to buy (80) a horse and a milch cow, the purse was taken from you, and it was out of your possession for four hours. I took it from you. I took it *without his being aware of the fact*.⁶ Had you bought⁷ the cow or the horse on that occasion, and paid for (116) the purchase, you had violated the agreement, and he had you *at his mercy*.⁸ When I perceived what *your purpose was*⁹ I took the purse from you so that (117) if you made the purchase there would *be no chance of*¹⁰ your paying for it. You got the money to buy leather. He has been watching (76) *ever since*¹¹ to see if you would buy anything except leather with it.

24.—ΑΝ Τ-ΑΜΑΘΑΝ ΑΣΥΣ ΑΝ ΞΑΛΛΑΝ.

Νιορ ὁεαζαῖο ρέ ι βραῖο ὅ'ν οτιζ νυαῖι α ἐυῖμνιζ
 ἀρ ἀν ρεανουῖνε το λεαζ ρέ ι λάρι να ράιρκε ἰνοέ
 μοιμυρ ριν γ το ἐυαῖο ρέ ρέ η-α ὀέιν, ρέαδαιντ cé αα
 beo nó μαρῖβ α βί ρέ. Νυαῖι α ἐυαῖο ρέ ιρτεαδ ρα
 ράιρκε μαρῖ α ραῖῖβ ἀν ρεανουῖνε το ἐονναῖ ρέ ουῖνε
 υαῖαλ ἀσυρ ζυννα αἰγε ι ορεανντα ἀν ξαλλάν. Βί ἀν
 ουῖνε υαῖαλ ἀς ρέαδαιντ ἀρ ἀν ηξαλλάν γ ἐ ἀς ὀέαναμ
 ιονγνα το ααυ το λεαζ ἐ. Βί ρέ ἀρ τί ιομπάιλ ὅ'ν
 ηξαλλάν νυαῖι α ὀέιν Σεαζάν ἀρῖ. “Αν βρεαυαῖαῖρ
 ααυ (56) το λεαζ ἐ?” ἀρῖ ἀν ουῖνε υαῖαλ. “Τά ριοῖα
 (αζαμ) ζο μαῖτ,” ἀρῖα Σεαζάν, “το λεαζαρ ρέμνιζ ἐ.”
 “Ααυ να ἐαοῖ ζυρῖ λεαζαῖρ ἐ?” ἀρῖ ἀν ουῖνε υαῖαλ.
 “Το ἐάναζ ἀννῖραν ἀμαδ ἰνοέ.” ἀρῖα Σεαζάν, ἀς
 ρεῖρσιντ μο ζαῖα, ἀσυρ το ἐονναδ, ἀννῖραν, 'να ρεαῖαμ
 ι λάρι να ράιρκε ἐ ριν, ἀσυρ ρνεαδταῖο ἀς ρέιυεαῖο ἀρῖ.
 Το ἐάινιζ τρυαζ αζαμ το, γ το βαινεαρ ὀίομ μο ἐότα
 μόρ γ το λεαδαρ τιμῖεαλλ ἀρῖ ι. Ἐυαῖαδ αῖαῖλε ἀνν-
 ῖραν ἀσυρ νυαῖι α ἐάναζ ἀρῖ βαλλ ἀρῖρ το βί μο ἐότα
 μόρ αῖιττε αἰγε ὀε ἀνυαῖρ ἀρῖ ἀν ρνεαδταῖο. Ο'ρῖαρ-
 ρυῖζεαρ ὀε ααυ να ἐαοῖ ζυρῖ αῖιτ ρέ υαῖο ι ἀσυρ νιορ
 ἐυζ ρέ αον ρρεαζῖα ορῖμ. Το ὀεῖνεαρ ιρτεαδ ἀρῖ ἀσυρ
 το ἐυζαρ μο ζυαλα ὀο γ το λεαζαρ ἐ, γ βί λιcῖνι νέατα
 ζο λέιρ ραν αῖτ ζο ραῖῖβ ρέ 'να ρεαῖαμ.”

Concubari Ó Dearmúna.

A.

1. I never needed you so much as I do now. 2. He caught the heavy hammer, swung it and cast it from here to that white rock. 3. On their way they met one of the landlord's stewards. 4. “Take that for your impertinence,” said he. 5. He shouted to them

as the other man had done. 6. Did he throw the hammer and the stone the same distance? 7. He told him to catch the wheel and prevent it from revolving while he was going past.

B.

There came a snowy day in winter, when (4) John *had to*¹ go to drive out his goats, but when he saw that the snow continued falling he ran home leaving (4) the goats *behind*.² *When the day was far advanced*,³ and⁴ his mother saw that there was no *appearance of the snow ceasing*,⁵ she told John to go to see *to*⁶ the goats. He shrugged his shoulders, and said the *weather*⁷ was very cold. She told him to take his overcoat, wrap it around him, and bring the goats home, *lest they should be buried*⁸ in the snow.

John took his overcoat and went out (113) through the fields to look for the goats. In one of the large fields he came across a high pillarstone, which (4), not recognizing, owing to the *accumulation of snow*⁹ on it, he *took for*¹⁰ a man. He approached, and addressed it, asking (4) *what on earth possessed it to stand*¹¹ there on such a snowy day, The pillar stone, *naturally*,¹² did not speak a word. “*I compassionate you*,¹³ poor fellow,” said John, “*you must*¹⁴ be *perishing from*¹⁵ cold.”

25.—ΣΑΥΒ ΔΓΥΣ ΦΕΑΡ ΑΝ ΒΡΑΜΑΙΣ.

“Ἐϊτ, Δ Σαυβ!” ἀπρὰ φεαρὶ ἀν βραμαῖς, “νά βιοῦ
 ceϊτ οἷτ. Τά πέ βυαίτε ιῖτεαὶ ἀμ αἰγνε δγυρ (122)
 Δ (57) παῖβ οε ὁδοιμὶβ ζαν ἐιάλλ ἀρ ἀν ἀοναὶ φο ινοῖυ,

nać foláiri nó * ir mó-geairi go bfaígar i mball éigin
ar a mearf† amasán vo pórfaió gan rpré tú.”

Airiú, vo léim rí ar a corip, agus ruí a maib a fíor
aige cao a bí cuige bí an vā lāim go vāingeān aici
'na cuio fēaróige agus í 'gā rtaāo. Vo rtaē rí
anonnn é agus vo rtaē rí anall é. Cuiri ré a ríi nó a
ceatāir ve bēiceannaib (38) ar, mar cuirfeāo gāman
bollāin (35) le linn na rgeine vo cur ar a rgeōnais.
Níor buail ré í, cé gur mōi an fōirōne aige é. Cuiri
ré an vā lāim léi agus vo cait ré uaiō amac í, agus
vo mīc ré leir fēin. Ní folam a cug rīre na (39)
méireana léi. Ba vōic leat go vcurfeāo an t-anam
tur teit ar a (57) maib lāitfeāc nuair cōnacāoar an
folatācāo a fuair fear an bīamais agus nuair
cōnacāoar an fēarōg ar méireanaib šaōb.

An t-āairi pēaoar.

A.

1. You let me be hurt. 2. He asked me how many I wanted. 3. They asked us not to do it. 4. He said he did not need such a thing 5. I can't help being content. 6. I said I would write seven times as much. 7. I am causing you too much inconvenience.

B.

The individual on the other side of the king wore (15) long grey hair also; a golden fillet round his head kept the hair back from his forehead, he had a long grey beard, exactly like the harper's; but he was by far a heavier and bigger man (102). Sadhbh *took in*¹ the entire situation whilst *walking up*² towards the king. When within about five yards of him, she stood still, “Come up a little nearer, my dear,”

* § 644.

† § 612.

said the king. She did not move. "Come up. Do not be *disconcerted*,"³ repeated the king. "Move up. Nothing is going to happen you," whispered the *axe-bearer*.⁴ She *merely*⁵ *unbuckled her cloak and allowed it to fall behind her*,⁶ sprang at the beard of the *powerful*⁸ man who was *stationed*⁹ on the king's left hand, and began to drag at the beard just as she had done in the case of the owner of the colt *on the night after the fair*.¹⁰ At the second pull both hair and golden band came away in *one piece*¹¹ in her hands; and *to the amazement of all*,¹² there¹⁴ before her, *as large as life*,¹³ was the honest Siogaidh.

26.---Tuine de sna míltib.

"Ír mór an náine duit a Séamair beic 'ár b'ásgaint náir n-aonar* 1 nveiread ár raogail, agus gan mac gan ingean eile agoinn ac tú," arsa Seagán Mór le n-a éan-mac. "Ní le fuad duit-re ná vom mádair," arsa Séamair, "acáim ag imtead, ac níl uil agam ar puinn faibhíur vo íroicint inr an áit reo. Táirbeán Taús buide vom ríribinn ó n-a mac Domnall,† agus veir ré go bfuil veic ríllinge rídeao aige v'á scuilleam ra† ló, agus rin aigeao (53) náic féoir voimra a cur le céile i scoicéir." "A míc mo éiríde," ar ar an t-áir, "ná crieo ó éinne go bfuil gac tuine cuaid go h-áimeirice lán ve faibhíear, agus veir mórán ná fuil ann ac obair éiríde 7 gur beag an t-aigeao bíonn ag fear oibne tar éir vóil ar a cuio bíó ir éadag ir órcuigead" . . . "Níl leigear air,

* § 651.

† § 477.

‡ § 473 (7).

a dtair," aipr^á Séamar, "cá ré buailte ircead im
 aigne sur seairi go mbeir^ó móián aipisio agam agus
 aipioin fillreas abailte eugat réin agus eun mo mátar
 . . . ní glacraó Séamar comairle ó éinne, agus, o'fós
 ré a baile úcair, 7 bí a dtairi agus a mátar go
 tubad (36), vobriónad na óiáir. Do réir a aigne réin
 bí garra ve buacailleib 7 ve cailinib ó Ciarríarthe
 le (81) beir^í na coinnib i Nuad^ó Eabhuoc. Nuairi ríoió
 ré an baile mói rian, ní raib^í buine ve'n aicme reo
 ioimur agus euaíó ré go cig^í órta bí comgarad^ó vo'n
 áit sur eáin^{is} an long eun calman.

míceál Ó Raḡallaiḡ.

A.

1. We are six papers short. 2. Don't delay me !
 3. He lay down on the sofa and soon fell asleep.
 4. The doctor cut off his leg. 5. He treated them
 in the same way as he had the others. 6. He invited
 me to dinner. 7. They passed a house the door of
 which stood open.

B.

"Dan," said James, the night previous to
 his going to work, "what shall be my wages per*
 day, and what sort of work shall I have?" "Ten
 shillings a day," said Daniel; "as for the work, I
 shall not give you any information about it for I
 should prefer to let you have a trial of it, and you can
 then form your own opinion." "Did you not say
 when writing to your father that you had thirty
 shillings a day? Only for that statement of yours
 it is very probable that I should not be here now."
 "I pity you," said Daniel. "I sent my father that

* § 473 (7).

account to cheer up the poor man. I did not wish to let him know *the life of hardship*¹ endured by artisans in this country, for I knew how grieved he would be to know that I was slaving here every day since I left Ireland. Take my advice and send home to your father for some money and return as speedily as you can. If I had any possible chance of saving up as much money as would pay my passage to Ireland I would not be long in this country."

The next morning they were up before five and were at work at six. James was carrying mortar on his back from the street up four ladders of *twenty rungs each*.² About eleven o'clock when he was more than half way up the fourth ladder he slipped and fell three storeys, coming (4) on his back on the ground floor. The priest prepared him for death, and then he wrote the following letter home.

27.—SÉADUNA AGUS SEAGÁN NA ZEALAIĞE.

Bíor oirde (107) ag teacht abaille ó'n rriáir, agus ag 5. báil i leit an bótar leachtan dom,* do tainis iarraict ve laige oim, agus do fúirdear ar éloic i lúib ve claiúe an bótar. Do tuit mo coola oim (9), agus nuair a túirigear bí an coom beag imtúigte, ac bí ré i n-am mairib na h-oirde. Bheabair am fúirde agus túsar aghair ar an mbaille, agus zeallaim úuit ná pailb don mairibitige in na corailb agham. Oirde bheag rpreir-zealaiğe dob' ead í. Nuair a bíor, mar véarírá, ríce rlat ó'n zchorairne cé zeabao aníor bótar na bpró ac Seagán na Zealaiğe, an ropairne biteamnaig

* § 622 (2).

(35). Nuair a éonaic é, do ceapair láiteasac go riabair
 méir. Le n-a linn rin u'airiúgar an uine as riubal
 am úiaig. O'féadar éar mo gualainn. Cé beaó ann
 ac Séadna, asur a úa íúil ar veaig-laraó, asur
 ígían ar† caiang aige, ígían coipe uibe. Do gíuair
 ré éarim amaó asur éus ré aigíó ar an rrrio. Le n-a
 linn rin do éonaic íplannic laraic, 7 láiteasac na úiaig
 ran do éonaic Séadna ar an áit asur (122) é 'na
 aonair.

an t-áirí pearsaí.

A.

1. Was the table laid when you arrived. 2. He
 remarked that this might possibly be the place. 3.
 The cold is so intense in Newfoundland that if you
 touch a piece of iron, your fingers will stick to it.
 4. "That won't do either," said I. 5. He made me
 run down the hill. 6. I sent him word that I was
 ready. 7. He asked the chief to assist him in conquer-
 ing his enemies.

B.

At first he was a mortal man—a *highway*¹ robber.
 He used to be out at night, plundering by moon-
 light. His name was John, and on account of his
 brigandage, *he was nick-named*² "Moonlight John."
 He frequented Bothar na Bro at night, watching for
 any who might chance to pass along the road at a late
 hour, and robbing them. At length, one dark night,
 he committed a murder there, and shortly afterwards,
 another. Thereupon *the friends of the murdered men*³
 came and concealed themselves near the road. When
 the night was pretty well advanced, one of them,

† § 578.

coming (4) out on the road, pretended to be intoxicated. John was likewise on the watch, and when he saw the drunken man, as he thought, he leaped out and attacked him. Forthwith they all rushed out and Moonlight John was killed. Thenceforward, a ghost was seen in Bothar na Bro,[†] and the name "Moonlight John" continued to be *applied*[‡] to the apparition.

28.—na gÉanna fíadaine.

"Ír roč (oč) liom a leicéir fín vo člor ar vo béal, a déairí Peodar.* Fan go bfeicfir na rluaište gaeóeal ír na fíanncais člirte vo čiocraio anall ar an mbliadóin reo čužainn čun na nšallapuc vo tpaócaó." "Í gceao vób-íe, ír beas ná cuípeann an čainnte fín aš úirlicean mé," arír an rašarí, ašur lapaó 'na pluc le paireontačt.¹ Láimíris ré a fíuan, buail ré leirób ar a fíean-čapall macánta vo bairí ppeab airtí ašur reo čun ríubail é.

"A gába, cao vo gnír (óeinir) leir an déairí Peodar?" aríra Mac Fíngín Dub ar gábáil írteač vó ra čearpóain čúča.

"Níor gníor-ra (óeiníar-ra) píoc leir féin ač cuípear cpiúó fé n-a čapall," arír an gába, aš umlu-šao. Ói ré aš cnáimíreáil ír šá (41) ráó go bfuilmíó aš vól ar aímleap, ír aš reolaó ári n-óisféarí čar ráile šan čoinne le n-a vteačt (89) čar n-aír," aríra Diaimíur. "Ní břeas cur vo fín," aríra Mac Fíngín Dub, "ač ní fíul leigear† aír. Tá beašán ve'n čearíe

¹ íearí.

* § 477.

† § 650.

αισε, ἀμή. Ἰρ βεαδ αν εαβαίρι ατά ας να φραννεαίς υ'ά
 εαβαίρτ υομή-ρα† μαρ εúτεαμή αρ αν μέιο. φεαρ υο
 φεολαρ εúα. Μαρ ριν φέιν, νιλ ρέ 'νάρ γεομαρ ριρ
 υο γλέαφαδ αςυρ υο εόρρυαδδ ανηρο α γαν ριορ υο
 Σαρανα. Καίτρεαρ αν μέιο ριν υο θέαηαμή λαρμουε."·

Conán Maol.

A.

1. He brought his two eldest sons with him. 2. I heard of him, but I have never seen him. 3. We saw him as he was approaching the house. 4. She sent out a servant to see what sort of person he was. 5. I ran in to tell him who was there. 6. Move back. 7. I left him at home as I considered him too young.

B.

"I am not at all certain of that. The English were ever treacherous," said the smith, whirling his sledgehammer and scattering a shower of brilliant sparks from the piece of iron which he had on the anvil. "I tell you, Diarmuid, they must be hammered in that manner." "Indeed, Tim, there is no necessity to soften them in the fire like that piece of iron," remarked the priest. "I do not care in the least how they will be got rid of *provided they betake themselves away from us across the water*,"¹ added the smith. "*I assure you*,"² said Diarmuid, "they shall soon be rooted out." The priest looked out through the forge door over the harbour and said, "I have been listening to such talk since my boyhood. They have not come back yet, and moreover I do not think they ever will. *Within my own recollection*³ thousands of men have gone to France and to Germany, and

† § 220, note.

what have we, or even they, gained by it? During more than forty years many thousands of them were killed in the French wars, and Maria Theresa is to-day trying to get more of them from us. They are always to return this year or next, but only an occasional one ever does come back, *and for what purpose?*⁴ Some miserable subordinate position having been given him in the foreign army (4) he is sent over here *decorated with ribbons*⁵ and accompanied by a Frenchman or some other foreigner that with their falsehoods they may decoy poor fools to destruction."

29.—muinntear conamara.

1r uaoine b'eadhca b'ioghma 1ao muinntear Conamara. Tá ríad c'ioideamail m'neamail agus ní móran aca a b'fuil blar leirge nó r'p'adantair ionnta. Tá pian na gaoite agus na g'réine oirca. 1r féoir a (41) ríad le f'íunne guu uaoine glan-r'aoğaltaça, neam-uicóircaça, ríala, r'laiteamla 1ao. 1r veacair uaoine níor boicte ná 1ao o'f'áğail agus maru rin ní hionghnao nac b'fuil don oitceallact ionnta. Ó náouir, 1r uaoine macánta, ciúine, ceannra 1ao, act ní hionghantaç an puo é agus (122) fuil te na n'gaeoeal, as r'ioir-puè agus as cuircaò 'n-a gcuirleacairb, go n-éiuğeann acapann nó reairbar beag ar uairuib ioir eómarpanairb maru g'eall ar b'raouigil bó nó arail, leagan balla, nó oioğbail beag fuarac eile act maru rin féin 1r fuar p'ioitcuğao eacoirca 1 gcomnuide, cé go o'c'ioeann fé 1 gcluarairb an oirge go minic.

miceál b'raetnac.

A.

1. He sent his son to ask her to return. 2. He saw the ship pass in full sail. 3. I should not have done it only for you. 4. I soon fell asleep as I was sleepy. 5. He came to where I was. 6. "He is up yonder," said I, pointing to him. 7. He said it would perhaps be better to leave him as he was.

B.

Every Sunday and holiday, both before and after Mass, the people may be seen gathered together from every quarter of the district on the open space in front of the chapel, or on the fences round about. There, stretched on the green grass or standing in groups they discuss every topic *under the sun*,¹ and impart or receive *the news of the week*.²

Within the chapel, during Mass, their deportment is pious and devout, and at the time of the Consecration a low murmur of prayer is heard; they devoutly raise their eyes, and striking their breasts, they implore, in melodious sweet-sounding Gaelic, forgiveness of their sins from the God of Mercy. You will see a rosary-beads in each one's hands, whilst he lovingly kisses his crucifix in memory of our Lord's Passion. On Sundays, in all the churches, there is preached in Irish a sermon which frequently causes the congregation to shed tears, and the people are often heard speaking of it during the ensuing week. After Mass some of the older members of the congregation will be seen performing the Way of the Cross, whilst the younger folk, both* boys and girls, form classes to learn the Catechism for an hour.

* § 628 (2).

30.—**AN SPRIO.**

Ní b'ion don eagla coit'che oim moim don muu ve'n
 troíro ran, pé tíáct ve'n oit'che beaó ann, nuair a bím
 ag véanaim mo g'nocta féin. Ní féinirí oíob' baínt le
 uaine a b'ion ag véanaim a g'nocta féin agus gan é ag
 cur cúca ná uata. Ac uaine beaó ag uil i n-áitea-
 naió aeiaáca i n-am mí-tíáctamail agus le coirp
 oánaióeácta, ní h-don iongnadó go gcurfaí a málairt
 ve cúiam air uaireannata. Ac, pé r'geal é, féucáint
 o'á tuagar toim cao a círinne ac an bean agus í 'n-a
 ruióe (I22) ar an leat-laóa eile ve'n trucaíl uaim,
 agus a toim liom. Nuair a conac í, ir' oóca gur
 éainis iaiaáct ve laige oim toirg an toóc-ainim a beir
 ar an áit. Pé muo a éainis oim níor lean pé i b'ao
 oim. Ba g'earr gur íamluigeaí mar beaó lám uaine
 ag uil ir'ead am' b'iolac maí a iaib' pé rinigin
 airgíó a bí agam. Ní túirge moctuigeaí an lám 'ná
 tuigeaí láit'neac gur uaine raogácta a bí agam agus
 vo luigeaí g'ieim ar an lám. Lám cúianta láoir
 oob' ead i agus colpa teann cóiaáct téagairéa uiréi.
 Oo tuagó iaiaáct ar í b'ieit uaim, ac ambaíó coimeáo-
 ar mo g'ieim agus fé maí* a éainis liom mo g'ieim a
 coimeáo vo éar mo mír'neac oim agus mo neairt.

AN T-ÁEIR PEAOAR.

* § 453.

A.

1. The fact is he was a good deal afraid of her. 2. He pranced about the room like a madman. 3. We saw two shepherds in the distance. 4. In what direction did they go? 5. They are worth going to see. 6. Ask her for something to eat. 7. He is to get 15s. for his day's work.

B.

I was coming home from Cork last night, when (4) a woman came into the car to me, pretending she was a ghost. She put her hands into my bosom with the *intention*¹ of taking my money from me, but she did not succeed. I do not know what *need*² a spirit would have of³ gold or silver. I grasped the hand. The ghost was a strange one, *seeing*⁴ that it had a hand of flesh and blood (9). I intended to retain my hold of her, and to bring her home with me that I might know what sort of spirit it was. But she was too quick for me. She snatched her hand from me, and leaped out of the car. The wheel passed over her head. I could not help * that. It providentially happened that (10) she was not killed on the spot. However, I think that she was sufficiently punished that time. I do not know who she is nor what is her name (30), but if I hear of her repeating that trick, or if I catch sight of her at home or abroad, (9) I shall *hand her over*⁵ to the law.

* § 650.

31.—CAILÍN ZROIÖE ZAOÖALAĆ.

‘Sé an róite porta fuairí rí ná* cléirneac i n-oiris an fhuirte as rtao na traneac, éirí amac i lár an mairg —áit uairneac ná bíodó tuine ná veoiriáde le feircint ó mairsin go h-oiríde ac amáin nuair bíodó an trane rtopta as an áit, óá uairí rí † ló asur uairí ran oiríde. Cailín vána neam-rpleadac a b’eacó í, ámteac, asur vo tóg rí an obair uiréi gan don eagla moimí an uairneac. Ac oiríde áiríge ac asur í as cuimneam ar óul a cóulaó vo baíneacó ppeab airí asur vó méio é a neam-rpleadacó vo táiní eagla uiréi. Asur níob’ don iongnacó é. Beagáinín moimí rín rí réarfúí bí áro-gleo rí na páirpéaríob marí geall ar an oróc-óobair bí v’á véanám ar fuairí na tíre as rtao ganuiríde as goio asur as maobacó asur go minic as marbúgacó na noaoine vo buail tíearna oiréa. Nuair a éualacó rí íarann na gcapall amuic vo éairí rí í féin arí a vó glúin asur v’íarí rí arí. Óia asur arí an mairgoin muipe cabairí ír congnaím vo tábairí vó. An fáio vo bí rí marí reo vo buaileacó buille tíom arí an nooirí asur vubairí tuine éigin amuic é v’orairí gan móill. Vubairí rí léi féin go maib rí cóim maib airí é v’éanám asur vo vein. Vo táiní tuine írteac, fearí móí boirb a b’eacó é, asur na vóirí, tírúí eile. Vo labairí an céao fearí asur vubairí léi bíacó vo éurí arí an mboirí vóirb. Vo vein rí amlaíó gan móill asur cóiruirígeacó arí as íte.

páoirías na léime.

* Page 307.

† § 473 (7).

‡ § 493.

A.

1. Don't come till then. 2. He wrote as many as on the previous day. 3. He arrived just at sunset. 4. That is the book I was reading yesterday. 5. Try to put an end to it. 6. He did so, and then went home. 7. This is better than all the books you have read.

B.

The telegraphic apparatus was *at the further end of*¹ this room, and whilst they were engaged in eating she moved noiselessly over to it. She at once sent a message to the police barrack about ten miles distant ; but one of the robbers noticed her, and dragged her from the place. Nevertheless the telegram had been despatched, although (122) they did not suspect it. Supper was barely finished when the leader ordered her to show them the place where the money was kept. *Making no demur whatever*²—*for which indeed she can hardly be blamed*³—she preceded them out of the room. She passed through a hall, and then mounted a staircase at the top of which was the strong room. She unlocked the great iron door with a large key. *Despite her utmost*⁴ endeavours to push it in, the door would not yield. She tried repeatedly, but all in vain. Presently, the four men turned round and pressed their backs against the door. *As they did so*,⁵ she touched a small button inserted in the wall close by. The door flew (113) open so suddenly that, before the desperadoes realized what was happening, they found themselves in a heap in the middle of the room. Thereupon she released the button, and the door suddenly closed with a bang, leaving the four men prisoners (40) within.

32.—CAITEAÍH AN UIRŮ.

Do rcaoil Mac Fingín Dub a clóca de. Car ré an t-oir, rcaoil ré uaió go raomáirdeac ar riubal é. Buaíl an ceann feaó go leic éar an mian vo gnió (óein) Mac Coll agus époé an éor anonn 'r anall ear éir an fuinnim vo bí fúite. Tug Pilib ar n-air an t-oir. Cait an taoirdeac de caróigin éuirp pláinin bí lairtig air, o'fíll ré murmiltirí a léine, rcaoil ré an bóinna agus óing ré ríor ar a éliab é go maib a bhágaio leir, o'fáiré ré cior leatáir bí timceall a caoil agus o'féac ré ar éarraig léic i gclaióe naoi páinne véas ear an gcomairé vo gearr Mac Coll. Car ré an t-oir go bog ar otúir, vo leig ré a ceann ar an scalam airí, o'féac ré uaió ar an gearraig léic ra élióe, agus éiom ré anhran ar an oir vo éaró éun gur óóic leat gur earéú é féin ó fál go baitear (9), agus an t-oir mairióta timceall a éleib. Do rcaoil ré uaió ran aer fé óeirdeac é as feaógaíl, fearaim (fear) ré féin nóir rcalca as féacaint i noiaió an uirí rin, bior 'na maóaric, luirne 'na pluc, a béal iadóca, an anál 'na (40) féirdeanaib ar pollaib a fíóna ac an t-oir as triall mairi pléar ar gunna; amac leir or cionn na cairrige léite, amac leir gur buail ré an t-uirce agus gur árouig ré rceanncán fáile fíce triog 'na éubrán (40).

Conán Maol.

A.

1. He did as I told him. 2. The three of them went home. 3. He gave a sudden spring, and closed on

him. 4. I am not going to injure any of you. 5. He then went to war with the King of Spain, for the purpose of depriving him of this island. 6. They hurled him over a cliff. 7. I caught him just as he was in the act of getting over the wall.

B.

Kit took the great sledge-hammer in his hand, "I challenge any of you at throwing this," said he. He cast the hammer extremely well but three or four of the O'Sullivans (29) surpassed him. "They shall never triumph over us," said Kit. "MacColl would surpass any man in Ireland, and we shall send on board for him immediately." This MacColl was a naval officer, a red-haired, grey-eyed, powerful fellow from the islands off the west coast of Scotland: his back was as broad as a gate; his arms thick, hard and hairy. "Gracious! what a bulk! He is almost as powerful as MacFinghin Dubh himself," exclaimed some of the women. When MacColl bared his breast and arms *to cast the hammer*,¹ the countrymen and women shouted *encouragement*² while the sailors clapped their hands. Their encouragement (51) was unnecessary, for at the third attempt, he cast the hammer to the mark made by Philip O'Sullivan, the foremost competitor, and at the fourth throw sent it a yard beyond it. Philip threw the hammer again and again, but though he improved on his previous casts, it was in vain, for MacColl did the same (5). The sailors *shouted themselves hoarse*,³ and carried MacColl on their shoulders up and down (9) the lea (104).

83.—SÉADUNA AGUS MÁIRE GEARRA.

“Go mairir* rlán, a Séadún,” arsa Séaduna. “D’oillpeadú dom focal nó nó do labhairt le Máire, má’r é do toil é.”

“Siní aníran iriú agat i. Tá rúil agam sup feara an éaint atá agat le ríad léi ná a bí agat le ríad liom-ra ar mairiú.”

D’imtiú ferean ircead.

“Ó, míle fáilte romat, a Séaduna!” arsa Máire Gearra.

“A leitéirí reo, a Máire,” ar ferean. “Tá rún agam le tabhairt tuit. Níorí éapair go mbeadú oim é ’tabhairt d’aoinne cóiríde. Ad ceapaim anoir ná fuil an ceapit réanta agam agur (122) gan teadú níor túirge† agur é tabhairt tuit-re. Tá ré ceangailte oim i láthair Dé gan‡ póradú.” Do rcao ré. Níor labairt ríre go ceann tamail.

“Ir ceangal uairal é,” ar ríre ar ball. “Ir ceangal uairal é,” ar ríre, “agur ir ceangal naomta é. Má’r ceangal uairal tuit-re,” ar ríre, “ba cóirí gan ceangal uairal dóm-ra é. Ná bíodú ceirt oir,” ar ríre. “Coimeádo-ra do rún. Tá oirpeadú eile de éiríde agam agur do bí le tamail. Ir móirí an tabairtar a éis Oia tuit nuairí a rírioc Sé t’áighe éin ceangail de’n rírioc rían a glacaó oir.”

“Tá an gnó a éis mé réanta agam. Beannaedú Dé leat, a Máire!” ar ferean. Agur d’imtiú ré gan labhairt le feara an ríge.

An t-Áthair Peardair.

* § 549.

† § 166.

‡ § 600.

A.

1. He went to France where his brother was living.
2. She was very glad of it. 3. I shall go there to see whether his father and his followers are still alive.
4. I snatched the book from him just as he was beginning to tear it. 5. The French were defeated in that battle. 6. There was a lighted lamp on the table.
7. He shot an arrow at the bird.

B.

"Indeed, Siobhan, it would be impossible to (41) tell you the state of my mind from that night till *the*¹ day he went *over*² (109) to tell me that he had made a binding promise to God, and that he was *absolutely debarred from*³ marriage. Then I felt that it must have been that bond that *made him victorious*⁴ over the ghost. I have always heard that those who were *thus consecrated*⁵ to God held the Evil Spirit in subjection. When he told me that he was bound before God never to engage in marriage, I took upon myself the same obligation. And behold, Siobhan, I had no sooner done so, than I thought that, whatever evil affected my mind, had instantly departed. You saw yourself the state in which I was on the day I asked you to do me a certain *kindness*.⁶ When I reflect on it now, it seems to me that I must * needs have been somewhat out of my senses. Whatever affected me, is *completely*⁸ gone—thanks be to the God of glory for it."

* § 644.

34.—FONTENOY.

Táio na rluaighe poinnce 'na (40) uirí panna as
 véanaí na na ffranncaig. Ní geobair * ná panna aca
 an tirlige reo go bíadac mar tá gunnaí móra fuirte
 ar óin éirí, † asur oíosa véanta ann le h-innteacac
 uí maoilaidí, cé gur b'olc an cúiteamh do fuidir ré ó
 rna ‡ ffranncaig 'na óiad ríu.

Scaoil ar an namhóir an luaid, a buideanta ó
 éirinn, asur beir ceol 'na gcluidib inoiu go mbeir
 cuimne air as an méir aca do mairirí, ar fear a
 rasoil—ceol na gunnaí móra nuair do mairí na an
 talamh, cnaoimhaig na gunnaí gearra asur fearoíl
 na bpléar, liúg na bfeair bfeairgac asur fuirte na
 gcapall, cian na coille ná mbuirí (87) le fuaim,
 rceao tal, cneao annró, asur orna annró, corcairt
 asur fuil asur báir!

Ní fuil ré i gcumair na n-aurtíadac 'na na
 n'óiríac gabáil mar reo, ac fear aníor na Sarranaig,
 cúig míle véas aca, éiríannaig, fóiríor! a leat, asur
 Cumberland ar a gceann, oing ná tiomáint tirlí crioite
 na bfranncaic, teinteada ná rpríúac ar beal asur
 ar cliaíadab na oing rín.

Buailtear cirt do liaíróirí na rann ar gunnaí
 móra ar an noing rín asur cuirtear beanna inntí, ac
 óintar an beanna arís asur leantair ar aóad. . . .
 le h-ailar ir óad rroiceann na Sarranaig mullaighe
 na n-áiríac as Fontenoy asur fearóir timceall orí
 i meair na bfranncaic, ar nóir rcaia tarb. “Tá an
 lá linn,” aoir Cumberland, ir earba anála air.

“Ní fuil, asur ní beir go reo,” aoir an brianac ††
 asur a éiríannaig.

Conán Maoil.

* § 365.

† § 476.

‡ § 604.

†† § 468.

A.

1. Put out the candle. 2. He took every penny that was in the bag. 3. I will repay you for the benefits you have conferred upon me. 4. When the concert was over we all came home. 5. He offered me a sixpence. 6. He was very angry on account of the insult he had received. 7. We saw the young man following us.

B.

The Irish rush down upon them like a torrent—the descendants of the men of Limerick *with*¹ fire in their eyes, and vigour in their limbs, *their teeth set*² and their hearts bursting with hate. The English fire upon them. Through the smoke of battle is heard the *hundred-voiced battle cry*,³ “Remember Limerick, and English perfidy.” Then naught is to be heard but curses and oaths and cries of agony, as the armies *engage in a hand to hand struggle, cutting*⁴ each other to pieces, swaying to and fro (9), their bright lances now red with gore as they thrust them through stout flank and breast. At last the English break down (110) the hill, and the Irish rush down upon them like an avalanche. They cut a bloody passage through the brave English regiment known as the “Coldstream Guards,” the survivors of which reformed their ranks at the foot of the hill, and retreated weary and dispirited, the Irish pursuing and harassing them. A troop of French horse perceived them, but instead of charging them turned their arms against the Irish, for such was the confusion and terror of the French that they could not distinguish friend from foe. A bugle call at last checked the French cavalry.

35.—AN CURAMÍR.*

“A Conaíl Céáinaiḡ,” aḡra bḡucriu, “tá focaí beaḡ cainte aḡam le labhairt leat. Ír maíṫ ír eol v’úlltaib, óḡ aḡur aorṫa, ḡur cugab Conaíl Céáinac oirṫ toirḡ náí iḡḡab buab iḡam oirṫ cé ḡur mḡníc í ḡcaṫ aḡur í ḡcoimḡac aonḡir cu. Nuairí a bío úlltaíḡ aḡ uil í ḡcaṫ ír curá a bíoín í oṫurac an cáṫa. Nuairí a bío ríao aḡ teacṫ ó’n ḡcaṫ ír curá a bíoín aḡ veiré, aḡ curaint an tḡlóíḡ aḡí an namḡao. Tá curamírí mo tíḡe-re le tabhairt, aḡ an bḡleiré reo. An laoc a ḡeabaió curamírí mo tíḡe-re aḡoir beiré curamírí Éamḡa ḡo veo aḡe. Ír uirṫ-re ba mḡaíṫ liom curamírí mo tíḡe nua oo cáḡairṫ óíí ír uirṫ ír ual. Ír eol uirṫ ḡo bḡuil ḡeíll aḡur ḡeapá oim-ra ḡan uil íḡeacṫ, ac an bía ‘ṫairbeáint oaoib. Aḡ baíll, nuairí a beiré an ḡleab aḡ curḡuḡab tabhairḡarí an curamírí oo’n laoc ír feár. Téiréab oo ḡeiriḡbíreac-ra ruar aḡur ír oó a tabhairḡarí an curamírí. Má íapḡan aon laoc eile an curamírí, ná ḡeíll-re oó. “Ní baogḡal,” aḡra Conaíl, “má éilimim-re curamírí oo tíḡe ḡo n-éileocóio aon laoc eile é. Má éilimean, beiré oḡoc-obair ann.”

An t-Áṫairí ḡeaoarí.

A.

1. We had gone twice as far. 2. What can you want it for? 3. Do you know where I am going? 4. He came into the room where his father was sitting.

* mír (= cuir) oo cugtaí oo’n cúrab a b’feairí.

† § 618 (i).

5. The entrance to the house was a dark narrow passage.
 6. The basket was let down a cliff one thousand feet high.* 7. He said he would return in a year if he were alive.

B.

"Cuchulain!" said he, "kingly champion of Erin! well do the heroes of Ireland know *that none of them has any chance of competing with you.*¹ Well do the Ulstermen know that what they, combined, have failed to accomplish you can do unaided. Well do they know that an act of injustice cannot be done to the weakest individual, for should you so resolve you would exact justice in spite of the power of all Ulster."

"What is the purpose of this, Bricriu?" said Cuchulain.

"You know, O hero!" said Bricriu, "that I cannot be present when this banquet will be in progress, and whatever I would say to you then I must needs say now or leave it unsaid."†

"Say it now, Bricriu," said Cuchulain.

"My new mansion is completed," said Bricriu, "and I have prepared a banquet for the chiefs and heroes of Ulster. Even King Conor is coming to my mansion to partake of my feast along with the bravest nobles that Ulster has ever seen. I have prepared a 'hero's morsel,' which is to be awarded to the greatest hero in the company. In my opinion you are that hero, and it is to you I should like to give the 'morsel.'"

* § 618 (b).

† § 581.

38.—ΔΟΥ ΜΑC ΣΥΙΘΝΕ.

1 ὅτορὰς na βλιαῶνα Ἰ602 ἱρεῶ ἔμυρεῶ ἀν κατ ἀρ
 ῥαεῶεαλαῖβ 1 ῥCionn τSáile.* Ὅ'έιμυς ρλώιςτε Εἰλίρ
 ἀμας ρέ'η ὅτιρ 'na ὀιαῖ ῥιν, ἀγυρ ἱρ ἰαο ἁ βί γο
 μυρταρὰς ἀγυρ γο νεαῖ-ἐμύοαιρεῶ. ὅί ἀν μῦμῶιν
 ἀρ ἁ ὅτοῖλ ἀνῆροιν ἀα, ἀε ἀμῶιν γο μαιβ cuio oe
 ρna† h-ἀμαρὰιβ ἐαλλ 'ρ 1 ἔρῡρ 'na μβυῖῶνῖβ beαγᾶ (40)
 ἀγυρ ἰαο coῖτῶιαντα ἀρ ἐί na Sapaῖαc. ἱρ ἀρ ἀν
 h-ἀμαρὰιβ ῥιν ἁ βί ἀν τόιρ γο ρπειρῶαλτα ἀα, μαρ ní
 μόρ γο μαιβ éinne ρα οὔτῶις ἁ ὀέαηρᾶῶ don βᾶρῶαν
 ὅο ρna Sapaῖαῖς ἀε ἰαο. ἀμαρ ἀα ροῖν γο μβέαρρᾶί
 1 ττεαηητα ἀρ, ὅ'οἱρρεῶ ὅό αἰεῖμυς beῖτ ὀέαντα ροῖν
 ρέ αἷγε.

Τορ εῖρ na ρέιλε ὀρῖςοε ἀμας βί ρλυᾶς oe'η ἀρμ
 Sapaῖαc ἀγ γαβᾶἰλ τρῆ λυμνεῶ ριαρ γο Cῑαρμῶε.
 Σρῑοῖεαοαρ Εαρ ῥεῖρτῑne τρᾶτῶῶα ἀμυςτε (107),
 ἀγυρ ἐμυρεαοαρ ρῦτα ἀν 1 ῥCῑορ na h-οἱῶε. ρυαῖ-
 εαοαρ ρεῶα εἰνῆροιν γο μαιβ Δοῦ Μac Συιῶνε ἀγυρ
 ἁ βυῖῶεαν Connaῖταc ταρ εῖρ τεᾶcτ ἀνιαρ ἀν οἱῶε
 ἐέαῶνα, ἀγυρ ρocρῡῥᾶῶ ρῦτα 1 ῥCῑῖλ βῖς ἁ βί ἱρτῖς 1
 μβεαρμῶιν ἀρ ἔnoc ῥᾶορῶις, 1 ηγῑορμῶcτ ρέ ῡἰλε
 ὅ'Εαρ ῥεῖρτῑne. ῥλυαῖρ ἀν ρλυᾶς Sapaῖαc 1 n-am
 ῡαῖρ na h-οἱῶε, ἀγυρ ἐγῡαοαρ ἀν βῶεαρ ραρῑοῖτα ρέ
 ὀέῖν na coἰlle. ρυἰλ ἀν τSυἰῶνῖς ἀγυρ ρυἰλ na
 ῥConnaῖταc (99) ἁ βί υᾶτα ἀρ ἀν αἱρτεαρ ροῖν.

Ρεαρῡρ ρῑνῡβῑλ.

* § 24.

† § 606.

‡ § 594.

A.

1. He sharpened the knife. 2. I hope I have made it to your satisfaction. 3. He spoke insolently. 4. Come here! 5. Take that for your stubbornness. 6. Go out and see what that fellow wants. 7. He moved towards the door.

B.

They soon reached the wood, where they halted, and remained for some time listening in the silence of the night. Every living creature was wrapt in deep slumber. They heard neither the lowing of cattle, nor the yelping of dogs, nor the cackling of geese, nor the scream of sea birds. They heard no sound of *animate or inanimate nature*,¹ save the mountain rill murmuring in the solitude, and the chill western breeze sougling in the upper branches of the trees, like a banshee lamenting the departed.

The English sent scouts towards the wood. The latter soon returned with tidings that they had seen horses lying at the borders of the wood, which they considered a sufficient indication of the presence there of MacSweeney and his band. Wilmot, the English commander, ordered two companies to steal round the wood, some on the north, others on the south, till they should meet on the west side of the defile: they were to be ready for the work of destruction, as soon as they should get the order from him at daybreak.

MacSweeney and his band were resting asleep with no other shelter from the cold of the night than the thick wood. On encamping in the wood, they fully expected to have an *undisturbed night's rest*.² They little suspected that the toils would be closed around them before morning.

37.—EACTRA RISTEÁIRO.

Táinig rcannrao ar an mbeirt fear a gsur vo
 teiceadaí, ac vo léim an buídean anuas an cáran ré
 n-a noéin, fíde fear aca ag uaill ír ag rpalrao
 mionna móra, ag fuaao le buile-féirg, agus com
 mianamail cun rola le faolcain. Bí an carán
 cumang, agus fíeama ciann ar a imeallab. Bí
 Muir í ogora, agus eug Rirceáiro leat-fúil ear a
 gualainn: leir rin, vo buail ré baíri a coire ar fíeíth
 agus vo euit ré. Píeab ré ar a cora-ghuib agus éat
 ré é féin i leat-taob i n-am, mar ba éian í an cóir,
 agus bí munn oá baigheir curta 'ra látaíri gur euit ré.
 Níor rcao na firi éirio (34)—níor b'féirio leo corc—
 7 vo éiomáineadaí le fuinneam na firi coraig le
 fánar. O'éirig gail ír gairceaó Rirceáiro leir an
 breall vo rinneaó oíra. Vo eug ré ruagaó ír ruadaí
 'na noiaó ír 'na mearc, agus vo éionnraín ré ar a
 n-actúmao agus ar a n-éirleaó. Vo caradaí ar a
 rálab go boirb fíochmaí, vo éin oírigaó óg iarrao
 ar a ngléaraó ír a gcóruagaó; ac íar a maib an oara
 focal ar a beal vo rcóilt Muir a plaoir go carbaó.

O'iompuigeadaí ar Muir go mearbalaó ag
 euit i gcomuib a céile. Saoileadaí go maib rluag
 gá gcomiac, ac ba calma 'r ba éirte eirean cun gnear
 vo bualaó le cloídeam. . . . Ac don níó amáin,
 níor fagaó 'na mbeataó ve'n buíoin buirb rin ac
 beirt vo ír le n-a n-anamab ar carán an áir.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. This scythe has a good cutting edge. 2. I had
 written* the letter early in the evening. 3. Come again

* § 596.

at the end of the week. 4. All that were in the house came out. 5. When the seven days were up he came home. 6. Take my advice and stay at home. 7. I have no means of writing it.

B.

"The middle arch of the bridge has been swept away," shouted Richard, "and my comrade, Maurice, with his company is ruined." He *wrung his hands*¹ and uttered a cry of anguish. After a few moments he relaxed his hands, and stretching out his arms at full length, looked up to heaven *in an attitude of prayer*;² then with head bent and shoulders contracted, he ran towards the breach in the bridge exclaiming, "May God assist me," and *exerting all his strength*,³ he sprang forward with wonderful agility and landed safely on the level road. Before the brave fellow had time to return thanks to God, two soldiers sprang on the road, and fired at him but missed. He bounded away from them over a fence into the open country. Suddenly he was confronted by another soldier who raised his gun to his shoulder to stop him, *but so far was he from effecting his purpose*⁴ (3) that Richard, with one stroke (of his sword), clove his head in two and then dashed off (113) in the direction of Aghadoe. Seven horsemen had almost overtaken him; one of them cried out: "He is worn out and exhausted; press on." "*You lie*,⁵ you rascal, I am prepared for you," cried the brave man, moving slightly out of their way towards the angle of a cliff. "Forward, quickly, they are overpowering him," cried Maurice, and, in a moment, the (44) horsemen were a *mangled mass*⁶ under the heels of Maurice's chosen band.

38.—DÚN RÚRAIGE.

“Do ghluaigh an camta * gléarta ar aghaidh agus ní mífóe† a páo ná gur b’álúinn an ghluaireacht ran. Bí cómhád agus rult agus caiteamh aimirie acu ar an rlig. Bí ceol agus cliairaióeacht agus rígeálúigeacht agus aghaidh acu. Tá fáil‡ a bí an rlig bíodai tagaite i maóaire an tige ran ar mótuigeadai tuiríe an bódaí orda féin ná ar a gcapailib. Comh luath agus conaíe Concúbair an tíg do rtao ré agus iongna ari. Do rtao an rluag go léiri ag féadaint uatha ar an rtaí álúinn. “Ní h-é aghaidh go bfuil ré móir, córaí, cumaraí, ac ba dóic le tuine, ag féadaint aoiríe ré folaí na ghríne, gur o’airígead agus o’or atá ré véanta ar fad,” ari Concúbair. “Má tá ré láioir, oingion do léiri a méio agus a óeag-éumíacht agus a óiríad,” ar rírean, “níorí veinead fóir agus ir fada go nveanraí arií, tíg cóirí maíe leir.”

“Tá ré láioir, oingion, a rlig,” ari bhuíu, “níor láioirie agus níor oingne go móir ná maí féadán ré ar ro. Ceilean rlaíe neaíe go minic. Níl bata ra tíg rin náir b’éigíon ríreíe do ghabáil cun é éabairíe abairíe ó’n gcoill. Agus bí móir-ríreíe na ríreíe|| ba tleiríe i gCúig Ulaí ag cur gac rlaíe o’á bfuil iní na rlaíe. Bí veíe raóirí fíeíe ve rííom-ríreíe éirean ag ceapad agus ag cumad an tige rin, agus gá óirígead agus gá véanad. Meaíam go bfuil áirí nótíe aimiríe caíte ag ainn ag féadaint ar an rtaíe amuic ve’n tíg bheáí ran agus gá mólaí. Náir dóic lib go mbead ré cóirí maíe ag ainn uil agus féadaint caíe é an rígar é ar an rtaíe iríe?”

Ar r-Ádaíe Readaí.

* rluag móir.

† § 163.

‡ Page 168.

|| § 482.

A.

1. They asked for a truce. 2. We had better exchange bicycles. 3. It is useless our remaining here. 4. I advised him to go home. 5. The top of the cliff projected over its base. 6. Don't trust him ! 7. They pulled it half way up and then let go. 8. Put your own weight of sand in it.

B

They proceeded on their journey. As they approached the house they were *more and more impressed*¹ with its shape, appearance and beauty. Having arrived at the house, they walked around it. It was beautiful. The more closely they examined it the more they were convinced of its splendour. "Dun Ruraighe surpasses Emania," said Conor. "Come in and let me show you the feast." They entered. Beautiful as was the house exteriorly, it was still more beautiful within. It was very large, being more than seven hundred feet in length, while its breadth exceeded fifty, and the walls were thirty feet high. At one end of the house was an ample hearth, with a large fire burning on it. There were large and comfortable couches on one side of the hall, reaching from the fire to the other end of the room. At the corners of the (44) couches were pillars made of a kind of bronze. These were completely covered with gold, so that they seemed to be made of that metal (5).

There was a special couch for Conor himself, which was considerably more elevated than the rest. The corners were furnished with pillars similar to the others but more highly ornamented (3 and 4).

39.—AIRGEAD AR IASACHT.

Bí Míceál Séamair an Túna na comnuíthe i nDoirte an Locháin i bparóiste an Chnocáin. Feirmeoirí tob' ead é aghur fearí críochnaíodh garta. Céad na comuiprain go raib Míceál Séamair raibí. B'féidir go raib beagán airgid ra bhann aige, ac má bí féin bí a bódaín le véanaí aige. Bí a clann ag éiríse ruar éiríse, aghur ba maíe an éabairí iad* a éirí cloinne iríse aghur amuic, i ngorí aghur i ngorraíthe.

Nuairí a bí aghur an gorta ann, mar gheall ar an mead a táinig ar na píaráí tá ruar le bliadain iríse ó íoin anoir, bí airgead le faigí ar iasacht ó'n maíaltaí, aghur gan ac beagán le víol ar.

Don oíche aínáin nuairí a bí an muinnearí óg 'na gcólaí aghur Míceál aghur a bean 'na ruíthe ar a teinníthe, arí Míceál:—" . . . Níl ac an céad púnt ílán agáinn ann aghur ní maíe liom é 'bhíreod. B'féidir liom, tá gcuirí éiríse mé, an cíor a cógaint ar iasacht ó'n mbann. Ac féad, a Máire! bíor ag léigeaní ra páiréar moiu go bhíil airgead le faigí ana-faí, i mbáile áta Cliaí."

(Ag léigeaní): "Tá airgead le faigí ar iasacht anoir ag feirmeoirí le caitean le n-a gcúo talíán, aghur ní beirí le víol aca ar iasacht an airgid ac cúig púint ra mbliadain fé'n gcéad, aghur i gcionn daíad bliadain ní beirí a tuillead le víol aca."

Beirí fearí.

A.

1. He tried to catch the cow by the horn. 2. Don't let your brother know that I was here. 3. He lent me one of his books. 4. He told me to ask him to allow you to go. 5. He is not fit to appear in such company. 6. They obtained permission to enter. 7. I told him to let me go (= release me).

B.

Once upon a time there was a Wren who purchased a farm, as he had a large family to help him to work it. He had not sufficient money to pay for the farm and on that account he had to borrow two hundred pounds from the Blackcap. The latter (5) had such confidence in the Wren's honesty that he did not require any guarantee or security from him. When the time had come for the repayment of the loan, the Blackcap politely reminded the Wren of his obligations, to which the latter returned a very uncivil (3) answer. This nettled (3) the Blackcap very much, and immediately he went off to his lawyer and gave orders to have the Wren served with a writ. The lawyer *was only too ready to comply*.¹ Immediately he made out a writ *in due and proper form*,² and put it in the bailiff's hands.

When Donough, the (27) bailiff, got the writ he went at once to the Wren's residence. The Wren was at home, and at that time engaged with six of his sons threshing oats.

Donough was not well acquainted with the individual on whom he was to serve the writ, and as the six sons were each as big and as powerful as the father, he could not make out (41) on whom he was to serve the writ, and had to return home in the evening without discharging his duty.

40.—AN T-ÁDAIR Ua GRAHNA.

Nuair a tuis an t-Ádair Ua GRAHNA aghair ar an obair do éadaic ré go dian-mairt cas a bí moimhir. Bí fíor aige ná maib uine i r-Éirinn, go móir móir, don uine bunúrad, ná véarfaó láiríeac ná maib ra n-obair ac fiantar (100). Éadaic ré an uile uine go maib don gurta aige, as muir i noiaig galántaáta Sárana. Éadaic ré na daoine bocta ná maib don gurta acu,* as bhuie a gcroíde as muir i noiaig na daoine go maib. Éadaic ré, ar an gcuma ran, clana Gaedál go léir as roair ra lairíe le rálair Sárana asur gan don mear i n-don cori acu ar Éirinn ná ar don nió a bain léi. Tuig ré i n' aigne, dá leanaó† an uil amú ran (94) arí fear camail eile, dá leanaó ré go uirí go mbearfaó an báir‡ leir an cainteoir véanaó Gaeluinne, go mbeaó clana Gaedál ra lairíe go veó, as roair le rálair Sárana. Tuig ré mu eile. Tuig ré go maib an uil amú cóir tuibairteaó ran, cóir coiréanta ran, cóir ceapairte rin, náir b'fólaí do uine croíde leóin a beir aige cun don iaraó a véanaí ar cori a cur leir asur ar muirteir na h-Éiríean o'iompaíl ar a lear. Bí fíor aige go maib go mburfaó an obair a croíde ra león buirde féin. Tuig ré go dian-mairt go maibó' an obair é. Ac' do tuis ré gur mó o' olc an uil amú do leogaint ar aghair 'ná pé mu o' imteó' airí féin. Tuis ré aghair ar an obair. Dúbaire gaó doinne go maib ré ar a meabair. Níorí curí ré ruir ra éaint. Do lean ré ar an obair go uirí gur buir croíde an león.

An t-Ádair Peardair.

* § 541.

† § 552.

‡ § 473 (3).

A.

1. He ground them into powder (40). 2. You have no right to them. 3. I didn't see him getting anything to eat (81). 4. The music put us to sleep. 5. He asked her if she knew of anything that would be serviceable to her. 6. The biggest boys were in front. 7. There is no escape (94) for him.

B.

When matters *had come to this pass*,¹ God inspired the (44) priest, whose bones lie to-night in the (44) coffin before us, to arise and to *undertake the task of reviving and cultivating the Irish language*,² and thus to prevent it from entirely disappearing. He answered the call, and faced the work. It was an exhausting labour, and it was not long till it affected his health but he flinched not. It broke down his constitution, yet he did not yield, but still stood firm in his purpose when the labour laid him low. He felt what a valuable possession would be lost to Ireland if the native language (7) disappeared. He was convinced that the life of a single individual ought not to be compared to that possession.

We are assembled here to-night to honour him for the work he has done, and to honour the God of glory who inspired his heart to do it. Doubtless he is now *enjoying his reward with God*³ in heaven, but nevertheless it were not amiss for us to pray* for his soul, and beg of God to grant him eternal rest.

* § 618 (7)_d.

41.—BÓTAR 1 SCIARRUIÐE.

Ír fíadúan an bótar é ríú, áin, nuair a bíonn gaoth móir ír fearéainn as gabáil vo; mar, cé go bfuil ríat ó'n ríon ann ó rna ciannaib, mar rin féin veineann an gaoth a leitéio rin o'fórtam suir dóic leat go rtiacraí na cianinn ar a bpiéamácáib nó go rtiutfead na cainnaigeada le géim ír búitpe ar a ruitéadánáib anuas oit. Ír binn beit anhrúo lá ramhaidó nuair a bíonn an ghuar as ríolcató na ghuarinn, an colúir as coracuagadó irtiú 1 lár na coille tiugá, cairí an énuic as ciónán ar na h-áiróánaib ír as cogairnaig go bog binn ar éalóó dóib go mall ríor cun an loca tíe éairéaraiú an bótar.

Mar rin féin o'á bpiéagácat é an bótar úo, vob' é mo cónaile oit, má'r vaine tu tá tugá cun néam-aipeácatá ir' oitce, gan* an bótar roin vo bualaó io donar oitce éuin rramhaidó† nuair a bíonn an géalac glan lán. Ac má tá cpioitce gan‡ geic ionnat ír lútaáa láitpe, ír beag an bártainn vuit fearam coir Stiapa an gao ar uair an meadon-oitce (31) io donar ír an raogal na coolaó. Féac ruiú ó tuad ar Neio an fíolair, ír cuir liúg arat. O'éir béici an macalla cloirfui a lán cogairnaige ír ornuigeal lairtaiú oit.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. Stand as near the edge as you can. 2. It is to be feared he will be hurt. 3. We shall soon have no reason to fear them. 4. Which are the counties

* § 602 (3).

† § 24

‡ § 605.

bordering on Lough Neagh? 5. What is this you have done? 6. I am out of practice. 7. What made you strike my brother yesterday? 8. Every one for himself.

B.

It was an awful night. The trees were bending and swaying from the violence of the wind; the rain was pouring *in torrents*; ¹ the lightning and thunder crashing through the foliage of the wood; the thunderbolt rending the hills; the echoes roaring and resounding among the cliffs. In spite of the tempest, a hundred men were wending their way through Mangerton Pass with Richard Barry at their head, hopeful and eager. A small, spare, grey-haired man rushed from a cavern beside the pass. Richard examined him closely, and then addressed him. "Do you not recognize me!" said the little man. "Upon my word," said Richard, "I know a man whose voice resembles yours, but *he was a hunchback*,² whilst you are as straight as an arrow."

The little man laughed. "Nevertheless I am the hunchback, but now I am changed in appearance: the hump appears whenever I require it, but I intend neither deceit nor treachery just now."

42.—*na bíteamnáis.*

"*Ṭáinig fear anro cúḡainn ó cianais aḡur o'innir ré an rḡeal céasna ran súinn, aḡur tairbeáin ré súinn tpiúr* oe na bíteamnácaib aḡur ḡabamar láitmeac is, aḡur ir oóca so ḡeioctar amáimeac is. Dubairt ré náir b'is ba mó (13) ba ciontae ac an t-é*

* § 482.

bí 'na ceann (100) oireá agus ar eúille o'á róro ra
 múmáin.† fear gur b'ainim oó Séasna. fear a bí
 as véanaí ariais b'reasgaig le raos. agus o'á cóm-
 aréa ran féin, gur (117) b'aitin oo'n oútaig é 'beic
 beo boct lairrig ve cúig nó ré bliasnaib (38), agus
 anoir so bfuil ré ar an bfeair (101) ir raiob're ra
 múmáin nó b'féoir 1 n éirinn. 'agus,' ar rias,
 'tá óirousaó ó'n rí, congnam fear oo gléaraó láit-
 reas agus imteas agus breic ar Séasna úo (43) pé
 h-é féin, agus é 'taobairt eun láma anro gada.
 'Cá bfuil an fear o'oir an rgeal ran?' arfa m're.
 'Tá ré anro irig' (14), ar rias. Cuasmair irteas.
 ní raib a euaireg an. 'Oo riteasair anonn 'r anall
 gá euaireas. ní raib ré le fasáil ac mar rloisreas
 an talam é. 'Cá bfuil an triúr eile?' arfa m're.
 'Irig ra eairair,' ar rias. 'feiceam ias agus
 ceirrigeam ias,' arfa m're. Cuasmair irteas agus
 ceirrigeamair ias, gas fear oioib ré leit. bíodar ar
 don focal amáin ra méio reo. So raib an t-airgeas
 breasas o'á véanaí 1 n-ait éigin ra eadair.

an t-Adair Peasair.

A.

1. He had to return to the woman who owned the
 white horse. 2. I am going to see the house. 3.
 Before his death the father settled all he possessed
 on the three young men. 4. After much urging he
 consented to do it. 5. On his return home he became
 exceedingly angry when he discovered he had been
 bequeathed nothing but the mare. 6. He did not

† § 473(2).

return for a year. 7. He refused to give me any more saying he considered he had given me more than enough already.

B.

"He also swore," said the *head of the police*,¹ "that the man who was *coining the money*² was an inhabitant of Munster, named Seadna, and that it was he who had bought the horses at the fair in your name, and as a confirmation of this assertion, he mentioned that this man had been in abject poverty until quite recently, having been but (100) a poor shoemaker living in a cabin at the foot of a mountain, while (117) he was (100) now one of the richest and most independent men in Ireland. I had at once organized a *body of men*³ to proceed forthwith down (109) into Munster, and arrest this Seadna, when, to our amazement, in came Cormac, the bailiff (27), covered with perspiration and dust, in hot pursuit of the impostors. He at once gave us an account of the occurrence *entirely at variance*⁴ with the first version. He informed us that he was well acquainted with Seadna, who was an honest man, that it was Seadna who *had raised the hue and cry*⁵ after the thieves, and that (117) were it not for him, they would not have been caught at all. I determined to confront Cormac with the man who had given the first version of the affair, but no trace of him could be discovered: he had disappeared as absolutely as if the ground had *opened and*⁶ swallowed him. I sent detectives into every part of the city. I myself aided them in the search, but all in vain: he is nowhere to be found."

43.—ΑΝ Τ-ΔΤΑΙΡ ΤΙΟΒΟΙΟ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ.

RUGAÓ ΤΙΟΒΟΙΟ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ ΑΝ ΘΕΙCΜΑΘ ΛÁ ΘΕ ΜΙ
 ΘΕΙΡΕΑΘ ΑΝ ΨΟΓΜΑΙΡ, ΜΙΛΕ, ΡΕΑCΤ ΨCΕΑΘ, Α ΘΕΙC ΙΡ
 CΕΙΤΡΕ ΡΙCΙΟ, ΔΣ ΡΑC ΑΝ CΛΟΙCΙΝ, Ι ΨCΟΝΝΟΔΕ ΤΙΟΒΗΑΘ
 ΔΡΑΝΝ. ΒΙ ΨΑΟΙ ΔΣ Α* ΔΤΑΙΡ ΛΕ ΜΥΙΝΝΤΙΡ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ (29)
 ΟΟ CΟΜΝΥΙΨ ΡΑ ΤΙΨ ΜΟΡ Ι ΜΒΑΙΛΕ ΤΟΜΑΙΡ ΡΑΝ ΨCΟΜΥΙ-
 ΡΑΝΑCΤ, 7 ΙΝΨΕΑΝ ΟΟ † ΨΕΟΙΡΡΕ ΘΕ ΨΥΙΤ Ο CΕΑΡΑΙΨ ΑΝ
 ΨΥΙΤΙΨ Α Β'ΕΑΘ Α ΜΑΤΑΙΡ. Β'Ε ΑΝ CΕΑΤΡΑΜΑΘ ΛΕΑΝΘ
 ΘΕ CΛΑΙΝΝ ΝΑ ΛΑΝΑΜΝΑ ΡΟ Ε, ΔΨΥΡ CΕ ΨΟ ΡΑΙΘ ΤΡΥÚΡ ΝΙ
 ΒΑ ‡ ΡΙΝΕ, Β'Ε ΤΙΟΒΟΙΟ ΑΝ Τ-Ε ΒΑ ΤΥΙΡΨΙΟΝΑΙΨΕ. ΒΥΑC-
 ΑΙΛΛ ΡCΙΑΜΑC ΘΑΤΑΜΑΙΛ Α Β'ΕΑΘ Ε, ΔΨΥΡ ΒΙ CΡΟΙΘΕ
 ΡΙΑΛΜΑΙΡ, ΡΛΑΙΤΕΑΜΑΙΛ ΑΙΨΕ, ΔΨΥΡ ΟΟ ΡΕΨΙΡ ΜΑΙΡ Α CΥΑΙΘ
 ΡΕ Ι Ν-ΑΟΙΡ, ΡΙΝ ΜΑΙΡ ΙΡ ΜΟ (ΙΙ2) ΟΟ ΜΕΑΟΥΙΨ Α CΛÚ 7 Α
 CΑΙΛ ΑΡ ΡΥΑΙΟ ΝΑ ΟΥΤΑΙΨΕ.

ΤΑΙΡ ΕΙΡ ΡCΑΤΑΙΜ ΟΟ Ι ΨCΟΛΑΙΡΤΕ CΙΛΛ CΟΙΝΝΙΨ (3Ι)
 7 Ι ΨCΟΛΑΙΡΤΕ ΜΑΨ ΝΥΑΘΑC, ΟΟ CΥΙΡ ΡΕ Ε ΡΕΙΝ ΡΕ CΥΡΙΑΜ
 ΝΑ ΨCΑΙΡΨΙΡΕΑC Ι ΨCΙΛΛ CΟΙΝΝΙΨ, ΔΨΥΡ ΥΜ CΑΙΡC Ι8Ι4
 ΟΟ ΨΛΑC ΡΕ ΟΡΟ ΒΕΑΝΝΥΙΨΤΕ Ο ΛΑΙΜ ΑΝ || ΕΑΡΒΥΙΨ Ο
 ΜΥΙΡΕΑΘΑΙΨ.

ΜΙ ΡΑΙΘ ΡΕ ΑC ΤΑΜΑΛΛ ΒΕΑΨ Ι ΨCΙΛΛ CΟΙΝΝΙΨ ΝΥΑΙΡ
 ΟΟ CΥΙΡΕΑΘ ΛΟCΤ ΕΨΙΝ 'ΝΑ ΛΕΙΤ. ΒΑ ΨΥΑΡΑC ΛΕ ΡΑΘ Ε
 ΑC ΡΕ ΒΕΑΨ ΜΟΡ Ε ΝΙ ΡΑΙΘ ΡΕ CΙΟΝΝΤΑC Ι Ν-ΑΟΝ CΟΡ ΑΝΝ.
 ΜΑΡ ΡΙΝ ΡΕΙΝ ΟΟ Η-ΑΙΡΤΡΥΨΕΑΘ ΨΟ CΟΡCΑΙΨ Ε—ΡΥΟ Α
 ΨΟΙΛΛ ΨΟ ΨΕΑΡ ΑΙΡ, ΝΙΘ ΝΑC ΙΟΝΨΝΑΘ; ΑC ΜΑΡ ΘΕΙΡ ΑΝ
 ΡΕΑΝΨΟCΑΛ: “ΑΝ ΡΥΟ ΒΑ ΜΕΑΡΑ ΛΕ ΟΥΙΝΕ ΙΔ Α ΒΑΡ ΝΙ
 ΡΕΑΘΑΙΡ ΡΕ ΝΑ ΨΥΡ Β'Ε ΛΑΡ Α ΛΕΑΡΑ Ε,” 7 Β'ΙΝ Ε ΑΝ
 ÚΔÁΛΤΑ ΔΣ ΑΝ || ΔΤΑΙΡ ΜΑΙΤΙÚ ΜΑΡ Β'ΡΕΑΡΡΥΟΕ (37) ΕΨΙΡΕ
 ΡΑ ΘΕΙΡΕΑΘ ΑΝ ΕΔΨCΟΙΡ ΡΙΝ.

* § 191.

† § 471 (note).

‡ § 158.

|| § 473(8).

A.

1. He had a great heap of clothes wrapped round his head. 2. I am quite dissatisfied with him. 3. He told me to let her alone. 4. What do you want them for? 5. You would have been treated similarly. 6. He refused to do so, saying he loved him too much. 7. He bestowed all his wealth upon him.

B.

Henceforth great numbers *pursued the same course*,¹ and the cause grew in strength day by day. By the end of a fortnight he had accomplished more than had been done for years previously; in three months 25,000, in five months 130,000, and in nine months 156,000 *had taken the pledge*.² This (51) proves that the people took it up readily and eagerly, for by the end of the year 1839 two hundred thousand *had become members of the new association*.³ In the following year (1840) he came to Dublin, and from early morning till late at night, outside the Custom House, he used to administer the *total abstinence pledge*.⁴

Having successfully established his work of *reform*⁵ in Ireland, he directed his steps to foreign countries. In the year 1842 he went to Glasgow, where *he was remarkably*⁶ successful. When the report of his labours was noised abroad in England, he received many petitions from that country also. He visited the cities in the North of England and thence went to London. It is computed that six hundred thousand persons in England received the pledge from him. *He had to decline for a time many invitations*⁷ from America, as he was not able to respond to them till the year 1849. He returned at the end of two years, and reached Queenstown for Christmas 1851, but his constitution had been undermined, and from this

time till his death his weakness increased. He went to Spain for the good of his health, but returned after a very short stay. His course was run, and the final summons came at Queenstown, in the year 1856.

44.—Dóinnéadó pléimeann.

Ní gáó dom cur ríor (94) do déanam ar beata Dóinnéada pléimeann. Ní maib uaid ve d'ualgar 'na beataid ná 'na báir ac go gcarraó clanna Gaedéal tar n-air ar éanngain a rinnreair. Do b'in (54) é an t-aon éirim amáin do bí aige ó bí fé oét mbliadna déas d'aoir gur cailleadó é, an t-octmáó lá ve luğ-nara, i n-aoir a óá bliadain déas ar fícto. Tá fé curta i moiliz mág Teicéó, mari adéarfa oét míle riar ó tuaid ó Cátairi Córcaige.

Deirteair gur tar éir báir duine ir mó (13) éirigeann a cáil; ac ní h-i a cáil féin do bí ó Dóinnéad pléimeann ac go mbeaó fé ve cáil ar clainn éibhri go rciobfaióir a vteanga ó'n mbáir, agus go mbeaó rí fé réim agus fé gnaom aca aríir, ní h-é amáin i n-éirinn ac ar fuaid an domáin ran uile áit 'na bfuil curta aca fúta (70).

Do b' in í inntinn Dóinnéada pléimeann agus ir leir an inntinn rin do cuir a oluē-cairve "Compántar an pléimeannais" ar bun, agus go móir-móir cun na teangán do coimeáó go beo (36) agus go líomta i mbéalaid na noaoime atá ruar (110) fóir, agus i mbéalaid gac glún d'eargairneóaid uata go veiréad an traogail. Agus cé nac fava do'n Compántar ag oibhuğad ir maie an toraó atá éirige ceana féin ar a raótar.

Seanóún.

A.

1. The household were in confusion on account of its being lost. 2. He tried to avoid coming with me. 3. He told her he must have that apple. 4. Proceed right onward till you reach its north-east corner. 5. They saw a tree with large apples on it. 6. He told me he would not be satisfied with any other tree but that. 7. I was told to speak gently and make no noise as the master of the house was very unwell.

B.

The Language Movement suffered a great loss in the death of Patrick O'Leary, one of the most accomplished scholars and fluent speakers of Irish in Ireland in our time, and certainly there was not among the younger generation of workers who are making such strenuous efforts to preserve and extend the language of our ancestors as a living language, a man more zealous than he. It would be difficult to find one better equipped for the work.

As he advanced in years and in knowledge his respect and love for the language increased (17). *The result was*¹ that while yet in his teens he formed the resolution, if he were given (10) a long life, of doing a man's part in *forwarding the interests of the language*² throughout Ireland. "Scealuidheacht Cuige Mumhan" (not to mention his Irish poems and stories published in the *Gaelic Journal*) demonstrates that his was no *thoughtless and futile*³ resolution, dictated by (3) youthful zeal (34).

He frequently remarked to some of his intimate friends that it was a great disgrace for Irishmen that they were depending on the Continental

scholars for a knowledge of their ancient literature contained in the old manuscripts.

When attacked by his last illness he was engaged in studying this old literature. On this account his loss will be more keenly felt, for there are few native speakers of Irish who are much interested in Old Irish.

45.—*na blascaodaí.*

Téir mír anoir go dtí rna blascaodaí. Féad oítea tráchtóna raípar, féad ar a mbeannaib le buiriuḡad na ḡréine, aḡur mar a oiaíenrú ríao léo' éiríoe! Éirḡeann ríao com maorúda ar an bfaírḡe ḡur úóíḡ leat ḡur lám oune éur ḡad ceann aca 'na fúíoe víreac mar a bfuil ré. Tá react n-oileáin ann ar fao, aḡur reo a n-ainmneada mar a mío:—An blascaoo Mór, Inir na bíosḡ, Inir íllic an Oileáin, An Tíaract, Inir Tuaircear, beag-Inir, aḡur—Oileán na n-Óḡ. Mo léan! ir 'mó bairc ríactímar búrcao ar 'na hoileántaib ro, ir 'mó máirnéalaó báíote 'na oim-éall ó cómpiac na n-aéac i ḡCaé Fíonn-tráḡa.

Éirḡeann an Tíaract go raímar, uaigneac, trí míle ríar ó Inir íllic an Oileáin. Tá ríḡ rólur ar an ḡcarraíḡ cum na háircaíḡ a éḡann éar lear oo reolaó. Tá rallaí an ríḡ reo cóḡta com cḡuinn ḡur úóíḡ le héinne ḡur rmut oe'n fáill íao. Aḡur tá ḡad níó ciméall oítea com raingean beag naó leir an bfaill réin. Ir beag ná go ḡcuirreao éanlaite na háite rcanrúao oíre, aḡ luíḡe 'na mílrib (40) ar an bfaíar nó aḡ eiteall go raobríac ḡlóríac boíob ar oo raódaric anáiríoe 'ran aer. Ir minic éirḡeann muinn-

ceap an ðlarcaoro móru óá marbuðað, agur nuair
múrcauigteap óá ríruð íao ðairruoir raðare na
rpéaric* óíot le n-a n-iomavaimlaet. Ír vólárac an
raoðal tá ag an gceatrap reari eugann aipe oo eíð an
cpoluir. Cuirteap bioð ír oeoc ír lictreacá cúca uair
ra coictegear, gual ír oíle uair ra mbliaðain.

Orcar Treadn.

A.

1. Tell him I shan't be long in finding him. 2. He went to find out which was the prettier, his house or mine. 3. He was unwilling to go but, as I kept pressing him, he went. 4. What shall we have for dinner to-day? 5. She will ask you to take any other bird you choose. 6. Among them was a grey horse bigger than the rest. 7. Put it beside the fire to cook.

B.

The Great Blasket Island is about three miles long and a mile broad, *at its broadest part*.¹ It consists of (100) a lofty hill, with high cliffs on every side. A large castle stands on the summit of the hill. At one time a company of soldiers were stationed there. A French pirate during that period fired on this castle, but did little damage, the castle being (4) too high *above*² the water. *There are nearly*³ thirty houses on the island, built (4) on the brow of the hill. *Externally*⁴ they are small and neat, and internally even more so. In each household one hears the expressive Irish language. No clothing is worn but that made from grey flannel—the wool of their sheep. The inhabitants of the island live by fishing. They keep a large number of sheep besides, so as to have

* rpéipe.

a sufficient supply of wool without being obliged to go to any shop outside to buy materials for their clothing.

Inishnabro is about two miles from the Great Blasket. It is not very large, but is high above the surface of the sea, and affords grazing to a large number of sheep. No one lives on it, nor are there any facilities (3) *for landing*.⁵ When the weather is fine, however, it is easy to effect a landing on it.⁶

46.—AN IMIRCE.

Nuair a bionn daoine ag fágaínt a tíre, páinígeann uaireanta go mbionn an tír ag dul i n-ealbas fá mar bionn na daoine ag gluairead amaó airí. Nuair bionn na daoine ag bailiúgao leo éar páile 'na mílte ir 'na mílte (40), ríú ir gúir mó ríge-imáireamha o'féadairí a baint amaó oíob fáin oá mb'áil leo fanaimaint fa mbáile, ir uatbórad an t-imtead é rin. An fágar fan imteadta víreac 'reao atá ag cur ar éirínn. Tá éire ag dul cun boctanaadta agur tá a muinntear ag teiceao uatí ar a noiceall éar leair. Ir éadac an rcéal é. Nuair iairtar ar imuinnitir na h-éireann * congnam airgíro oo éabairt uatá cun "cúire na tíre" oo cur cun cinn, ní coimeadair ríao gíeim víúro ar an airgeao ac tugair uatá go fáil flúirreac é. An muinntear a óimeann gníom ve'n traimail rin ní fáirir an rípuonnlaitead oo cur 'na leit (16). Nác móir an t-iongantair mar rin na daoine reo atá com fáirí rin i gcomnuiré cun cabruigíte le h-aon "gluairead" go bfuil baint aici le cúir na

* § 473 (2)

τῆς, ὅσοι νοσηταῖοις ἰμπεδὺς ἐὰν φαίηται ἄστυ
(66) ἃ ὀϊαν-φίος ἀα ὅτι μόνι ἀν ὀϊαί το ὀϊαδὸ
ὀϊαί το ἀφ ἃ λειτέρο.

Λιγὰν Λυαίμνεα.

A.

1. That will do ! 2. Don't do that or you'll repent it. 3. He obtained the post of stable boy. 4. He would not take my advice. 5. I asked him to allow you liberal travelling expenses. 6. This coat does not fit me. 7. I should like to have a few words with you. .

B.

It (23) is evident that no country can support more than a certain number of inhabitants. Accordingly when it happens that a country is over-populated, some of the inhabitants must depart in order to leave room for the others. If they did not do so (5) they would have no means of supporting themselves, as the resources of the country would be *insufficient*¹ to maintain them all and afford them a means of livelihood. Some countries are wealthier than others, but however small the wealth or resources which a country *may possess*,² *provided*³ they are being worked and used for the benefit of the country, it cannot become poor as long as there are any resources remaining in it. The number of inhabitants who leave such a country is of no consequence, for many others come in day by day, causing a considerable quantity of money to circulate throughout the land. Accordingly, when the reason which impels people to leave their native land is that the country is already overpopulated, and consequently unable (4) to maintain any more, such an exodus, *so far*⁴ from injuring the country, is *most advantageous to it*.⁵

47.—CASA'D AN ROT'A.

Τά αν ρεαν-φοκαλ ανν ζο mbionn αν ποτ ας caraú. 1ρ' mó bliadóain αττυιρρεαδ, bρónαδ ατά ζαβτα τοραινν ó βαιν Riağaltar Šarana talam na tíne ρeo ve ρna * ζαοúλαιβ éun é 'bponnaδ αρ ραϊζοιúιιβ éromail 7 αρ α leitéioib; αδ éimio ζο bpuil ré ve éopι (102) ρα τρδοζαλ ανοιρ ζο bpuil αν Riağaltar céaona αρ tí αν ταίλιν céaona α βαιντ ve flioct na ρτρίονηρέμαδ úo éun é 'éabairt éarι n-air apír vo ρna * ζαοúλαιβ.

Τά αν méio ρeo veipmigeácta, ámtac, ioipι αν vά βεapιt—ζυρι cuipεαδ na ζαοúαιλ αρ ρειλb αν ταίλιν le lám-láioipι, ζαν vóioimigeáct—ζυρι veinead cpeac 7 éipleaδ 7 ρεipop opéa, ι ζcáp ζο μαβαοαρι beo boct 'na nouctaiğ réim; 7 ανοιρ le linn (65) iméacéa vo'n aicme eile, ι n-ionao αν éoiuugaδ céaona α éabairt vóib ιρ ámlaió (17) ατάταρ ας cimilt βαιρε vóib—ας cur meala púta—7 malai óipι le páğáil aca nuaiρ éabair-ρaió ρiao ρuar αν talam vo ρuaiρ α ρinnpεapι ζαν páδ ζαν punnainn ρao ó.

Σημαζαδ αν Tobairι.

A.

1. He had not gone far when he had to return.
2. The second descended next but the same thing happened to him. 3. Many a brave man has met a cruel death on account of it. 4. There were several iron spikes over the castle gate with a human head impaled on each. 5. He told me to act ^{as} I should be ^{directed}. 6. Death was inflicted thus: the culprits were confined to prison, no food being given to

* § 604. ?

them for three days, and then they were beheaded (18). 7. He asked me where he should go to conceal himself.

B.

When Ireland was depopulated, except for the small remnant of the ancient race concealed in the hills and woods, another strange thing occurred. The soldiers and officers who had served in the war in Ireland for Cromwell and the Parliament had received no pay. As there were no funds, *the expedient adopted was*¹ to divide up the country among them. The land however was useless to them unless they could contrive to get people to cultivate it. No settlers (7) would come from England or Scotland, so much terrified were they by the disease *I have mentioned*.² By slow degrees it (23) became necessary to withdraw the Irish from the hills and woods, to rent them the land and to allow them to till it. In this way, the people settled on the land, and immediately they did so, they increased wonderfully. Thus it came about that there were nine million inhabitants in Ireland when the potato blight made its appearance. Though the people were settled on the land, no legal (34) rights were conferred on them. There was nothing to prevent the landlord evicting them from their holdings *at his pleasure*.³

48.—ΔΡ n-ΟΙΞΡΕΔΩΤ.

'Sé τερταρ να γεαν-υξωαι 50 λέιμ(εαδ) 5υμab é αν νιό ιρ μό (13) έυιουίξεαι le τίρι έυν α ρριομαιο α5υρ α ηιιτινν φέιν το έυρ αι αν ρτάιο έόιρ α5υρ το έοιμεάο αι αν νόρ ροιη ná α τεαη5α, α λιτιμώεαδτ, α βέαφα

asur a caiteamh-aimeirpe féin do cleasctao agus do cup
i stairteige. Tá a fíor as an uile duine goé (cavé)
an beairt do junne muinntear na héiréann i stair na
teangsan agus goé an raotar atá ar bun anoir cum
na víogbála roin do leigear.

Act ir 'mó caoi eile atá as náiríun cun an ceangail
atá roin muinntir na haimirpe reo, agus an luét do
bí ann na céarta * bliadán ó roin do shiamuagó agus
o'fárgasó níor láirpe, agus cum eolar níor cuinne
agus meaf níor mó do tabairt dóib reo atá beó inoiu
ar rair na tíre agus ar an rrioraid 7 an intinn do
bí innti i n-álló.

Ní féoir meaf ná cion do beir ar níó mura bfuil
aithe agus eolar maí ar. Seóbaí duine a máó go
bhuil shiáó aige ar a tír agus ar na cupairib tréana
agus na shairgíob calma do táinig joime act má tá
ré aineólaó ar rair na tíre agus ar beaíar na
scuiráó 7 na laóó conur ir féoir uó shiáó ná stairneam
do tabairt dóib? Níl éan-caoi aige cuige agus tá ré
com maí aige fuiead ciúin ir beir asá tátaint gur
tír-shiáóuigteóir táir bairi é. Sin é (53) víiead an
mu atá as valáó aigne na héiréann agus as cup
as níó as meataó uiréi, cainnt, cainnt, agus ríor-
cainnt, i stairib a feabair agus a háilneact féin,
agus san rmaoineam ná éirí aigne, ná eolar ná
cuirgint 'staoib táir de'n cainnt, act i 'n-a máiméir
maí a beaó glóir na shaoite.

Páorais Mac Suibne.

A.

1. The big man was getting the worse of it. 2.
The first two nights were nothing compared with the

* § 181.

third. 3. They could not get a sufficient supply of vessels for the water. 4. The lot fell on the young sailor. 5. He put them into the room and locked them up. 6. In a short time he saw the bull approach. 7. He defeated them in that battle.

B.

These noble qualities are our own, just as is the language. They are the heritage we derive *from our forefathers*.¹ But instead of *making them our own, and directing our conduct by them*,² we have allowed (17) them so to languish that the greater part of our people are *quite uninfluenced by them*,³ or are ignorant of them.

How can we recover this tradition (3) we have lost? How can we learn nowadays of Fionn and Oscar, of Diarmaid and of Grainne, of Brian and of Red Hugh?

They have all departed, never to return (4). *Their world*⁴ has disappeared, and will never be seen again. Yet, if we have not themselves, we have what was intimately connected with them. We have the language they spoke, and the books which contain the vivid story of their lives and *times*.⁵ We have not the woods which sheltered and protected them, for most of these have been burnt or felled, but we have the green plains they trod, on which they fought and which they often dyed with their blood. The rugged mountains which looked down upon them when they fought and struggled for faith and fatherland are still unchanged: the rivers that separated them from their mortal enemies still flow through the same beautiful and peaceful valleys: and we still have some, but only a few, of the churches and castles they built.

49.—ḡleann fé ’ōraoirēadct.

‘O’fīarfiuiz mé ve’n bantpāct cīeas an fāt ʒo maib
 an oīreao roin ban ra oún ʒ ʒan don fēarī ’na bfar-
 maō, óirī ní fācamarī fēarī ar bīt ann. ‘O’fīeasgar
 bean ve’n bantpāct mé, ʒ aoubairc ʒur ḡleann ‘Oub
 vob’ ainm vo’n ḡleann ran, ʒ nār fāʒ don ouine vā*
 vāinīʒ ann é le trī céas bliaōain, ʒ ná fāʒarō an
 fāio ir māirfēad ḡruasāc an ḡleanna ‘Ouib, “ʒ
 acāio veic mile ʒaircīeac ʒalaō ʒnīm-ēadctac fé
 ’ōraoirēadct aīʒe ran nḡleann ro, ʒ nīl fāʒāil ruar-
 calta oīēa fēin ná oīainne cōirōce nó ʒo vtiocfāō
 ʒaircīeac éīʒin vo bēairfāō buaiō ar an nḡruasāc i
 ʒcomīac doirfīrī, ʒ annroin éīreocaiō an ḡleann cōm
 h-ārō leir an vcalam ar ʒac caob ve, ʒ roillreocaiō
 an ʒruan airī, óirī nīorī cāitēīʒ an ʒruan ar an nḡleann
 ro le trī céas bliaōain ac (121) an rprēir vob vōrēa or
 a cionn, ʒ,” ar rīre, “nīl laoc fé’n voīman ioncomīac f
 leir an nḡruasāc, óirī ní vēarʒann arim ar don ball
 vā ballaib ac amāin a fūil élē, ʒ ir inḡean o’fēarīʒur
 Ó fīnn, āirō-īrī vlaō, mīre ʒ cāio cedārī eile ve
 clannaiō ‡ iuʒte éīreann im fōcāirī annro, ʒ iomao
 eile o’inḡeanaib rīoʒ ʒ iō-cīʒearīna mar don linn, ʒ ir
 mōrī an vīoʒbāil vo iunne curā vūinn trīē mārbāō an
 éin (92) vo cūʒ vo’n ḡleann ro cū, óirī ir é an v-ēan
 vō vo cūʒāō na ʒaircīōīʒ vo’n ḡleann ro, mar fūil ʒo
 vtiocfāō le || ʒaircīeac vīob buaiō vo bīreit ar an
 nḡruasāc.”

Slīoēt ar eadctīa lomnoctāin.

A.

1. You had better go there instead of him. 2. He
 put the pen and ink where he found them. 3. He

* § 237.

† § 286.

‡ § 482.

|| § 643

asked him about his daughter. 4. How should I know where he has gone. 5. What's the advantage? 6. He wore a different suit. 7. Is it not more probable that he will come to-morrow as he came to-day?

B.

For hundreds of years this beautiful maiden sat slumbering in that palace, and meanwhile her golden hair continued growing in flowing tresses about her, The old king and his nobles still sat around the table, with (122) their half-emptied glasses before them, out of reach of the noise and tumult of the outer world (4). The wood in the midst of which the palace stood had grown wild and been completely overgrown with briars and noxious herbs, while within reigned (3) the silence of the tomb.

At last when the allotted time was fulfilled, the young prince appeared. He forced his way through the *matted undergrowth*,¹ came to the palace and witnessed its condition. (6)

It was not long until he beheld the comely maiden peacefully slumbering, half concealed by her golden tresses. His heart beat with love for her, and he took her by the hand. Immediately the spell was broken. *Life and motion returned*.² The cocks began to crow and the birds resumed their songs. The king *yawned and stretched his limbs*.³ "Why," said he, "I must have been sleeping."

By this time you may have grasped the meaning of my story and discovered a parallel to the events described in it. Has not our own country slumbered for more than a hundred years? We cast away all that was our own and bound ourselves down with the fetters of the foreigner.

80.—LEAS AR CÁIRDE.

Céaró é bun príéime an uile, maí rin? Sin i an faob. Deir luét na poiliteácta dá mbeo go maib an talaí an feilb an feirmeora go mbeo an galan leigeara annoin láiteae. Nil don amhar ná go * bfuil beann-lám ve'n fíunne ra méio rin, ac má tá féin, nil iomláine na fíunne ann. Ni h-é amáin go bfuil na feirmeoirí ag imteáct ó'n oir, ac táio luét ceirve leir ag imteáct 'na gcéarúib † ir 'na míltib † (40).

Dá méir rin ir léir ná véanraib feilb na talíman ár ngearánta go léir vo leigear pé maítear a véanraib rí vo rna feirmeoirib. Tá ionnt dooine, leir, annro i néirinn agáinn agur ir oóic leo ná cuirfeair veiraeo leir an imteáct nó go mbeio véanaí ár noliúte fúinn féin. Sin é ball 'ná bfuil breall ar a lán aca. Ár noóic má 'r éigin oúinn fanamaint gan cor vo corruige go mbeio maíálar na tíre ag biae oiainn féin ní beio éiraeannac náe móir ra tír nuair a bionnarar Home Rule oiainn. Cá bfuor (45) o'éinne caéain a beio maíluáao na h-éiraeann fúinn féin. b'féioir go noéarfao na feirirí linn go bfuil an lá ag oirioim linn ar coranáirve 'na mbeio éirae ar ár feilb féin.

Liagán luaimneac.

A.

1. I should like to find out if any of them is the writer of the letter. 2. He entered the room, took off

* § 452.

† § 175.

his hat and sat down. 3. I am five shillings short. 4. The doctor was sent for. 5. I will take this one, if you have no objection. 6. Would you be good enough to let down the window? With pleasure. 7. None of the books you sent is the one I want (101).

B.

Let every one arise and lend a hand in checking this terrible exodus from Ireland. There is sufficient land in this green isle to support *four times as many*¹ inhabitants as are in it to-day; but the fair meadows grow wild, rust consumes the plough-share, the dew falls on fallow land that ought to be *cultivated*,² and the Irish race is melting away like hoar frost. This terrible fact does not *startle*³ those (5) who remain behind. They are blind to it. Not so with the foreigner who has settled down in Ireland. He is delighted, for he sees the Irish doing of their own accord what Elizabeth, Cromwell and William failed to make them do—disappearing from the land. A short time ago I was one day coming from Donaghadee to Belfast on top of a coach. Two men beside me were talking in an undertone. “Is it not strange that these Irish are *disappearing so completely*⁴ from the land?” said one of them. “Do you not see,” said the other, “that it is the ‘Papishes’ that are going. Our crowd are all right. I have not read for a long time anything that gave me more satisfaction than the Census.” They exchanged glances; they understood each other. They were Belfast Protestants. It is to such as these that Irishmen are handing over their native land without a struggle.

H

51.—IS MAIRIS NÁ FÉACÁN ROIMIS.

“D. “Bíon, gan amhar, an vonar ar na daoine ná féacán nómpa. Ac vár nuó tá fíor as an raogal ná téirdan daoine anonn go h-América gan féacaint nómpa.” T. “I r vóic leir an t-é téirdan amú gur féac ré moimir go mair. Níor féac, ámtac. Tá bfeadac,* ní mašac ré amú.” “Ní fedaar é rin, a táir. I r mó ouine féac moimir go h-ana-mair asur i n-aimdeoin a vóicil gur táiriz nuó éiriz ‘na fliže a cúir amú é.” T. “Buailir vo méar air, a Óonnacó, a míc ó. Na daoine óga ro a téirdan go h-América, i r vóic leo go mbíon féacra nómpa acu (70) go h-ana mair, ac tagan nuó ra trliže oirca a cúiréan amú iao, asur ní h-aon nuó amáin é. I r mó nuó a bíon as teacra ra trliže oirca asur ‘šá gur amú. Ar ócúir; i r lag le mac feirmeoia i n-Éirinn oul asur lá oibre ‘véanam vo’n fear acá ar an raob talil ve’n baile asur a páš lae ‘šlacac ar. Beac an páš mair go leor asur ní beac an obair níó vian. Pé páš a šeacac ré ar an obair ní tabairac ré le máó (81) vor na comurain go mbeac ré as obair ar a páš lae. Sin uabair (52). Ní h-inou ná inóe éirnaiz uabair ar daoine ‘cúir amú. Rašair an fear ran anonn go h-América asur mašair ré as obair láirreac ar a páš lae, asur i r níó mair leir an páš ó’rašail. Uabair, a Óonnacó, asur éiriz ‘n-áirve irac acá as imir ar a lán ve vóirib óga na h-Éiréan an aimir reo asur šá gur amú.

Δν τ-Δέαιρ Ρεαοαι.

* § 552.

A.

1. I met a brother of yours in Dublin. 2. Try if this shoe will fit you. 3. This is the very book I want. 4. I might have remained there. 5. The queen was instigating him to perpetrate the deed. 6. They continued firing at them till their powder was exhausted. 7. It is just as well for us to return home.

B.

Another thing conspires (66) with pride and conceit to lead them astray. The young men and women who (16) were too proud and conceited (91) to *con-descend to*¹ work to earn a living in Ireland, and who emigrated to America, ten or twenty years ago, or even perhaps half a year ago, are either dying of starvation there for want of work or are killing themselves with labour that is too severe. Yet this same pride and conceit prevents them from telling the truth to their relatives who have remained at home. When they get a chance of sending a letter home, *the burden of their communication is*² such praise of the other side that one would be tempted to think it a heaven on earth. When the letter is read to the proud and uppish ones at home, they insist on going straightway to where they will lead the lives of gentlemen; and have eating and drinking and fine clothes; where the pebbles on the roads are gold and silver, so that one has only to stoop and pick them up. They emigrate, but only to discover ere long what sort of place this "earthly paradise" is.

52.—AÓÐAR BÍÐ ALLMURÐA.

Ní fuil don uatbár ac a (57) utagann ve bíð 7 u'adbar bíð irteac go héirinn. 'Sé iongnad ir mó bíonn orm-ra cá bfuigítear an t-airgead go léir cun oíol arca. Tá leabhar agam 7 tá ré tíor ann go utáinig go háro or cionn trí céad míle tona ve plúr 7 ve éruiteacat irteac cúgáinn an bliadain a gab tairinn (1900), ar na outaigib i b'ao i gcéin, gan tráct ar ar* gab cúgáinn tré cuantaib Sárana. Ar trí maolaáa an† éloc, éoroc' an méio rin ruar le éit're milleoin airgí. 'Sé (48) mo tuairim réin go utagann breir agur† oirgeo eile an méio rin ve plúr 7 ve éruiteacat cúgáinn ó Sárana. Cait'ear an té 7 an riúicre leir a éomáiréam, mar ir beag an máic ragaric gan cléiréac.

Ir móir an r'gíor ar an noucáig luac an méio rin ar fao u'airgead t'rim ag imteacat amac ar gab don bliadain. Agur ir beag go brilleann pinginn ve'n airgead r'ain oráinn go veo, cé gur 'mó áic a gabann curo ve. Láim'rigeann luac luingear 7 ceannaiigte móra a gcion ve, bolgairi náir b'earri leó áic 'na mbeacó gaeóil ná báit'e ra mair.

Feirgur Finnbeil.

A.

1. He tried to remove the nail with the nail of his right thumb. 2. He set the house on fire. 3. They jumped out over the wall. 4. Put out the candle that is alight. 5. He pretended to be very angry that they had burnt the boat. 6. You must pay the money within three days. 7. The house began to burn.

* § 235.

† § 473 (7).

‡ § 502.

B.

Food was plentiful in Ireland formerly. We grew three million tons of corn in the year 1847, and of that amount 615,000 tons was wheat. The famine in this country at that time was due to the fact that those who inhabited the poorer districts sowed no corn. For years previously potatoes had been exceedingly plentiful, and since these were cultivated with the least amount of labour they were the staple food of the people from one end of the year to the other. They had not saved any money, so that when the blight came on the potatoes the English bought up all the corn *at a higher price than they could afford*.¹ At that time the Irish people were agitating to have a law passed by the English Parliament, forbidding the export of food stuffs (3) from Ireland, but in vain.

If we had a paternal government ruling us at the present time, it is my opinion that they would pass a law forbidding the importation of food to Ireland. Last year the wheat crop of Ireland amounted to only about 30,000 tons, that is, about one-twentieth of the produce of 1847, and including every description of corn there was not more than one-third of what was grown during those years.

53.—AN TINCÉIR MÓR.

Fear gásgaí rlinneánac, buíde, tob' ead an tincéir móir. Fear lom láirir. Bí iapaic se mian na bolgairde ann, agus ní maib puinn féaróige aih. Bí ré iapaic bolg-íúileac. Bí ré faoirónac, faileicneac, veag-cúmta 'na déal agus 'na corán. Bíod fáilte iní gac

cuireadctain moimur mar ní bíod ré coiróce ac as
 véanaim rpróiric asur ruile asur caiteam aimirie (31)
 o'a (57) mbíod láirneac. Buidil ré cúca irteac asur ní
 túirge conaic ré an ragaric ná tarainz ré riari beazán
 (104). Do fnap ré an cáibín o'a éeann asur oo noct
 ré an t-éadon buíde maol a bí air. Asur ir air a bí
 an mulcaán móir cinn (35) asur é go cioróub asur
 go car.

"Óéin air t'asair, a páiricis, a míc ó," aira n'
 ragaric, asur é as zairíde. "Ní baogal uirt," ar
 reirean. "b'féirir," ar reirean, "go breasra-ra
 tuairic éigin oo tabairic úinn i staob an párla ro
 atá air ruidal tímpal áab Óiamuoa asur Cormaic
 báille" (27).

"Págaím le li-uadact, a áairi," aira 'n tincéir,
 "zuirab fíne (54) úirneac a euz anro mé, asur zuir laz
 a fáilear go mbeab turac azac* onóir oim."

An t-áairi Peasair.

A.

1. Don't conceal anything from him. 2. He extracted the extreme inside tooth. 3. The rod became a serpent. 4. They did so, but, of course, failed. 5. We had our day's labour for nothing. The blacksmith became livid with anger at his second failure. 7. "I have no idea," he said.

B.

There was one man to whom Seadna gave a *decided*¹ refusal. *This was due to the appearance he presented.*² He wore a showy suit of clothes, and *was not only*³ broad in person, strong and healthy-looking, but

* § 191.

sleek, full-blooded, and well fed. His hands were very soft (36), white and slender, and bore no signs of work of any kind (8). He addressed Seadna in these words (52): "Indeed, Seadna, I am extremely ashamed (8) that I should ever be so unfortunate as to be compelled to come to you to ask a loan of money. But a hundred pounds would be a great convenience to me just now, and, according to what I hear, it would be no serious inconvenience to you to give it to me. A person of my standing does not come every day to ask you for it." "I regret I have not a hundred pounds which I could conveniently give you," said Seadna. The gentleman looked at him in amazement. He had not been at all prepared for such an answer, and looked at Seadna as *if he were** some strange animal. Seadna, however, looked him steadily in the face. It was said he had an extraordinary penetrating glance when angered, and that there were very few who did not quail beneath it. This gentleman did so (5). He hung his head, then looked out through the door (14). Then he looked at Seadna again.

54.—ՕՐԾԵ 1 ԼՈՆՆՈՒՄ.

Երբ իբրևս զսահմանս և իբրևս լեզանս, շնորհակալ
 արեալ անհաշիվ, զայն զնորմանս արեալ, իսկ զայն ի
 լոն և ի իւր զայն իւր լոն, միւս և զայն իւր (19),
 երբ* զայն արեալ և զայն զայն զայն; զայն արեալ զայն

* § 209.

éúinne reo ir pur ari, beirt eile éall annan ar rcát
 lóclain rriáire, aigte rmeaite oite; bolaiote an
 tralaclair ir an alluir uata, ir rúile veaite aca ar
 nóir puill uóigte i gceairt. O'féad gac uaine aca
 go cruinn orainn. "Ní fuil daonnaiote larmuic,"
 aoirum-re, "ac an gaaiote, an bitaínnac, pot-ferar
 póite (34) ir daoine oroc-iomcuir." "Leo toil, táim-
 ré larmuic," vo riáir mo bioiánnac giolla (35) go mí-
 óeasac, 7 o'infúic ré mé fé n-a fábruib. "Tá go
 maié," ariar mire liom féin 7 o'éirtear mo beal
 feara.

O'orcail clog or ar gcionn a élab manntac, meir-
 geac 7 cuir ré liúg íuannánnac ar. "Cao é an t-am é
 rin?" ariar mire. "Ir gearr uainn an tíg; ir móir an
 veabao atá oir," ar mo giolla, mar íreagha. Síor
 linn (113) tré póirre uorá, ruar linn rcaigirí bí as
 lúbaó fé n-ár gcoruib, 7 fé uoiréao vo rtaomair as
 voirar iáota. "Bfuil ré i n-éiréacé leat?" ariar
 gué firi lairtig. "Tá," ariar an giolla, go mín. Vo
 h-orclao † an voirar, vo ríneao ríntiúr ariar éun an
 giolla; "Amac leat"; vo h-iairao † oir vol irteac.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. He failed to obtain peace of mind until he had
 asked me not to complain him. 2. You are being
 eagerly sought for. 3. Their own statement is that
 no criminal ever yet escaped from them. 4. He
 became ill the day after the fair when he found

that his daughter had gone away. 5. With whom are you acquainted in that place? 6. We often pretend to forget what we don't wish to remember. 7. I suppose you will remain here until this man begins to improve or at least until he is out of danger.

B.

I moved on slowly and the door was closed behind me. "The name of this place is the 'Lion's Den,'" said the man. "It does not belie its name," said I, for on looking about I observed the whole place, walls, ceiling, floor, door and window covered with lion skins; the paws stretched out showing the nails; the mane combed back over the body; the eyes preserved by some means in their sockets, as were likewise the front teeth, all grinning so that one would think he was in a gully with (122) a number of lions glaring at him with intent to tear him asunder.

I glanced at the proprietor. He was a small active old man, clean shaven, and of florid complexion. "You are welcome," said he. "Come near the fire." I sat on a chair—there were but two, and these strong, heavy and upholstered (3) in leather. "How did you like my servant?" "I did not feel very much at ease with him," said I. The little man laughed. "There is not a greater ruffian in the city of London: I pay him well when I require him, but I told him that you had no money and that it was not worth any one's while to kill you on the way." He moved over to the chimney-piece, on which (60) stood a brass lamp giving light to the room; he turned up the wick.

55.—CAINNTE AGUS GNÍOMH.

Tá mórlán daoine i n-Éirinn suir dóic leo ná fuil veirniúead ar bit ioir cáinnnt agus gníomh. Táir na daoine seo le faḡáil inḡ ḡad éan-ball toir, tíar, teap agus tuair ar fuair na h-Éireann. Tá n-aipeoḡad uirne ag cáinnnt iad, fílfad ré ḡo bfuil tír-ḡrád fíde fear i ḡcoiríde ḡad éinne aca, agus náir veirnead don muo roḡanta i n-Éirinn le n-a linn ad pé muo vo veirneadar féin. Tagann cuio aca le céile i ḡcuirniúḡad éirín agus tar éir real aimirpe vo cáiteam ag cáinnnt ráiméirpe, preabann uirne aca 'na fearam agus toirniúeann ré ar óráio vo véanaim mar seo:—

“A daoine muirnteairí, agus a cáirpe ḡo léir, ir móir an t-ácar a cuirneann ré oim beir ainhio 'nbiu meapc inoiu; ḡo veimín vo cuirfead ré ácar ar éinne an cuirniúḡad bipeḡ ve muirntir neam-irpleadad na h-áirpe seo v'feirpint. V'airniúeabair na mún vo cuirfead or buir ḡcomair. 'Sé (48) mo tuairim náḡ ḡábad vóm puirín vo ráo mar ḡeall oirde. Tá fíor ḡo maic ḡaib ḡo léir suir cóir vo ḡad Éireannad an teangḡ ḡaeóirḡe v'roḡluim agus vo labhairt; suir (117) cóir vo véantúrái na h-Éireann vo ceannad agus vo cáiteam; agus suir cóir vo ḡan a fuairneap vo tḡḡaint, oirde nó ló, ḡo mbeir ár noliḡte féin v'á noéanaim ḡairín arir i bfaite na Coláirte i n-áit Cliait.”

Domnall ó Sealbáin.

A.

1. Do you mean to say that I was blind? 2. Every one believed that James was innocent of the

doings of the ruffians. 3. Notwithstanding the appearances of gentility of that man he was a rascal. 4. The youngest was the same age as John. 5. Those who suffered most (13) by the fraud spoke least about it. 6. They were getting five shillings in the pound. 7. It is my belief that he knew well what he was about and that he acted deliberately in what he did.

B.

What advantage has been derived from all this? None. The people return to their homes, and next morning forget that on the previous day they had promised to do everything in their power to further the interests of Ireland in every possible way. They will not speak a word of Irish for any consideration, and if they require anything, they purchase articles which have been manufactured in any country except Ireland, although they had declared that every Irishman ought to purchase Irish-made goods in order to keep our people at home. It is no wonder then that poor Ireland is in her present state of depression (6). Look around and what will you see? Everywhere people talking nonsense, declaring that this and that ought to be done, while no one has any idea (3) of doing anything. They imagine that talk will make Ireland free. Indeed if that were the case, liberty would now have been hers for many a day. This is not so, and it is very doubtful if she will ever attain it, until people learn that there is a difference between saying and doing.

86.—CAO ΤΑ ΤΑΛΛ ΡΟΜΠΑ?

Τάιο na θαοιne ας ιmτεαετ 'na ρλৌγτιb (40) εaι na ραργιb αςυρ ní τυγαio ρiao uaiη vóib πέiη aι cυiη-neam̄ i n-aon cοi ροiηι πέ aι cao (56, g) τά ρόμπα τáll: Όά mbeaδ̄ fιορ acu cao τά τáll ρόμπα ní beaδ̄ oipeao τοιτινιρ aηonηη op̄ta. 1ρ μόρι aη τυαδ̄ iao; buaδ̄ailli óga náι vειη ρiaη̄ ρa baile oipeao αςυρ aon lá am̄aiη v'aon obaiη zo b̄p̄eaop̄i ρclábuiḡeaετ v̄iaη a εaδ̄baiηc uιr̄ci,* ας ουl ρiaι zo h-ameip̄ice αςυρ ας λυiγε ιρteaδ̄ láιr̄nead̄ i n-obaiη μαρbuiγ̄teaδ̄ πέ ρp̄eιρ μι-náv̄up̄ta ζaη τυαδ̄ ná τaιpe v̄óib̄ aε oipeao αςυρ v̄á mbeioip̄ v̄eaηta v̄iaηaη. Ní h-é ρiη aη ceann ιρ meaρa v̄é' b̄io ρiao aι f̄p̄áiouib̄ na ζcaεaiηaε μόρι αςυρ iao ας τυιcιη le h-oc̄paρ αςυρ le τaιc αςυρ ζaη aη obaiη μαρbuiγ̄teaδ̄ πέiη acu le ρaγ̄áil cūη biδ̄ v̄á v̄iγε v̄o cυilleam̄ v̄óib̄ πέiη. Aη τ-é zo mb̄iōη πέ ve f̄eaηf̄ aιη aη obaiη μαρbuiγ̄teaδ̄ v̄'f̄aγ̄áil (91) cυιιρiδ̄ πέ ρuaρ le h-aon τυaγ̄aρ v̄ioδ̄-úr̄áiove níop̄ t̄úιr̄ge ná μαρ̄ éiηeoδ̄' πέ aρ aη obaiη le h-eaγ̄la náι b'f̄ioρ caεaiη a ζ̄eaδ̄aδ̄. πέ aρiρ i.

Ό'f̄áγ̄aδ̄aι εiηe μαρ̄ v̄'eaδ̄ zo ηv̄eaηρiοiρ ρaiδ̄-b̄p̄eaρ τáll αςυρ zo v̄cioc̄p̄iοiρ aδ̄aile 'na ηθαοiηe uaiηle (40). Ní ρó-f̄aδ̄a a b̄ioaι τáll ηuaιη a b̄i a m̄alaiηc ve ργ̄eal acu, iao v̄o μαρ̄baδ̄ le h-obaiη αςυρ iao v̄o c̄aiτeaη̄ i b̄poll, nú iao v̄o μαρ̄baδ̄ le h-eaρ̄ba oib̄pe αςυρ le h-eaρ̄ba biδ̄, αςυρ iao v̄o c̄aiτeaη̄ i b̄poll (18). Ní f̄eaδ̄aι aη 'neop̄paρ zo v̄eo cao é aη m̄eio v̄'f̄uil αςυρ v̄'f̄eoiλ αςυρ ve c̄nám̄aib̄ éiηeannaδ̄ . . . ac̄a cυiτ̄a ας λeaρyγ̄aδ̄ aη τaιliη̄ τáll i n-ameip̄ca le † céao b̄liāη.

Aη τ-aεaiη ρ̄eaδ̄aι.

* § 541. † 613 (d).

A.

1. A change has taken place in Irish life, and not for the better. 2. Wouldn't you imagine that they ought to understand that by this time. 3. They think more of the clothes than of the man who wears them. 4. It is a curious fact that they did not understand that at first. 5. The fact of the matter is it cannot be done. 6. If I understood you properly you did not say that he spoke about the matter at all. 7. What then is the cause of the delay?

B.

They have been often told what a life is before them over there, but they do not take time to consider it fully. The majority of them are young people. The young never worry about the hardships of life. The ardour of youth represents the future in a pleasing light. The hard life of an American artisan is not unknown to them, but they are not intimidated (3) at the thought of it. Being active, strong and energetic they do not shrink at the idea of work of any kind, light or heavy. In fact they have a predilection (6) for hard work, as they fancy the harder the work the higher will be the wages paid for it. They have been advised to stay at home and earn their livelihood in Ireland. Pshaw! they despise such advice. Exaggerated accounts have been sent home by young men who had emigrated five or ten years previously. They will not be satisfied until they have seen for themselves the country about which they have heard such glowing accounts. From time to time, doubtless, they have heard disconcerting (3) rumours which might give rise to some misgivings as to whether the other side really was as fair as it had been described, but they refuse to listen to such suggestions.

57.—AN T-SAMHAIL.

“Cao é rin?” agra bádóan. “Ní feodar * ’on traogal,” agra mire. Bí an oirde rpeir-gealaige úo cóim ouð le pic. Tadbairinn an leabair gur eualar liúg leinb. “Éir!” agra bádóan. Cúalamar ár oiríur olagón, ouðrónac mná, 7 annan cneao 7 ornao! “Coirce an ráma,” agra bádóan. “Cairé rin?” Ar an mboro veas vo connacamar samail éigin 7 a óa láim go oluic ar imeall an báio. Vo rceinn an rcamall ó ađair na gealaige 7 euir léar ar ađair na ramla úo. O’féacamar go gáar. Bí Diaimuir ouð ađ cur na rúl tinn, rcoile ’na éaoan mar reo, 7 a bráđair 7 a ceannuigete clúuigete le fuil. . . . A leicéio rin ve rcanhrao níor éainis iuaím im’ éiríoe.

“Cé h-é tú féin, a ainmíoe, nó cao tá uair?” agra bádóan le gur ar íoctar a éleib. Oein Diaimuir mar a beao eun labairta; o’orail ré a beal, ac níor éainis gíog ar, ac vo luairc ré a ceann anonn ’ranall.

“Buail leir an maroe ráma é,” agra bádóan, ac ní iuaib luadail im’ láim, ní mó ná bí i ngeađaib an bailigeteora. Tug bádóan féin rođa ré Oiaimuir, ac níor euir reirean cori ve. Buir tonn ar an mboro éle vo lion beas nac an báo. . . . Má iug an tonn úo Diaimuir léi, nó cár gáib ré ní fuil fíor ađam, ac iugamar bádóan abairle ar baillicíuic 7 gan puinn rpríur ionnainn féin.

Conán Maol.

A.

1. Perhaps had you been there you would not have been disposed to laugh. 2. This must not be

the first time you have heard of that. 3. He quickened his pace. 4. Have I not just told you that there is no fear of my being seen. 5. He is in an awkward predicament. 6. I am afraid you are day dreaming. 7. I think you are doing yourself a very great injustice.

B.

*Banalassa*¹ raised herself on her elbow. The wailing sound was approaching; it was a mournful forlorn cry. First she heard it distinctly quarter of a mile *away*,² then a hundred yards away, then a hundred feet, at last under her very window where it suddenly ceased. She jumped up, and lit a candle; hearing a noise *like*³ that of a garment rustling against the kitchen furniture, she glanced towards the door of her room. Just inside the threshold stood a tall emaciated haughty-looking woman, clothed in a grey mantle. Her complexion was sallow; her hair dark and wavy; she *wore*⁴ gold rings on her fingers, and a brooch of bright gold at her throat, and in her hand she *carried*⁴ a small green bag. "Whom do you want?" said Banalassa in a voice that made the rafters ring. The apparition *stared her through and through with piercing glance*⁵ but uttered not a syllable. Banalassa snatched up her pistol and fired again and again. The smoke cleared away. The apparition remained where it had been, with the same penetrating stare. Banalassa fired once more, and then rushed violently forward to strike it with the butt end of the pistol, but she struck empty space. The apparition had vanished as if the ground had opened and swallowed it.

58.—CÓMHPÁIRTEACÁS.

Iy fada tá ceannuigíteoirí agus gac luét eile u'don éirio as obair mar seo i gcómhpáirt a éile iní na castrácaib; áct toirg muinntir na tuata a beit níor rgaipigte ó éile ná iad-ran, agus gan an oiread tabairt ruar (94) uo beit oirta iy tá oirta-ran, agus gan an t-reana-éirionaáct ná an gáiréiréadct innitine a beit ionnta mar atá i luét na gcastráca, níor éuadar amac com luat leo ar an mbúntáirte atá le bainc a' cómhpáirteacáir. Siúo iy go bfuil orcairt-rúl móir faáááá le tamall ra tír seo aca, tá a bporómóir fóir, —ar nóir an Albanaig ra áct,—gac éinne as bualaó ar a ion féin; agus, uála a leitéio go seo, buille ór gac (42) éinne uá bualaó oirta.

Seo (52) mar a éitear as feirmóir uá uéanaí i n-eairiad na bliadna nuair bíonn ríol agus learuáó calman as tearóáil uair. Buailéann ré irteac ra triopa iy goiré uo,—boctán beag ar épor-bótar b'féoir iy ead é,—mar, uair leir an bfeirmóir, buó náiread uo uul éairir. Ni'l puinn tuigrint ra triol, ná éan blúire tuigrint ra learuáó aige; áct ó veir fear an triopa go bfuil toga ríil agus learuigíte * aige féin, ceannuigéann an feirmóir iad. Déineann a comuranna ra páróiré an cleaí céana. Anoir, ni'l don namáio as fear na tuata iy meara ná fear riopa an épor-bótar. Ue méir mar tá an tír as uul i mbóctaineáct, tá na riopáigte beaga ro as uul i n-iomauamalaáct. Faáann fear an épor-bótar an eairiad ra triáio-baile, agus faáann fear an triáio-baile i gCorcaig í, agus faáann fear Corcaige ó Sárana í.

Spuaáá an Tobair.

* § 290.

A.

1. I had no idea of what had happened until I regained consciousness last night. 2. Nobody ever expected him to recover. 3. He completely failed to solve it and gave it up. 4. If it had been any one else but he you might have guessed what he would do. 5. I dare say you have all arrangements made by this time. 6. I wholly agree with the statements of each of the speakers.

B.

If there were a co-operative association of farmers in a parish they might assemble and discuss their needs, and have entered in a schedule the amount of seed and manure they would require. Their secretary might then write to traders in Cork or England asking for quotations (6) for these goods, and also for samples of them *at the quoted prices*.¹ The samples might be tested at home by each *as opportunity presented*,² or they might be sent to experts in the city for this purpose (5). As the result of this co-operation, they would have goods of first class quality at cost price.

Whenever an attempt is made to explain this system to the farmers, the first question asked is "What about credit? The shop-keeper at the cross roads gives us long credit."

Credit is the farmer's second enemy. He has to borrow money from the bank at ruinous rates of interest or, more usually, he gets long credit from the shop-keeper at the cross-roads—who charges him the highest prices for the worst materials so long as he has him at his mercy.

59.—AN NUA-ĈREIÐEAM.

Nuairi éirigh muíntirí Sárana i gcoinnib ólige na h-Éaglaise ir é an céad árg a òim uairle agus Rígh Sárana 'ná na mainitirí agus na coinbintí do mhóil. Tógadar le lámh láirir an talamh a bain leir na manais agus leir na mnáibh miasalta, agus pé olíuadair eile a fuairadar inir na tighibh oíada. Anran bí oálda gac don bíteamhais oída. Bí rghanniaid oída rari a miasad le himteadct na haimirre ólig na hÉaglaise i bfeiróm i Sárana airí agus anran go mbainir óioib an talamh agus an rairóbhear a tógadar le lámh láirir. Bí fíor ag na bíteamhais go maic óá gcuirir plig na hÉaglaise i bfeiróm airí go gcaitfirir an rairóbhear bmasac ó'airioc láithead. Cuigeadar 'na n-aighe ná beirir rairi óiróce ó baogal an airic a beic le véanamh acu go oí go mbead an dñeieamh rghuirta glan acu amac a Sárana agus a* halbain agus a héirinn. O'éirigh leo maic go leor i Sárana agus i nAlbain, ac do bí ag ceip oída a cúir féadaint air muíntirí na héiréann iompáil ó'n gceiréamh. Oéineadar a noícol le meallad agus le tataint agus le cimilt bairre. Ní maib don maic óoib ann.

An tAdairí Peadar.

* § 29.

A.

1. We can all have matters to our liking. 2. He had his coat on inside out. 3. It would be useless for us then to remind them of their promises. 4. It is not for myself that I grieve and sorrow but for them also. 5. One of your friends was inquiring for you. 6. Let not one of them return to tell the news. 7. If they have made a mistake let them blame themselves now.

B.

The English people told the Irish to choose between renouncing their religion and forfeiting their worldly wealth. The Irish chose rather to part with their temporal goods than to forfeit eternal riches; nor was it merely one or two who made this choice, but the whole nation. Only an occasional individual here and there was perverted. The spoilers had no fault to find with this (51), for they thereby continued in possession of the riches of which the Irish were dispossessed. At last they gave the Irish the choice of renouncing their faith or suffering death. The result was the same. The conviction of the truth of his religion was too firmly rooted in the Irishman's heart, and the grace of God operated too powerfully in his soul to permit of his renouncing (4) a religion he knew to be true, whatever sort of death he might have to suffer for it. Hundreds were put to death, but to no purpose. Ireland was as far removed from changing her religion as ever—nay, further, if that were possible. The good example of those who were put to death only strengthened the minds and hearts of the survivors.

60.—COMHRAC.

U'féadadair ariann go rriaoctha rriocnamác ar a
 céile. Buaileadair báiri a gcora veara i gcoinnib a
 céile agus úrnuiseadair riari ó n-a céile, a lámha cléir'
 oia * éidir o'á noiom as uruioim anonn 'r anall ar nóir
 rtiúir báio fé feol. Caid an corrán gealaige inr an
 uóman tair léar fann-foluir tairna an éuain agus vo
 éifeá rcáil na bpeari-gcomriac rínte ar an braitce;
 an beirt fear agus an dá rcáil as fairie cun faille
 o'fagáil ar a céile. "Fuirc," ariar cloiréam an
 tSleagánais, nuair vo tug fé ruir fé uillinn veir
 Úiarmuoa. Coirc reirean é agus tug foza fé
 brágaro an tSleagánais, ac bí rúo aicilliré; phead
 fé i leat-taoib. Lean Úiarmuo coircéim ar agair
 agus o'fóbdair† go noiolfad ar, mar tug a namao
 tréan-buille fé óein an muinil. Claoon Úiarmuo
 a ceann, o'áruis fé bar a clairóim go tuig i n-am
 agus bain na clairóimte fuaim 7 rpréada ar a céile. . .
 Tug an Sleagánac foza fé na rúilí le h-é 'óallao
 nó meallao; tuig Úiarmuo an cleas agus o'áruis
 fé bar a clairóim. B'in é vo ceartuis ó'n Sleagánac.
 Tiomáin fé rinne a clairóim le fuinneam fé óein an
 taoib ióctair (34) o'uillinn veir Úiarmuoa, ac léim
 reirean coircéim i noiaró a cúil. Lean an Sleagánac
 air, ac má lean níoir éirig leir, mar vo pop Úiarmuo
 rinne a clairóim dá óilac ir beir fé énoiceann a cuir-
 leann. Béic an Sleagánac le pian.

Conán Maol.

* uaoib (uao'). † § 427.

A.

1. The cold is affecting us severely. 2. He declared that, that would not guarantee safety to the English in Connaught. 3. They were cousins-german. 4. I have no fixed residence. 5. He sent three hundred of the men to Templemore. 6. He was the first man to arrive. 7. Why are you so prejudiced against me?

B.

The charger made a swift leap towards Richard; the rider bent his head *as low as*¹ the horse's mane, and Maurice beheld the glint of the sword *like*² a circle of flame. He saw Richard's stick raised above his head, he heard the swish of the sword through the air, he noticed Richard's sideward leap, and he heard the ring of his blow, not against the edge of the sword, but on the back of it. He saw the active steed wheeling round, he witnessed another spring, and this time he heard the ring of the stick on the flat of the sword. He saw the officer's arm bend with the mighty force of Richard's defensive blow, and though he thought the fiery charger had leaped on top of Richard, *he was mistaken*,³ for the former had crouched and sprung out of the way. Just as he saw the steed flying past, the stick turned with the rapidity of lightning, and the officer was struck on the back of the head. He was hurled out of the saddle by the blow, and flung a *lifeless mass*⁴ over the horse's head.

61.—CORMAC BÁILLE.

Táinig an báille irtead. Ní raibín an
 aithne. Pur móir-éiríad an. Cainteín naíon an.
 Muineál beaúighe an. Caróg bheirte * glar-éiríad
 an. Bolg móir an. Colpaí an. Baíon troma náigín
 uib 'na láim. É ag cneadóig agur ag réiríad. Ní
 feacaí éirí naíon an Séadán an Donaid ac é!

“Cíor nó reilb, a bean an tige,” an reiríon, uiríad
 naíon a uiríad Séadán an Donaid é.

Do glaróir í an a mac.

“Seo (51), a Míicil,” an reiríon, “comairíon é ríon agur
 tabair uo'n uiríon naíon a mac.”

Do leat a ríon an Míicil, naíon ní feacaí ré
 Séadón ag tabair an aithne uo' a náíon, agur uo leat
 a ríon an mbáille, naíon ní naíon don uiríon aige
 go naíon don leat-ríon aithne ra tige. Glar ré an
 cíor agur tige ré a bóíon an, agur iré uo bí náíon
 canaíon, naíon bí an áit glaríon aige an naíon
 éadón uo uiríon eile an bheiríon naíon.

Tamall beag naíon éir an lae uo a táinig ré ag
 éiríon naíon an mbairíon uo ríon Séadón amac
 náíon na bheiríon agur bí ríon ag Cormac go bheiríon.
 Do reiríon an a aige uo cúiríon ríon naíon an náíon
 uo náíon go náíon ríon táinig ré cúiríon cainte le Séadón
 agur ríon naíon ré an naíon naíon uo cúiríon irtead an.
 Dubairíon Séadón náíon uiríon (67) náíon naíon
 Cormac uo naíon bheiríon uo glaríon náíon. Ruo a glaríon
 go ríon naíon.

An t-áitíon naíon.

* § 476.

† § 172.

A.

1. The man was standing with his hand to his ear.
2. Did you imagine I was in earnest.
3. Let us attack them suddenly, when they are least expecting us.
4. He would persuade them that black was white.
5. You are angry now because the true state of affairs has been made known.
6. They seem to think we are great simpletons.
7. You should not accuse him of a crime which he would not commit for the world.

B.

The foliage moved aside and a man stepped out towards where Maurice stood. He scanned the open country, and then approached Maurice. Rarely is such a magnificent specimen of manhood (6) to be seen. He was over six feet in height, with thick curly hair, long finely-chiselled nose, narrow and sharp; but with full nostrils; his eyes were bright yet tender and kind; his mouth thin-lipped and firmly shut; his chin square; his brow imposing; his complexion florid. The lower limbs were lightly made, the upper compact; he had the shoulders of a hero of old, and the capacious chest of a greyhound.

Maurice held out his hand, which the other grasped with a hand powerful enough to restrain a mad bull. "Welcome home, Maurice," said he, "I heard you had returned." "Thank you," answered the other. "I arrived home the night before last, and was very sorry to hear you were outlawed." "No doubt, no doubt," replied Richard, "but it was inevitable."

62.—COÍM-OIBRIUGAÓ.

Ní maib faotar mian i nÉirinn go gcuirte níor mó ruim ann ná véanam an ime, ac dálta gac nóir róganca bí agaimn cá ađarpuḡaó air le tréimre, agus ní ar feabhar é. Nuair a bí na reirbírigh ag éirige gan n i nÉirinn agus an tuararcal ag éirige dóib vo meaf an feirmeoir gur b'feairi ir gur fadriáirige' dó a cuio leamnácta vo díol amac ioir uáctar agus íoctar. Bí buirdean éallmair éall i Sarana, agus vo connadadair cao vo bí ag teact. Vo gludaireadair anall, agus ir móir an comaoim vo cuimeadair ar an bfeirmeoir. Vo cuimeadair veag-éirte ar éadan na tíre le tighe breagta dolmair vo cúir ruar cun an leamnáct vo ceannac ó'n bfeirmeoir. Vo coimeadadair an t-uáctar ir vo éugadair an oríodair éar n-air vo. Ir é tuairim a lán daoine gurab é an ríodair mí-folláin reo príom-aúbar an millead vo táinig ar ríoc na h-Éireann ir vo deir reafairí ruaraca díob. Má bí earba airíio ar na bfeirmeoiri (agus cađain ná maib?), éugadair vo go crioideamail é; agus anghoin nuair bí an cuibread fáircite go daingean air agus é ráitte i b'riacáib leo; vo éugadair 'pé luac ba méinn leo vo ar a cuio leamnáct'.

páirais Ó Súilleabáin.

A.

1. It is useless crying over spilt milk. 2. I came to hand him over to you that I might escape all blame. 3. He asked her the cause of her tears. 4.

I did not require to be told a second time. 5. They determined to go in full force to Boyle expecting to be able to go thence to Sligo without O'Donnell's knowledge. 6. He missed his aim.

B.

It is a strange state of affairs that the foreigner can secure a comfortable livelihood in this country, while the Irishman has to travel the world to eke out a living. If the farmers co-operated, *they would be in a position to secure for themselves¹ the full value of their produce.²* They might insert advertisements in the newspapers announcing the quantity of butter they might have for sale, so that they should not be compelled to depend on the hucksters who have been (76) increasing in number in the country for the last few years. But if they wish to secure the best market, they must take care that all their goods are in first class condition, neatly and skilfully made up. More especially everything connected with butter should be as bright and as scrupulously clean as it is possible to make it. In this way they will keep up the high reputation which their butter has obtained, not to mention their own good name, and the honour of their country : and their profits will be proportionately increased. This then is the second advantage to be obtained by co-operation, namely, the securing of the highest price for all saleable goods.

Farmers would be able to secure a high price for their eggs, if they could send them out fresh, and in good time for the best markets. The laws in certain countries render it necessary to stamp on each egg the date of laying, as an assurance of its freshness.

63.—*na sclábhúirte.*

Níorí mór* úinn 50 léiri féocaint cun an rclábhúirte. 'Sé an fear é a f'aocthuigeann an talamh, agus i' ar an talamh a tagann pé beagán raióbhuir atá i n-Éirinn. Ac tá talamh na h-Éireann as im-éadct cun fiaóantair le tamall. Féar ran áit a mbíod cnuicneadct, agus bulláin marí a mbíod firi tréanta. Nuair a táinig an bliadain 1881 bí trí milliún ve muinntiri na-Éireann iméighe le fairrige i' le fán, agus ní raib ve rclábhúirte ann an uair rin ac 300,000.

Vo veinead meadta roim 1881 as cabruagad cun cighe a éogaint vo rna fearaib oibre, ac nil don gábad le h-iao a rcuóuagad anoir. Le h-iafad ariugio vo éigearnaib 7 vo gabálarúirte vo ceapad na cighe vo éogaint. Níorí glac don vmeam aca leir an ariugead. Bíodair 50 léiri agus eagla oiréa rá nglac-raoirí iafad ná bead don éadai aca ar ball cun é 'óiol éar n-air. 1 ucir† bliadna rícead,‡ roir 1860 agus 1883, níorí caitead ar fad ve b'riú na olighe reo ac £286,524. Ní raib ann ac marí a bead veorí ra b'fairrige.

Veinead rocuagad eile ra mbliadain 1883. 1 n-inead ariugio a éadair ar iafad vo éigearnaib agus o'feirmeoirib tugad vo rna comairlíb ceanntairi é. Nuair a éuiread an rcéal of comairí Párlament Sárana níorí fil éinne 50 noéaríai olige ve.

páorais Mac Suibne.

A

1. The same thing obtains with the Irish. 2. The evil that men do lives after them. 3. He asked him

* Page 308.

† § 504.

‡ § 168.

what he was thinking of? 4. I assure you; James, that is what I was about to say. 5. He told them that John was not so ignorant of his own affairs as they thought. 6. Would you have any objection to staying a little longer? 7. If it is convenient I would wish to have a word with you.

B.

That law had to be amended in many respects since, but nevertheless it was the beginning of the good work, and it is the foundation of all that has since been done. The District Councillors were empowered to offer the taxes as security for the repayment of whatever money might be raised on loan, and they had the right to get the money wherever they could get it cheap. The English Treasury was empowered to give them the money at whatever interest the Treasury wished to demand. It is not necessary to state that it was our own money they were giving back to us at interest. This arrangement, which has been in force for some time past, still continues and is likely to continue for some years to come.

However, at the outset the Treasury gave the money for thirty years at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., for forty years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for fifty years at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The councils who took the money had to pay back a fixed sum each year, which would pay off the principal and interest in a certain time. For example: by paying four pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence per year for forty years a principal of one hundred pounds, together with an annual interest of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., would be repaid. The Treasury varied the rate of interest from time to time according to the state of the money market.

64.—CEIST NA TALMHAÍ.

Seo ceist agham oirde: Cé leir talamh na h-Éireann le ceap? Déarfadís an t-éireanna gur leir féin é aghur déarfadís an t-ionóntaíde gur leir-gean é; ac ír uóid liomra ná le h-éinne aca é; ac gur leir an náiríun go léir é. Cuir i gcár go n-éireannaínn-re cađaoir, bađ ceap gur liom féin í, mar ír í toirad mo fadadair féin í. Aghur dá mbeinn cóm vitécéille ír go n-éireannaínn míle cađaoir, ír go gcoimeadairinn i rđor íao gan úráio uo éireann uóid níor ceap go mbead don cur írtead agh éinne 'na ead oim, mar níor uéin mo cur vitécéille vité ná uóadair uom comuirra(in). Aghur dá uceanghaidéad* go mbead comuirra cóm mí-réarúnta ann, aghur go uciocrađ ré eugam-ra 'á mád ná maid don eadair agh-féin, aghur go gcaírfinn ceann uo'n cur uo bí ra rđor agh uo eadair uo, nó uo uóid leir u'féadairinn a mád leir an bódar uo eadair air, aghur má eadair cađaoir uad ná maid éinne dá corc ar fuidé ríor agh ceann uo éireann uo féin. Féad anoir, an mar rin uo'n talamh é? Cuir i gcár gur míle agha talamh uo bí agh i n-ionad na gcađaoiréad úo, aghur go uciocrađ comuirra eugam 'á mád go maid eadair talamh air, ní féadairinn a mád leir imtead agh talamh a éireann uo féin, mar ír é Dia amáin uo uéin an talamh, aghur ní uo t-éireanna ná u'feirimeoir uo uéin Sé é, ac uo uóid an náiríun cur íao uo eadair.

Éireann an Tobair.

* § 552.

A.

1. One man's meat is another man's poison. 2. The sheep is indifferent to the cold. 3. He might as well remain till to-morrow. 4. None of his children take after him. 5. I don't know whether the host or I should tell the first story. 6. Good words cost little and are worth much. 7. What is the matter, now?

B.

If the law allows some to possess too much land while others have too little, the law is unjust. Yet that is exactly how land is distributed in Ireland. Broad acres, all but unoccupied, are in possession of the few, while the majority of the people are landless, some of them congested and crowded together like rabbits in a warren. This is no mere random statement. In the district surrounding Cathair na mBarc in Co. Mayo, there are 3,041 farmers who have each less than four* pounds worth of land, while close by—indeed at the other side of the fence—80 persons possess between them 160,000 acres. As an English author says, alluding to this locality, "This unequal distribution is a crime against the moral (10) law."

When the debate on the Land Question takes place, the Irish should be on the alert to see that an end is made of this injustice. If the arrangement is left to Englishmen, it will certainly be mis-managed. Every time they have attempted to settle a question of this kind, they have succeeded only in muddling it. They are blinded partly by their ignorance of us and of our ways, partly by favouritism, partiality and bribery (6).

* § 508

68.—BASCAO AIGNE.

Nuair a cuair ré amac ré'n rpreir, do ceap ré gur
 luig rgamal anuair ar mullaó a cinn. Samluig ré go
 maib a époirde iméighe ar a élaib amac, agus gur b'é
 ius a bí i n-ineao a époirde aige ná mar beaó cloó
 móir éom. O'féac ré roir ré óein a éighe féin, agus
 má féac, éainig gráin millteac aige ar an ois, agus
 ar an áit . . . agus ar a maib or cionn talaim
 ann; iréig agus amuic. I n-ineao aghaó a tabairt ar
 an mbaile, eus ré aghaó ar an gcnoc. Nuair a fpoir
 ré an riarao bí ionghaó air a luigheo tuirre do bí
 air, agus an cnoc cóim uian. Bí maóir áluinn ó'n
 mullaó. Do éonnaic ré an tgráio, agus páiric an
 donais, agus cig na bainteighe. Oá mbeaó an maóir
 reat n-uair nior doibne, ní bainfeao ré an éloc ar
 a élaib ná ní éogfaó ré an rgamal o'á ceann. Bí
 pláiróg breag móir leatán cúnlaig ar baill an énuic,
 cóim tuim le leabao éluim éan, aipur cóim bog ran go
 maóir uime go glúinib iní. Do éat ré é féin ra
 pláiróg rin ar a beal agus ar a aghaó, agus ní oóca
 go maib ar talaim tuim na h-éiréan an lá ran fear
 eile cóim brúighe cóim bárgaite aigne leir (33).

An t-Ádair Peaoir.

A.

1. He looked hungry. 2. The barrell is leaking.
3. The door was locked on the inside so that they could not enter. 4. That is what deceived me and others as well. 5. This is a great inconvenience to the people.
6. That is your usual excuse. 7. Rome was not built in a day.

B.

As soon as they were gone, he crossed the hill, on the north side of which was a high cliff called Ravenscliff. He went and sat on its summit. Looking down at the broken rocks at its base he pictured to himself what a mangling one would get if thrown down. Leaving this spot he went over across the hill till he reached the summit of another hill at the western side of the glen. Here he entered a cave known as Diarmaid's Bed, opposite which at the other side was another cave called Grainne's Bed. He remained in the cavern for a considerable time thinking of all the fascinating stories of romance he had ever heard, of Diarmaid and Grainne, of Fionn and Fiann, and of all their exploits. At nightfall he returned to the moss-covered sward, and lay down upon it. The weather was fine, and the sky clear. The moss was dry and warm, as the sun had been shining on the spot all the day long. The spot faced the south, so that it was sheltered from whatever gentle breeze there was, as the wind was north. He lay in the sward listening to the murmuring breath of the wind through the surrounding heather, he himself being completely protected from it. His exercise in walking over the hill, together with the warmth of the moss and the murmur of the wind through the heather, soon caused the honest fellow to fall into a deep slumber.

66.—AN CÓISTE TEINNTEAC.

U. Seo cóirte teinntieac anuar cúgáinn.

A. Cogar, a Úiarmair. Uá breicreao Seagán
bán an cóirte rin, eabairao ré an leabair gurib' é an

“cóirte gan ceann” a bí ann. Agus an éleic mhór iadainn úo as fár ruar ar, is deallmíadac leir an mbuailteán a bíod ar fúirte Oirgair í.

U. Cao a cuireann na cóirteí ar riuéal? Cuireann teine an traiden ar riuéal, agus cuireann an gaoth muileann gaoithe as caraó, agus cuireann sí báio agus luingeas ar reol trío an fairsige, acé téiteann ré óiom a tuigrint conur a cuirtear na trucailli reo as ríe ar an mbótar ó ceann ceann na rriáioe.

A. Tá eagla orm ná tuigim-re féin an éirte i gceart, a Úiarmair. Acé féad! nuair a bíonn an cailín aimirne amuis ar an gclaidhe as glaoóac oirte-ra éun bíó, conur a éloireann tú í?

U. 'S dóig, cloireann mo óa cluar í.

A. Acé, a Úiarmair, conur a éloireann vo óa cluar í? Ní buaileann sí vo cluara.

U. Mara mbuailteann ríre mo cluara, buaileann a gúe iao.

A. Go ríreac! Acé cao leir go mbuailteann an gúe vo cluara? Sin í an éirte.

U. Is ceirte í náe féioir liom-ra a méirteac.

A. 'Sé veir na daoine léigeannta go gcuireann béal an cailín an t-aer as bogao agus as ríadac agus go mbraicéann vo cluara an t-aer as corruige agus gur in í an éir go gcluireann tú an cailín as glaoóac oirte.

U. Acé cao é an baicte acá aige-rin leir na cóirteib reo?

A. An bfeiceann tu an rtaic úo na fearaí ar éaoib na rriáioe mar a beao maíoe an telegiar?

U. Cím go maíe, agus an maíoe crioire acá fár amac uaid.

beirte fear.

A.

1. I am not exaggerating the matter, but rather minimising it considerably. 2. He hadn't time to think what he ought to do. 3. I knew him when he was only a child. 4. Don't mention his name again in my presence. He is a rebel at heart. 5. "You *must* do it." "I don't like that word *must*." 6. I have already given a written answer to your question. 7. Don't be offended with me if I presume to say that you don't quite understand the matter.

B.

"Observe the wire going from pole to pole, and the large arm projecting from the roof of the car. When that arm is not in contact with the wires, the car stops. Now, I have been informed that there is a great fire a good distance away, which causes water to boil, and the energy of the fire acting through the violent ebullition of the water, turns a great wheel. It is from the revolution of this that the energy is derived which travels through the cables and the trolley-pole down to the machinery of the car." "I'm afraid I don't altogether grasp the explanation. I cannot quite understand it." "I should say you are not singular in that respect. But whatever the way may be in which it travels, the energy is transmitted through the cables. Observe the little wheel at the end of the arm. So long as it is in contact with the wire, you see nothing, but if they are separated for an instant, you will see a brilliant spark between them. Later on, when we are walking in the street, watch the wheels: if a small pebble or even a grain of sand obstructs them it will cause bright sparks to come from the rails."

K

67.—*an fúil.*

Fúil! fúil! fúililíú! (voile, voile, rean-áillead éile i bfranntair). *An cúma an bíte, is airtéad an iuso an fúil 7 is iongantad an iuso i fpeirín. Tá bhisoinin beas si anoir faoi'n mhionobacán agham 7 m'focal gup riú féadaint ari. Sílféa gupab amhlaidé doirte leirpíeacán éicint a cúro ariugio ari fao amadé or comairi vo óá fúl. Feicim anoir céaro is fúil ann—flice ari a otugtar Liquor sanguinis nó lionn na folá, 7 cuirpíní 'na míltib 7 'na míltib (40) ari i'nám ann. Sin iao na cuirpíní óá ngoiuro luét ealaóan "na cuirpíní veaigá," 7 oari noóig ní b'reas cuirpíní vo bairteadé oiréa marí o'féarofo véic míllíun ceann aca fearam ari don píginí amáin.*

'Sé an graitte bíor (bíonn) aca riúo 'ná an géar-áobairi* (gar vo beaúigear an corp) o'ioméiri ar na rghámógaib 7 a b'reit leo ari fuo an cuirp go léiri, oiréad marí ioméuigear riú an póiréa na litreaca éaric ari fuo na caéradé.

Conall Cearnac.

A.

1. I should be thankful to you for telling him so. 2. Before he had time to answer, a messenger ran in, in breathless haste. 3. We had the carriage to ourselves from Portarlinton to Maryborough. 4. Be sure to put on your blue tie. 5. Properly speaking, I dare say I cannot make any charge against her. 6. He will soon perceive that the horse is missing and will come to look for it. 7. Sixty persons had been invited.

* nó 'géarúein.'

B.

The blood-corpuscles of different animals are not identical: those of human blood are perfectly circular, while those of fish and birds are oval. It is thus easy to know whether the blood-stains discovered by the guardians of the law on the garments of a suspected murderer are the blood of a man or of a bird: the microscope cannot be deceived.

Another kind of small particles known as white (or colourless) corpuscles are also found in blood, but being much fewer in number they are not so readily observable. These corpuscles are very remarkable: they resemble particles of jelly, and are continually projecting small protuberances from their surfaces as a snail does its horns, while they move sluggishly through the plasma. The function of these corpuscles is not known with certainty: some are of opinion that they arrest and absorb bacilli and microbes of different species, which find an entrance into the system. If this surmise is correct, we must acknowledge that these little particles are distinguished philanthropists (3), and deserve the gratitude of humanity.

68.—ΟΙΘΕΔΑΣ 1 ηέΙR1ηη.

An faoi a bi éirí go clár fé rmaíct-óilíge Shail, ní raib don bpeit ag na Caitlicighib ar éabhairt ruar o'fagáil innici. Ua réanfaoi' a gceirveam, vo bi gac beairna ar o'fcaile rompa. Ó aimpur éromail bi Scoileanna Eparmur Smith ar bun. Vo cuiread ar bun i mbliadain a 1753 na Charter Schools o'fonn "the conversion of the Popish natives," .i. éun pápáirí na héiréann vo meallad vo'n éirveam Shail. Agur

1 mbliaðain a 1811 fóg do tógad pcoileanna ré mair
an Kildare Street Society cun an cpeiveamh Gallua do
leatad ar fuair na típe. Mar bairi oíra rúo go léir
do bí áro-pcoil báile áta Cliaé, nó Coláirte na
Tríonóide, áit ná fuigead Caitilicead. uil irtead ann.

Cao do bí ag muinntir na héireann mar málairt
oíra rúo? Bí Hedge-schools, .i. Scoileanna coir
claióe. Do tugad hedge-schools oíra de bñig sup
gnáda na ríoláirí do bailiugad le céile ar ríad
claióe móir éigin, mar a mbíí ag foğluim, pé
roineann nó roineann a beaó ann. Do b'éigin faine
do déanamh ar eagla ríeiri ír fáióuiri. Ir mó
uine o'foğluim laioean ír Tríeigir i rcoil coir claióe.
Bí cur de rna máigiririb ar feabhar, ar ion sup
fuirir a meaf ná raib a tuillead aca ar maire ná ar
fógnam. Ní gáda a máó supb' éigin do uine uil
tar fáile a o'iarraio áro-léiginn.

Óa méio uil ran eolaf a bí mair ag muinntir na
héireann ní fuláir a máó sup cáit ruaióeantair aca
a raogal gan léigean ná oíveadaf le linn na ríe rin
na géarleanamha. Ní tógta* oíra é. Bí coircte oíra
féin ag an nólige pcoileanna a coimead ar ríubal;
agur cao é an t-adair nó an mátair nar b'áil leo
cpeiveamh a gcloinne do cur i gconntabairt i rcoil-
eannab Gallua?

Tóirna.

A.

1. He has the property invested in different
securities. 2. He ran as fast as he could, but in vain.
3. I asked him to see if they were upstairs. 4. In a
short time the uproar subsided into complete silence.
5. Let an hour at least pass, and then come to meet
me. 6. We suffered from the want of many con-

* § 284.

veniences. 7. The three tables were arranged in a line. 8. The blue dress becomes her.

B.

Nevertheless, the Catholics of Ireland did not remain inactive, but made strenuous efforts to secure suitable education for their children. The penal laws were gradually relaxed, and they thought the time opportune for abandoning the "Hedge-schools." In the year 1762, Edmund Rice was born in Callan, Co. Kilkenny. He received a good education, and always displayed an upright and pious disposition. He devoted himself to the acquirement of a knowledge of mercantile affairs in the establishment of an uncle of his, who had a large business house in Waterford. Edmund was moved to compassion by the boys he saw on every side growing up without the rudiments of instruction or education. By this time he had started business on his own account, but so much was he affected by the deplorable condition of the youth of the place, that, having disposed of his business he opened a school for their benefit. This at first did not prove a great success, but we find that in 1802, by dint of strenuous efforts, he had, with the consent of the Bishop of Waterford, erected convenient school premises, while he himself and some companions were vowed to devote their lives to the education of youth. Thus was established the Congregation of the Christian Brothers. Some time previously Nano Nagle had founded the Order of Nuns of the Presentation. In a short time other congregations of religious men and women arose to co-operate with these pioneers. The Government, on seeing the tend of affairs, considered it opportune to initiate some scheme, and in the year 1831 Lord Stanley gave us the "National Board."

69.—SINN Féin, sinn féin.

'San gcogaó millteac míadómarac úo vo bí ar riubal le véitheanaige ioir an Ríagaltar Sáranaó agur na peirmeoirí úo 'ran gceann éar o'Áirric, bí a óian-fíor ag na bómaígb ná mbeoir ag bíac air go maíó don náiríun vo cómhac le Sárana éar a gceann go mbeaó cion a noearmáio oréa féin, agur gur gcearr go bfuighead Sárana an lám uacéarí oréa. Tuigeadar reanfocal náó é go h-álunn leir. Com-airle na báirgolóige ná mac é:

“An té náó truaí leir vo éar
 Ná véan vo gcearrán leir:
 Ná noéuir vo vo rún,
 'S na bíóó don tñú 'gat ar.”

Níor éugadair don blúipe ionntaoibe leir an bfeair éall (ve réir dohála an áir-éaricg De Ver), bíóó a'g go bfuairiadair raint éungnam uaió i noeipe báiric. ba fuaíac a bfuairiadair ámhac. Cuiríadair a noócar agur a maingín go léir ionnta féin, agur b'in é cúir gur éirig toíac cóm líonmar roin ar a raócar, agur gur mte leo cóm raó agur vo mte, agur go raóadair áhalta ar an bfoó vo fearam i n-áíó na nGallapoc ar feaó trí mblióan. Bíóó geall ná féaracó uol leo i bfaó ná mbaó go raóadair ar an bfead ran ag truaigínteaó ar a gcaíuib 'ran Eoruir teaó ag fóiréint oréa i n-ineao tabairt fé'n obair uacá féin. Ná gíoracó vo flóigtib arméa na Sáranaó ag buacéaint oréa agur gá gur fé cóir, ba túirce ná ran vo maíó acu oréa ná mbaó ná maib ir na bómaígb (100) ac oíeam leirgeamail tamáilte.

Liaán Luamíneac.

A.

1. It is not the first time he did it. 2. For goodness' sake don't disgrace me before the public. 3. It was kind of you to think of me. 4. *You* shall not have to bear the expense. 5. There was not an unbroken egg among them. 6. He lost patience and broke them all. 7. He did it to spite you.

B.

The Gaelic League was founded about twelve years ago. Had the American or the French or any other nation a share in it from the first? Had its founders unlimited wealth at their disposal? There is scarcely any one in Ireland who cannot answer these questions, so there is no necessity for me to do so. We all know that the only possible answer is that when the founders of the League began to restore and revive the Irish language, they had nothing to rely on but their own eagerness and enthusiasm in the cause, courage, resolution, firmness of purpose, and more especially unlimited confidence in God, and in themselves. Have they succeeded? They have to a wonderful extent, and that with practically no help from outsiders. I acknowledge, of course, that they received assistance after some time—considerable assistance, but by that time the continued existence of the League was assured. The influence of the Gaelic League has been extending and growing more powerful ever since; and the enthusiasm of its members, far from suffering any diminution, is rather augmenting with time. The consequence is that the people in every part of the country are setting earnestly to work to learn Irish and to have it spoken again from end to end of Ireland.

70.—CUIREAM LE CÉILE.

Óifíró éinne léigfíró rtaí na hÉireann go foiléir
 sup fíor-annam bí olút-éangailt toilteanac i measc
 ár rinnreap. Anoir agus arís, gan amhar, oo olút-
 éanglaonari go toilteannac; anoir agus arís oo olút-
 éanglaó fé rmacé iao; ac ní maib don olút-éangailt
 maí eatoréa, toilteannac nó neam-toilteannac, pé
 fada gearr (124) sup fear fé náir fás a mian go
 cairbeac ar éail na tíre. Cuair an tír cóm móir éun
 cinn zac uair aca ro oo péir na scotharéaí acá agairn
 go bfuil fé macéanac oíanne féin anoir ar noiceall
 oo éeanaí éun olút-éangailt buan oo éur i bfeiom
 arís cóm fada 'on oíman 'rír féirir linn é.

1 measc fíor-šaeóeal an lae inoiu tá, ar a laigeac,
 ceitíre deag-buieana náirúnta annro i n-Éirinn. Ir
 ar éigin sup gábad a éur i n-iúl supab iao ro luét na
 polaitéacéa, luét na teangan, luét feabruigéa * na
 noéantúr, agus Cumann na nŠaeóeal. Nil don
 cumann aca ná féarfaí obair cairbeac oo éeanaí
 éun leara na tíre, agus o'á méro a éeafaro mao tá
 oian-šábad ag Éirinn le n-a noiceall agus a cuilleac.
 Aitbeocaint teangan 7 lictéacá na tíre, reo príom-
 gnó cinn aca; mašalcar 7 calaí na h-Éireann fé
 maíac muinntíre na h-Éireann, reo príom-šgnó cinn
 eile; feabrugac éeantúr na h-Éireann, reo príom-
 šgnó an tírímaó cinn, agus rmacé an tŠaranaig oo
 tpearfairt ve ínap, reo bócar an éeafímaó cinn.
 Šnó fošanta, šnó Šaeóealac 'reac zac šnó aca.

Seagán Ó Ceallraig.

A.

1. He wrapped it in brown paper. 2. There was

* § 582.

nothing he detested more than to be told so. 3. The middle table was round, the other two were square. 4. That's a likely story of yours! 5. He took the halter which was hanging behind the door, put it on the horse, and sprang on his back. 6. Turn towards the light, and let me get a good view of it. 7. Early as I had reached the bridge, the three others had anticipated me.

B.

Nationality is not synonymous with the land-question only: neither is it with the improvement of Irish manufactures *in its narrow sense*⁴; though of course each of these is a national movement. We must always keep this clearly before our minds. Too seldom do we ask ourselves in what nationality really consists. If we put ourselves this question more frequently our minds would become clearer, and more keen, yet at the same time broader. The *parliamentarian*² would see more clearly that there are things of value in Ireland other than the land: the Irish language revivalist would feel the pressing necessity of the land-struggle: the manufacturer would understand the importance of the work being done by the parliamentarian and by the language-revivalist, and would assist them to the best of his power. If they were more sympathetic they would have a higher opinion of "Cumann na nGaele" and its aspirations, would have more confidence in it, and each class would be more and more desirous of the cessation of English domination. In this way *each group would pursue its own object in its own way*,³ and all would co-operate *with earnestness*,⁴ good feeling and charity for the well-being of the country as a whole.

PART II.

71. I went on a visit to my grandfather's house last Saturday (108). He lives in the country near a small town. I spent the day in the fields watching the men working. *When I was coming home*,¹ I stopped at the forge and talked to the blacksmith—Tom O'Brien is his name (30). He is a big strong man. *While*² I was at the forge, I saw him *shoeing*³ one of Hugh Daly's horses, and putting a *tyre*⁴ on a wheel.

72. When Aodh was coming home from the well he saw a dog and a cat playing together in the pasture field. He hurried home and left the water on the floor. Then he went out to the garden *to*¹ his mother. "Mother," he said, "look! did you ever see a dog playing with a cat before?" "I did, often," said his mother. "I had a cat myself that used to play with the rabbits. But that is a long time *since*."²

73. I remember well one day (107) we were going to school together. As usual, we did not know our lessons very well. We saw the huntsmen and hounds *approaching*,¹ and off we set after them (55). They turned into Cnoc-na-Grafaighe, and they were not long there when a hare *started up*² before them. Away they went (113) and we followed. We did not notice where we were till we reached Michael O'Byrne's field.

74. One day in springtime (107) Una was in the meadow down by the river. The day was bright (36) and she saw a speckled trout in the water. "I would like to bring home that trout," said Una to herself. But when she stooped down *to catch* (89) *it*,¹ she fell into the water. There (26) was a man working in the field *on the other side of*² the river, and when he saw Una falling, he jumped in and saved her.

75. When evening had come and the sun was setting, Michael raised the basket on his back and proceeded down the lane (113). The load was a heavy one, yet he (5) *was not long in reaching*¹ the high road, down (113) which (60) he proceeded. *Scarcely*² had he reached the corner of Doyle's (28) field when he heard a cart approaching. He thought it was Stephen's and *went on a short distance farther*.³ Suddenly he stopped and *listened intently*.⁴ He recognized the *jolt*⁵ of the cart and *the quiet easy trot of the pony*.⁶

76. *In olden times*¹ there (26) was a prince in Ireland called (30) Lir. When *his wife Aobh*² died, he married her sister, Aoife. But *she soon became jealous of*³ her husband's affection for Fionnghuala and (5) her three brothers, the children of her sister. So⁴ one day she struck them with an enchanted (34) wand *as they swam*⁵ in Loch Dairbhreach in *West Meath*,⁶ and *changed them into*⁷ four beautiful white swans.

77. The pair went on side by side till they came to the place *where*¹ the pillar stone had been (75) knocked down (69). There was a large number of the *little discs*² in the place where it had stood (64). They gathered up *as many as*³ they could see and

brought them (12) home. They had an old chest in the house—*there was little else in the way of furniture in it*⁴—they opened it (5) and put all the gold into it.

78. Michael lighted his pipe, and went *on*¹ home. When he (5) left the forge, Tadhg, as he had nothing else to do (81) went in to (79) shave and clean himself *for*² the fair. He was only half-shaved when Philip put his head inside the door (104) saying (41) "God save all here." "God save you kindly," said Tadhg, but not from his heart, as he *guessed*³ that Philip *had come with some object in view*.⁴ "I daresay⁵ you are going to town."⁶ "Indeed, I am not: I have *something else to do*⁷ than *loiter about town*,"⁸ said Philip.

79. Some time ago there was a large shaggy wolf, that used to live in a cave by the side of a wood. He had laid up a large quantity of food, and *kept himself very much at home*,¹ lest any one should rob him (66) when he went abroad.

A fox, *by some means*,² had *learned*³ that the wolf's den was full of *good things*,⁴ so he much desired to *get rid of*⁵ the wolf, in order to have his fill of them. At last, he thought of a man *who kept sheep*⁶ in a field not far distant; so he went and told him where the wolf lived. The shepherd took (55) his gun and killed the wolf.

In a few days after, the shepherd, *by chance*,⁷ passed by the wolf's den; he looked in, and who should be there but the very same fox that *told him of*⁸ the wolf!

"Ah!" said he, "*you are here*."⁹ you told (17)

me of the wolf that I might kill him, and that then you might have his store. Now, *Mister*¹⁰ Fox, if you do not *like*¹¹ sheep, as you told me, I know you like lamb. He then struck him on the head and killed him.

Do not tell tales of others *to serve your own ends*.¹²

80. She went out and *set fire to*¹ the stable, as soon as she perceived that her father and his assistant had gone *to look for*² Stiabhna. When the stable began to burn and to *collapse*,³ the pony *kept*⁴ leaping from side to side (123) to *escape*⁵ (80) from the fire, till he saw an opening, *when*⁶ he jumped out over the wall. His hair was on fire *when* he got out, but he rolled in a field and extinguished it. When the gentleman and his assistant had returned home in the evening *with nothing to 'show for their day's exertion'*,⁷ she told Stiabhna to go boldly in to them and pretend to be *very angry*⁸ with them *for*⁹ burning the pony.

81. I overtook Niall Mac Eoin on Monday last (108) as I was coming (122) from the fair of *Ardee*.¹ "Did you see the new mill at Baile Beag," said he, "it is on the way home." "No!" said I, "but I would like to see it." "*Be patient*,"² he replied, "we shall *soon*³ be at the top of the hill, and then you will see it." "Is there much oats in it?" I asked. "There is, God be praised," said he, "and we are all glad *of that*."⁴ Three years ago there (26) *was only* the wall of the old mill *to be seen*,⁵ and the river ran slow *as if it were*⁶ lonely. But now the mill-wheel is turning fast, and there is the noise of work and the *sound*⁷ of talk and laughter about the place."

We came in sight of the mill just as the sun was setting (65). "A great change has come *over the world*,"⁸ I said, "and it is a happy change for Ireland."

82. An old man had *many sons*,¹ who (60) often *quarrelled*² with each other. *This made*³ the old man sad and unhappy. He *tried by many means*⁴ to get *them*⁵ to live in peace but *in vain*.⁶ At last he thought of a *good plan*.⁷ One day (107) he *had* a number of short sticks *brought to him*.⁸ These he tied firmly together in one bundle. He then called all his sons *before him*,⁹ and ordered the eldest to break the bundle, but though he *exerted himself to the utmost*⁴ he *could not*.⁵ Then the next son tried and *so on, each in turn*;¹⁰ but all failed to break the bundle. The father now told one of his sons to untie the bundle. When this (51) was done, he gave them a single stick apiece, and each one broke the stick *given him*¹¹ with the greatest ease. "Ah! my sons," said the old man, "behold the *power of union*."¹² If you are united, men can do you no hurt, but *when disunion exists among you*,¹³ *you are every moment in danger of falling a prey to your foes*."¹⁴

83. The three young men met a man, who asked them whether they had seen his horse. They replied that they had not. "Was he not a white horse?" said the eldest of the three. "Yes," said the second, "a lame white horse." "Yes," added the third, "a white horse, *blind in one eye*."¹ The man who met them then declared (5) that (17) they had killed his horse, and he brought them (11) *before*² the judge. The eldest then said he had not seen the horse at all, but that he had seen *horse-hair*³ on the

road. The second said he had observed (5) the *hoof-marks*⁴ of a horse, but there were marks of only three feet, the fourth was hardly visible. The third added (5) that he knew the horse was blind in one eye, as he had *cropped*⁵ the grass on one side of the road only. So the judge was obliged to *set them free*.⁶

84. "God reward you," said Séamas, "I shall not forget your *kindness to me*."¹ "It is not worth while talking of that," said Peadar.

"Good-bye, and *may you succeed in life!*"² "That is *as God wills*³ it," said the other; "however, I must be *shortening the journey*⁴ now."

The night was still and calm. The moon was high in the heavens. The road was dry, and beneath his feet the *dead*⁵ leaves rustled. *In the silence*⁶ he could hear his heart beat loudly. He dared not look back. Behind him was home and peace: before him the wide world.

85. He came quickly in, but no sooner did he see the priest than he drew back a little, and *pulled off*¹ his hat. "*Come forward,*"² Pat, my good fellow," said the priest, laughing. "*There's nothing to be afraid of.*"³ Perhaps you might be able to give us some information regarding this rumour that is in circulation about Sadhbh and Cormac." "I *declare,*"⁴ Father, that that's (54) just what brought me here now, though I did not suspect your reverence *would have anticipated*⁵ me."

86. The King of England having forced 2,500 of the peasantry, whose (60) houses he had burned, to

cut a way for his army through the woods, pushed on (4) determined to overwhelm the little body of *mountaineers*.¹ But he was soon *beset with difficulties*² of all kinds;—bogs, fallen trees, hidden gullies and quagmires in which the soldiers sank up to their middle. At the same time the Irish continually attacked him and killed great numbers of his men.

87. A wolf saw a flock of sheep grazing on a hill-side. He wished to have some of them to (81) eat, but he was afraid to (91) attack them as the sheep-dogs were guarding them. At last he thought of a plan. He procured a sheep-skin, put it *on*¹ and so was able to devour the sheep *at his pleasure*² in secret.

The shepherd could not discover (41) what (56, g) became of his sheep, but at last he observed one sheep *as he thought*,³ catching another by the throat. He knew at once that it was really a wolf, and immediately he caught and hanged him.

Some other shepherds, who were passing by, asked him what (56, g) *he meant by*⁴ hanging the sheep, but *he merely*⁵ stripped off the sheep-skin and showed (41) them it was not a sheep (100) but a wolf.

88. Some of our troops fell at the beginning of the *action*,¹ when the two armies were face to face. Then at a given command (4) our *light infantry*² opened out on both sides of the road, so that (117) when the English came up, in close column (40) to where the stones and *felled*³ trees had been placed, they were fired upon from both sides by our men and *mowed down like grass*.⁴ The English perceiving (4) this (5) and (119) not knowing where to make a stand lost (17) their heads. Their general tried to rally them, but

they rushed past unheeding. They flung away their arms, *and not satisfied with this,*⁵ threw off their cloaks to increase their speed (37). *But this was the worst thing they could have done,*⁶ for the (112) faster they ran the sooner they became exhausted.

89. When I was at school *in the old times*¹ I had no worse enemy than a barrel. This (52) is how that came about. The master (15) we had was a very small man, but he had *a voice like a donkey's bray,*² and what was worse, a frightfully long rod. "Now," he used to say, pacing (122) up and down (9) with the rod pressed under his arm, "there is a certain barrel which (60) has two apertures, provided (3) with corks. If the barrel were full of water and (119) the cork were withdrawn from the lower aperture, the barrel would be emptied in ten minutes, but if it were empty, and (119) water were *introduced*³ through the upper opening it would be full in twelve minutes. Suppose now, that the barrel were full and both corks were withdrawn simultaneously, when would it be empty?"⁴

90. *I do not propose*¹ in this place to enlarge on Malachi's conduct. But *there are certain points which must be made clear.*² The times were extremely turbulent. It *was a consequence of*³ his own misgovernment that Malachi's adherents were few, and his opponents numerous. The chief causes *of his deposition*⁴ were the extent of the opposition to him, and the unfortunate jealousy and consequent disunion which existed (18) in his family at this period. This jealousy prevented them from assisting Malachi, when hard-pressed by Brian ; and led to their turning

their arms against each other at Craobh[¶] Tulcha. *It must not*, however, *be imagined*^s that Leath Mhogha was free from strife: it was not: but if Brian had enemies as a result of his quarrels, he compelled them to submit, when it suited him.

91. He heard this terrible news from Munster. He reflected long, considering and pondering *with a view to finding how*¹ he could remedy the evil. *As a result of his*² reflection he settled on his course of action (3) but he afforded no information to anyone of his intentions (6). Whatever he had determined on doing, it was necessary for him to proceed into Munster to carry it into effect. He accordingly *gave it to be understood*^s that he was weary of study: that his learning had brought[¶] him nothing[¶] but hunger and poverty, and that he would have to adopt some other profession.

92. There once lived a comfortable farmer whose (60) sons *were inclined to lead an idle sort of life.*¹ He was advanced in years, and in a delicate state of health (6).

One day he became very ill, and perceiving *that he had not many days to live,*² he called his sons to his bedside.

"My dear children," said the dying man, "I leave it to you as my last advice not to part with the farm which has been *in our family for many years.*³ Your grandfather,⁴ a short time before his death, confided to me a secret, which (60) I am now anxious to disclose to you. He told me that in this farm there is a treasure hidden somewhere; though I never could discover the exact spot where it lies concealed. Therefore, as soon as the harvest is got in, spare no

pains in the search, and I feel assured *you will be repaid*⁶ for your labour."

The advice of the old man was not forgotten. As soon as the corn was all cleared off the land, his sons went (55) to work with great diligence. They *turned up*,⁶ again and again, every foot of ground on the farm.

They did not find *what they expected*;⁷ but to their great surprise, their crops, the following year, were far more abundant than those of any of their neighbours around.

At the end of the year, when calculating *the large profits*,⁸ one of the brothers who was more acute than the others said, "I think this must be the hidden treasure my father *meant*."⁹

93. Tadhg was a good tradesman. There was not in his own parish, or perhaps in Kerry, a man *better able*¹ to shoe a horse or put a board on a plough. Nevertheless, Tadhg was not faultless. A fair or market day probably never *occurred*² that Tadhg was *not to be seen*³ on the *streets*⁴ of Killarney (31), and very seldom did he come home in the evening *otherwise than*⁵ tipsy or perhaps intoxicated. If anyone said to Tadhg on the morning of a fair day, "Are you going to Killarney, to-day, Tadhg?" the answer he would get was, "I don't know," or "*Perhaps I may*,"⁶ he at the same time striking a blow with his hammer on the iron or (5) the anvil, as much as to say, "*How anxious you are to know!*"⁷

94. Once in the old times, when the laws of the country were not so severe as they are now, there lived two brothers named (29) O'Sullivan in the

barony of *Dun Kieran* in² the Kenmare district of³ County Kerry. They had abundance of riches and many possessions. One of them—the elder—resolved to build a castle, and told his brother he would do so (67) if he assisted him. “I will,” said the younger. “If you do,” said the elder, “I will help you when you want to build a castle; but do you assist me first.” The elder brother set to work and *started on his undertaking*⁴ and persevered at it till he had completed the castle. Then the younger began to build a castle, but the elder did not *keep his word*.⁵ The other (5) continued till he had finished the castle on his own account; and it was much finer than the first (5). The elder brother became jealous that his younger brother’s castle was *far and away*⁶ finer than his own, and *in consequence*⁷ a war *broke out*⁸ between them.

95. While the *evening’s amusement*¹ and story-telling were in progress at the Lios, work of a different kind was going on in the churchyard.

Two thieves, father and son, lived in the neighbourhood. They had arranged that night, to go and steal a sheep from Sean an Leasa himself. When midnight came, they set out. There was no place, they thought, *in which they were likely to be more free from disturbance while*² flaying the sheep, than the very corner of the churchyard *I have mentioned*,³ owing to the evil reputation the place bore.

“Do you go,” said the older man, “as you have the *advantage of*⁴ youth, and get the sheep; I shall go to the corner of the graveyard and *wait for you*.”⁵

The young man set off for the sheep, while the older man proceeded on his way, and lay down in

shelter in the corner of the churchyard, and soon *fell into a doze*.⁶ (9).

In a short time he heard something which awoke him—it was a man approaching *breathing heavily*,⁷ as if he carried a burthen. He *naturally*⁸ thought it was the man *with*⁹ the sheep, but he was mistaken. (5)

96. On the following morning, when he arose, the mistress told him to go and bring in a basket of turf. He said the only thing in his agreement was the herding of the cows. "*Moreover*,"¹ he added, "you would not give me my supper last night." When he had eaten his breakfast his master said, "Come along, John, *and let me show*² you where to drive the cows." They both went out, and John did not fail to bring his stick. The master then showed him where he *was to herd*³ the cattle. "And now, John," said he, "*there is one thing I want to impress upon you*,⁴ no cow is to be allowed into that wood over there, *for*,⁵ if it were (5) you should recover it no more, nor I either." "What is in the wood," said John, "to keep it?" "There are three giants," replied the master, "and no cow ever goes in to them *that*⁶ they do *not*⁸ keep. They took twenty cows from me during the past year, and have nearly ruined me." "All right," said John. He drove the cows on till he reached the wood: the latter as well as the fence he examined closely. Letting (4) none of them into the wood that day he brought them all home, *without a single one missing*.⁷ His master was very grateful to him for *the excellent care he had taken of them*.⁹

97. I used often see the other boys *playing truant*,¹ and there was not one *among them*² more *desirous*³ than myself of spending a day pursuing birds or looking for nests or standing on the river-bank watching the anglers. But I was exceedingly afraid of my father. He rarely punished his children, but when he did set about it, his hand was not *over*⁴ light. Hence, if I was afraid to go to school without having learnt my lessons, I was still more afraid of playing truant, as I well knew there would be a rod "*in pickle*"⁵ for me at home, if my father knew I was not at school.

There was a farmer living near us who (60) had an only son, a boy of *my own age*.⁶ He set no limit to his pranks. He would stand on the back of a galloping horse. I have often seen him stand on his head on the parapet of the bridge. There was not a bird's nest in the place unknown to him.

98. Toward the end of the *bad times*¹ a middle-aged man lived alone in a nice little thatched house. There was neither house nor *habitation*² near him, and *not a human soul passed that way*³ from year's end to year's end (123), but he cared little for that. Late and early he worked industriously for himself, *with no interference whatever from any one*;⁴ and he thought this gave him quite enough to attend to, without having other people bothering him. He was a good provider for his little house, and *as a natural consequence*⁵ the cold and the rain were kept outside. He did not depend on his neighbours for a loan of implements for his work in spring, nor for storing up the crop of his little garden against the bad weather.

99. There was once a widow who (60) had three daughters. Two of them were *grown up young women*;¹ the third was smaller and younger than the other two, and was called Moirin. Her daily occupation was to tend goats the old woman possessed.

The mother had *far greater*² affection for Moirin than for either of the others, and in consequence *they became*³ madly jealous *of*⁴ her, and whenever their mother was from home, would quarrel with Moirin and beat her. The mother discovered this, and it *caused her*⁵ such anxiety and anguish of mind that Moirin, when she came home every evening, would (73) see her (5) weeping. She imagined that *this was because*⁶ they were giving her mother the same ill-treatment as they gave herself. Moirin and her mother were in this *state of*⁶ distress for *so long a time that*⁶ neither remembered having heard a *pleasant*⁶ word from the others.

100. "Why," said he, "*as I have the great good fortune*¹ to have the villain *in my power*,² I will put him in again, and give him *a little more*³ on my own account—you can't be in a hurry?" "My dear fellow," said Pat, "wreak your vengeance on him, while you have him." He *turned on*⁴ twice as much (40) water *to*⁴ the mill-wheel as the first time, so that what he *suffered*⁵ at first was nothing in comparison with his suffering the second time. Pat threw his sack on his back again, and when he had proceeded a short distance he asked the man was he weary of him yet. "*Indeed I am*,"⁶ he answered. "Well, I'm glad to hear that," said the other, "*so much the more*⁷ will I *continue to harrass you*,⁸ till I have *tamed you somewhat*."⁹

101. Moirin *mounted*¹ the steed, proceeded on her way and went to the fair. When she *dashed*² in through it (5), everyone was looking at her. They had no idea who the *exceedingly*³ beautiful lady was. The young gentleman, in *particular*,⁴ observed her closely till she went in round the fair, and was approaching the gate *again*.⁵ *He did not neglect*⁶ to be at the gate *to meet her*,⁷ and just as she was passing him (65) he asked her "Where do you come from, please ?" "From Glovetown," she answered, and away she went. The young gentleman sprang up on his own horse, *to* (79) overtake her, in order to (79) get *more satisfactory*⁸ information from her. But it was little *advantage*⁹ to him : she was out of sight before he had mounted his horse.

102. When they had been a short time on the road said Tadhg to James, "Did you meet young Philip?" "No : why?" "He was here a short time ago with his plough. I promised him a week ago that I should be ready on Wednesday ; but he would not be satisfied *but came*¹ to me this morning, *although I had just*² allowed Michael to go away, on account of having no coal. *One word borrowed another*³ until we were both angry. Philip took away his plough, and I daresay *he will not stop*⁴ till he reaches little Owen O'Leary's forge." "Was Michael at the forge this morning?" "Have I not just told you that he was, in order *to have something done to*⁵ his plough." "*I'll wager*,"⁶ said James, "it was Michael *suggested*⁸ to Philip to come to you."

103. Those attacks were directed from Tara, and on that account the Romans *every other*¹ year *pur-*

*posed*² to invade Ireland and bring it into subjection. There were six thousand men *quartered*³ on the *Isle of Anglesea*⁴ opposite Howth Head, from year to year waiting for *additional help*⁵ to (79) attack Ireland, but the *Roman Empire*⁶ throughout the world was too extensive to be defended, and the Romans were unable to muster a *sufficient*⁷ force to subdue Ireland. They were afraid to venture with a small army, for they knew very well what kind of warriors those ancient Irish were. According to the Roman account the (44) chieftain who fought against Agricola in Scotland, and whom they called Galgacus, was an Irishman. Gibbon in his history says it was Fionn MacCumhaill, but I think it was Conall Cearnach, for Fionn was not born *for more than*⁸ one hundred years after that period, and the ancient writings mention that Conall Cearnach used frequently *cross the sea*⁹ to fight (80).

104. It was nightfall. Cormac and his followers *had not returned*.¹ Those who had gone with them, but who could not keep *pace*² with them, were coming back *one by one* :³ some asserting that the thieves had been caught (70), others that they had not. A group which (60) had gathered in the middle of the road opposite Diarmaid's house, were arguing and disputing with one another.

Seadna started from his reverie. "Diarmaid," said he, "shut the door when I have gone out and fasten it securely." He went out (55) and passed into the middle of the talking group. "Have they been caught?" he asked. "Yes," said *one*,⁴ "No," said another. "Why, I tell you they have," said the first speaker. "Did I not *with my own eyes see*⁵

Cormac's hand at the throat of the big man who was walking through the fair (104) to-day with *Diarmaid's daughter, Sadhbh?*⁶ *Do you wish to make me doubt the evidence of my senses?*⁷ "By the way,"⁸ said a⁹ third, "I wonder what *was the reason that Sadhbh was*¹⁰ going through the fair with him?" "I don't know, either," said a fourth, "nor do I know what *brought*¹¹ them to Diarmaid's house at all."

105. Before the bad times came, the townland belonged to six persons *in common*,¹ each having grass for two cows, but it was never divided. The townland *consisted of*² large fields, and *the arrangement was*³ that each person was to have the grazing of his own share of the pasture, as well as his share of the cultivated fields—from ten to twenty ridges, according to the size of the field. Each one was at liberty to sow potatoes or oats or whatever he liked in his own part of the field. Part of the townland was under meadow, and they mowed and saved the hay with one another's assistance, and divided it among them when it was dry and in cocks. Each one had a right to the use of a pony they had, for one day in each week; but the neighbours never heard any *dispute*⁴ among them on account of it. Each housewife had a spinning wheel for wool and one for flax, and a small hand mill. They spun their frieze and ground as much as they wanted of their own oats; and although they had not much wealth, they lived in contentment, not so much money being spent in shops as at present.

*But all this was changed for*⁵ the poor people when

the potatoes failed. Soon they began to depart, and farms were to let in different parts. Some of them went to other places, some emigrated, until all the houses in the place were vacant, but two.

106. She went to her brothers with their dinner. When they had eaten the meal, *she did not fail¹ to produce²* the apple, which (60) she gave to the eldest brother. He looked at it and scrutinised it closely. "This is an extraordinary apple," said he, "where did you get it?" "From my stepmother," she answered. "Wait a moment," said he, "while I *divide (77) it into four parts.³* I will give my own part to the dog here, and if it does not affect him, you *may⁴* eat your portion." *Suiting the action to the word⁵* he gave his own share to the dog. Scarcely had he eaten it when *his legs began to twitch,⁶* and he lay down and died. "There now," said the brother, "*what a plight⁷* we should have been in had we eaten that apple; and I warn you," he added, turning to his sister, "*to be on your guard against⁸* your stepmother for *she intends⁹* to kill us or to inflict some other injury on us."

107. "The water is very cold," said I. "I don't feel it cold, and *if only you would¹* jump in as I did, you would not be cold." "The hole is too deep, John." "*How nervous you are!²* Look at me." John got out on the bank, gave a *short run³* and jumped into the middle of the hole. He rose to the surface like a duck, swam a few strokes and was standing on the gravel by my side. This gave me courage, and I got out on the bank, but I was afraid to run. I plunged in, but when I felt the water going

into my nose and (5) eyes, I *made no attempt*⁴ to swim, but kept putting my feet down. The place was rather deep; the water was as high as my chin, and the gravel was slipping from beneath my feet. I became terrified when I perceived the water rising up and going into my mouth. I called to John and saw him coming to me, but I remember no more. John told me the rest. *It appears*⁵ that I *caught him as a drowning man will*,⁶ and that we should both have been drowned, only that providentially (10) James the (27) steward was passing near the river, and heard *my*¹⁴ screams.

108. One Sunday evening about twenty-one years ago, a crowd of young men were assembled in Nora Liath's "Inch" to play hurling. Nora had been dead for close on a hundred years, yet it was Nora Liath's Inch still; I never heard it called by any other name.

Near the "Inch" is a high tapering rock, called "School-Rock," from the fact that in a hovel at its base, Murty Beg used put forth his endeavours to teach English, before the English schools were established. If the accounts we have are true, Murty's own stock of English was rather limited (3), a favourite expression of his, when a difficult word occurred, being "Don't mind that; it's a Latin word." It is certain, at all events, that Murty did not succeed in teaching much English, for on the evening of which I speak, not a word of it was spoken or thought of.

"Well boys," said Conn O, "let us not stand here like icicles any longer. My fingers are becoming numb with cold already. Will the cross-roads men *play*¹ those of the Glen, or would you prefer a *mixed*² match?"

109. "Séadna," said he, "you need not be in the least afraid of me. I am not *going to*¹ injure you. I should be glad to *benefit you in a certain way*,² if you *were willing to take*³ my advice. I heard you say, just now, that you had neither food, drink (5), nor money. I should be willing to give you *all the money you need*,⁴ on one trifling condition."

"*Why, confound you*,"⁵ said Séadna, as he recovered his speech, "could you not have said that without *frightening a fellow out of his wits*⁶ with your staring, whoever you are!"

"It is a matter of indifference to you who I am; but I shall give you now *an amount of money sufficient to*⁷ purchase as much leather as will keep you working for thirteen years, on this condition: that you come with me then."

"And if *I enter into this agreement*¹ with you, where shall we go then?"

"Will it not be time enough for you (45) to ask that question when the leather is exhausted, and we are setting out?"

"You are sharp; *have your own way*.⁹ Let's see the money."

"You are sharp. Look here," and putting (4) his hand in his pocket, he drew out a large purse from which *he took and*¹⁰ displayed in his hand a little heap of *bright*¹¹ yellow gold.

110. If my mother wanted someone *to* (79) go to Milltown for a half stone of salt, *on* the day (107) she was (72) salting butter, *there was no occupation I liked*¹ better than being a messenger, and *you may be sure*² I was in no hurry home.

On a spring or summer morning (107) when they

were busy sowing, ploughing and harrowing, I might perhaps be sent to the forge with the horse. My father would (73) expect me home in an hour or so. If I saw anyone else on the road approaching the forge, there was no fear of my being before him. There was nothing I liked better than to blow the bellows *for*³ the smith, and listen to him and the other men talking, and *discussing public affairs*.⁴ "What kept you so long?" my father would say to me. "Oh : *so and so*⁵ was before me, and he had a great deal to (81) do."

111. Moirin did so, and some time before she came in sight (40) everyone was watching anxiously to see if the lady who (108) had been there the previous Saturday would come. It (23) was not long until they saw approaching the gate, a lady who, they imagined, was twice as beautiful as she who had come the Saturday before. She came in and made the circuit of the fair. When she was approaching the gate, the young gentleman, in order to become better acquainted with her, made all the haste he could to overtake (79) her, but in vain: he had no possible chance of doing so (5).

Moirin came home, and as she had the best possible means of doing so, she was not long about it. Her mother was there to meet her, and took away the horse and the clothes as she had done (67) the previous Saturday. She told Moirin to keep her own counsel, continue doing her work, and come to her again on the following Friday.

112. Tadhg the blacksmith (27) had no children but one daughter. She was only (100) a little girl

going to school when Owen was an apprentice with her father. She was very fond of Owen, nor was this surprising. He was an affectionate, good-natured young fellow, who (60) rather than associate (3) with young men like himself, preferred to be in the midst of a troop of children, whose (60) uproar was deafening. Consequently there was not a child in the village who was not fond of the young blacksmith, and they all felt very lonely when he left Tadhg O'Byrne. Little Nellie, the blacksmith's daughter, was much more lonely than the rest when Owen went away, and she wept bitterly for him.

113. "What do you want there? Do you think we have nothing (81) to do but talk (64) to you." "I don't want anything," said Pat, "but I should like to look (64) at the men mowing, as I once did myself; but, that time, alas! is past." "Now, then," (55) said the man, "let us have no more of this, but be off at once, for no matter how long you remain here, you'll get nothing by it" (51). "You need not show your churlishness, you brat," said Pat, "I am not asking you for anything: perhaps, indeed, you have not such great wealth that you can afford to reproach me with my poverty; but," added he (5), blazing up with anger, "I am as good a man (102) as you; don't imagine I am not" (121). "Well now, a beggarman like you as good as a man as I—do you hear that, friends?" "Yes, yes," said Pat, "every whit, and I would convince you of it on the instant if I had a man to see fair play (92), as you have around you." The farmer honourably offered to see fair play, and told him to have no apprehensions on that score.

114. He went before the king, and said he wanted to see his daughter in order to cure her. "It is little use for you to undertake to cure her," said the king, "seeing that (122) hitherto such a task has always surpassed the power of doctors; you shall have your way, though; but if you don't succeed, you shall be beheaded as all your predecessors have been" (67). "I am satisfied," said the doctor, and the door of the king's daughter's room was opened for him. She was lying in bed, well nigh at the point of death. The doctor ordered the place to be left completely at his disposal, which was accordingly done (5). He took out the herb, boiled it, extracted it like tea, and then gave some of the water in which it had been boiled to the sick woman. No sooner had she drunk, than she was in perfect health again. She went to her father, and indeed she herself was not more joyful than he. He called the doctor to him instantly.

115. Another morning, I would have (73) a headache, and one would think I was exceedingly unwell until ten o'clock or so came. Early in the morning I had no appetite, but I was much better at ten, and half-an-hour later, there was nothing whatever the matter with me.

My poor mother was very indulgent to me when I was suffering from this sham-sickness. She would warm (73) milk for me, and, when I did not get relief, would prepare me a cup of tea.

I think now my father suspected I was not so unwell as I pretended. I remember well one March morning (107) that I did not know my lessons and I was very sick until the morning was far advanced.

My father was passing in and out, trying to be everywhere, as usual. He came in while (122) I was in the kitchen taking bread and milk. "Is the pain gone?" said he, in a soft and gentle tone. "Yes, father," said I. "When you have finished (77) your meal, go down and see to the cows, and pick the stones out of the end of the narrow field. The grass is coming up and it is high time to do so." "Will there be anyone with me?" said I. "Not yet," said my father. Now, there was nothing I detested more than this work. It would not have been so bad if I had had anyone with me, but the worst of it was that I was to be left alone.

¶116. Night was falling when he reached the guest-house. It was winter (97) and the weather was bad (36) even for that season of the year (5). During the day it had been raining and snowing at intervals, but blowing all the time, so that his teeth were chattering audibly when he entered the large bare house (35). The door was wide open and fully exposed to the biting blasts: the wind was blowing the wisps of straw about the floor. He stood still and looked around. It would naturally occur to one that if he had gone to the monastery, and made known his presence, every accommodation would have been afforded him at once. He did not do so (5) however. That was not what he desired and he knew his own mind (3) clearly. He looked around for the bed, and at last saw it. All the bedclothes were tightly folded (18) in a single bundle in the middle of it: he unfolded them. They were not over-clean, and it need hardly be said they were not over-warm.

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There was no telling how long they had been folded thus without being warmed or aired. He arranged them on the bed to the best of his power, and lay down. As might be expected he did not sleep.

117. When Jonathan Swift wrote the witty tale which he named *Gulliver's Travels*, it was universally believed that it was the spontaneous offspring (3) of his own fancy and genius. This, however, is a mistaken idea. The truth is he stole the story which (60) is one of the traditional tales of Ireland. In Swift's time there were many in Dublin who knew Irish well, and who were familiar with a large number of the old tales which had been told (64, 87) and retold in Ireland for centuries. Swift could scarcely help stumbling occasionally on such old people, just as Atkinson happened on John Fleming. A man of Swift's capacity needed no more than a hint of the story. If he was himself ignorant of Irish, he had nothing to do but give a half-crown to some poor old man to induce him to give an outline of the story in English. However, that may be, he got hold of it. He changed and modified the tale in many respects, and told it in his own fashion, but it can scarcely be said that the alterations improved it.

118. It happened that there was a poor Connachtman in the English army. Grief oppressed his heart when he thought of the fate in store for his compatriots: they were Connachtmen and Catholics (97), and he considered that more than sufficient reason for friendly feelings towards them. He was seized with a terrible loathing (8) on perceiving (4) the desire for blood which possessed the army around him. But what was he to do (81) with (122) English

soldiers on every side? He could not steal away, nor could he escape by flight in any direction. He was hemmed in on every side, but he chose rather to die himself than to have the blood of his friends upon his head.

Just as the army was deploying to surround (79) the wood, the Connachtman raised the muzzle of his gun and fired in the air. The echo resounded from the neighbouring hill. The birds in the wood were startled, and rose screaming in the air. The English immediately turned about, and went back by the way they had come, without even waiting for orders from their commander. They wished to deal with sleeping (83) men (99) that night, not with men on the alert (3). The Connachtman was instantly seized by the throat, and dragged off by a dozen soldiers. When they were some distance from the wood, they hanged him from a tree, and riddled his body with bullets as (122) it hung (83).

119. What else could they think? You did not tell them why you came to speak to them, but you did say that the doctor requested you to go and speak to them in his favour; from which (60) they naturally concluded that you intended doing so (5). They were very glad to be able to tell you that they would very willingly do what they imagined you desired. What else could you want, man! They will have a conversation with the doctor before many days elapse, and will tell him that they cast their votes for him. They will speak to him with effusion somewhat to this effect: "Indeed, Doctor, there was no necessity for your sending D. to interview us (97), and (5) request us not to oppose you. We had all

unanimously resolved to support you with our votes, before D. spoke to us." They must say that in English as the doctor does not know Irish. It will give them an opportunity of showing (41) that they know enough English for the purpose. Then the doctor will make answer (5) in English. "I am very grateful to you, my good friends. I was confident from the beginning that you had too much good sense and discrimination to reject a competent doctor, merely because (121) he did not happen to know Irish."

120. We were assembled early the following day at the school door. Donal Cronin, with (122) his back against the door, was chanting couplets of a kind of poem. Some one snatched off his hat, another kicked it, and we soon made a football of it. This did not please Donal, who (60) caught me angrily by the back of the head. "Let me go," said I. "Not (5) till you give (77) me satisfaction," he answered. I was astonished, for Donal and I had always got on very well together: now, however, we faced (64) each other fiercely, as the other boys were urging us on: we were of the same age. At last we struck each other determinedly, but in the middle of the fight, Michael na Meire happened to come round the corner of the school and surprised us. He caught Donal and myself by the ears, and forthwith separated us. "Go home now," said he, "and make it up between you: let me not hear of any more quarrelling or I will punish the delinquent most severely next week." Donal looked at me with disobedience and rebellion apparent in his countenance and I returned his look (5), but the master put a broom in my hand, and in

order that Donal and myself might not have another "round," told me to sweep out the ashes and dust.

121. Peg lived in Glengariff—by day, that is : where she spent the night is another question. According to her own account, it was many a long and dreary mile away. At the time that I saw her, she was a small, bent old woman, with two wonderfully bright and piercing eyes, very close together. There was something queer about those eyes of Peg, for however long you scrutinized her, no other characteristic (6) impressed you. I never heard any one mention whether she had ears, nose or brows ; or speak of her feet or hands ; but a day never passed without my hearing allusions to Peg's dark eyes.

122. " Where can Maire Ghearra's equal be found ? (81) She is a remarkably handsome and noble-hearted woman : she is prudent, intellectual and well educated, and is popular with rich and poor. She is so pious and edifying that the congregation in which she hears Mass is the better of her presence (37). She is revered by good and bad. If two women quarrelling see her approach, they (72) cease till she has passed, just as they would for the priest himself." " I wonder," said the mother, " if Sadhbh were quarrelling on the road would she stop on seeing Maire coming ? " " Why ! upon my word, (118) mother," said he, " I saw her doing so with my own eyes, and nothing ever surprised me so much. I was going over to Burke's on an errand. As I approached (64) Diarmaid's house, I heard Sadhbh shouting and violently abusing some neighbour.

Maire Ghearra happened to pass near (109) the house at the corner. No sooner did Sadhbh see her than the shouting ceased. She hung her head and retired sullenly into her own house."

123. I have a vivid recollection of one wild and bitterly cold afternoon, on which I was making my way on foot, at top speed, to Kingsbridge. I knew that if I lost a moment I should miss the train, in which case (5) I should have a long and uncomfortable wait for another. Unluckily I did lose a minute and more, and consequently missed the train.

For three days previous to that evening wind and rain, snow and rain had succeeded each other unceasingly from morning till night. In consequence of this every river in Ireland overflowed its banks, floods covered the lowlying plains, cattle were drowned, and goods of all kinds were swept down to the sea all over the country. No part of Ireland suffered more than the district drained by the Liffey. The river was choked with farm-produce and drowned cattle, and every bridge in Dublin was crowded with people watching the wreckage and *debris* being whirled past. It was (99) one of these crowds that delayed me and caused me to lose the train, but another left the same place soon after, in which I had provided myself with a comfortable corner.

124. "God bless the work: is the mistress at home?" said a beggar-woman to the servants. Just then the "mysterious woman"* appeared in the doorway. She looked at the beggar-woman: the monstrous hound (35) by her side gave a deep bark and stood

* *bean an leapa.*

rigid, while the hair rose on his neck. "Faol! lie down instantly," said the mysterious woman. The hound did not heed her, but barked again. "Lie down, I say!—don't be afraid, my poor woman." The hound did not seem to hear her. The "mysterious woman" put her hand into her breast, drew out a pistol, and shot the hound through the heart. "I will teach you to disregard what I say." She put a cane under her arm, along with the book, and went out on the mountain, calm and gentle as usual, though secretly her heart was heavy. The dairy-maid trembled (83) with terror. "There now! what a nice young woman she is!" said the poultry-maid. "Indeed, upon my word," said the dairy-maid, "it (23) is not safe to be in her company. Such a deed was never seen before! I will fly from this house instantly."

125. I heard that a man was hanged unjustly over (109) near Rathmore long ago, when the Whiteboys wrecked the stage coach, and killed the man who was acting as guard. This was how it happened (18). They thought that the man in charge of the coach had a document containing the names of all the leaders of the Whiteboys, so that when the coach reached Tralee a detachment of soliders would be despatched (117) and everyone whose name appeared in the document would be arrested and hanged. They therefore determined to intercept the stage-coach and obtain possession of the paper at all hazards. When they demanded the document, the man who was acting as guard, made no answer but (121) fired on them. They, who (60) had firearms as well as he, fired at him, and he fell dead on the road.

On the following morning, a poor old man who was herding in the neighbourhood, came out on the road (15), and on seeing the corpse of the murdered man, stopped to look (80) at it, with (122) horror depicted in his countenance (6). Just then the red-coats arrived on the scene. The poor old man was seized, and a gallows was immediately erected to hang him (79). He asked to have the priest brought to him, and his request was granted (5). When, having made (4) his confession, they were bringing him to the scaffold, he was powerless from terror: he could neither walk nor stand. Then the priest spoke: "There is no reason for your being in such a state (6) of terror. No sooner will your soul be separated from your body on the scaffold, than immediately you will be in possession of the happiness of heaven." "Do you assure me of that?" said the old man. "Most certainly," replied the priest, "Jesus Christ and His Blessed Mother are awaiting you on high." He gained strength and confidence instantly. "Move back from me," he said to those accompanying him (3). He ascended the ladder without assistance and was hanged: he was eighty years old.

126. When the poor people saw they could get (81) no other consolation from England but law, and that it was in vain for them to expect (64) any respite from the landlords, they came to the conclusion that the future had nothing in store (3) for them but misery and want, unless they could unite to (122) defend themselves.

Michael Sheamais was in no alarm (6); he had a lease, and what (57) was better, he had the rent. Nevertheless he distinguished himself by his vigorous

exertions on behalf of the poor people. He gave an excellent piece of advice to his neighbours, saying : " If any poor man is evicted unjustly, let no one among you have anything to do with the place, and if any mean fellow comes from elsewhere and takes (116) the place have nothing to do with him either. Let the landlord have the land, if he pleases, but be assured that (117) if you follow my advice, he will be without his rent for many a day. He will have the land, but his pockets will be empty, and," he added, " I confidently assert, that we shall soon have the land question settled, and that, in spite of the people of England."

This counsel was followed (6) not only in Kerry, but throughout Ireland. The landlords were furious. Poor people were being evicted in all directions, but in vain : the rent was not paid (64).

127. " I daresay you have heard of Black^fDiarmaid of the Cove? It is twenty years ago : I remember perfectly well the night he was evicted. His wife was lying ill when we arrived. 'Dress yourself, woman,' said I, 'you'll need your clothes ; there is harsh weather without.' She cried and screamed, as a woman will. Black Diarmaid was ashy-pale. I think he contemplated attacking me ; he went so far as to threaten us ; however, we were prepared for him, there being seven of us present. The night was cold and wild enough, and they suffered from insufficiency (3) of clothing. The woman was trembling in every limb (83). Her husband wrapped the old bed-clothes around her, and took her in his arms. It was said that he gathered leaves and moss to make her a bed, and that she fainted. At all events,

we heard rapid footsteps behind us—we had paid two or three more visits—and were surprised to see Black Diarmaid with fire in his eyes and his hair standing (83) on end. He spoke in a guttural voice (3). ‘Alas! my wife! alas! my child! Dead! dead! Warden, Warden, where are you?’ ‘Don’t come near me, madman (34), or I’ll shoot you!’ said Warden, but Diarmaid rushed towards him.”

128. When he had finished the two pairs of shoes, although the pound’s worth of leather was not all used, he went for two pounds’ worth, and later on for four pounds’ worth. Then he procured two journeymen shoemakers, and some time afterwards two more. In a very short time he had acquired a reputation (6) in the district for the excellence and cheapness of his shoes. The best tradesmen came to him (96) because he kept and paid them best. The wealthiest people and those of the highest rank (6) came to him to (80) buy shoes, for his shoes were of the best material and most skilful workmanship (6). The poorest people, who had a difficulty in finding money to pay for their shoes (3), came to him, because he gave them long credit, and when the bills fell due (3) and the debts were not paid, he did not press them too hard. Shoemakers, who had not money to buy leather, frequently came to him for a loan of money, so that they might be enabled to work (64) and earn something and not be compelled to remain idle. It need not be said that he never gave any of them a refusal.

129. After their father’s death, the two young men and their mother began to feel the pinch of

poverty (6), and were so hard pressed that they could scarcely pay their debts, much less the rent. The landlord had been threatening them for a very long time, but they could not do anything the more on that account (37) to satisfy his claims (3). At long last he sent the sheriff and his underlings to knock down the Dalys' (29) house. The day before they came, John and Pat held a consultation, and in the course of their conversation said they ought to let the wretches know that they had spirit : (they had the reputation of not being quarrelsome).

The spoilers came early, as was their custom to their work of destruction. They all entered the house, as the doors were wide open, and there was no sound from anyone within. However the Dalys were in concealment inside, and as soon as they perceived that all had entered, they instantly sprang up, drew their swords, and wreaked destruction on the ravagers. In the combat John O'Daly was shot through the heart.

130. After his sixty years as ruler of Ireland, Dathi was struck by lightning at the foot of the Alps. His brave men did not abandon him in a foreign land (3). His son, Amhalghaidh, took over the command of the army, and they brought off with them on a bier the Ard Righ's body. The Roman soldiers were all around watching them, but Dathi had terrified them to such a degree (3) during his life that they were afraid even of his corpse. He was brought at the head of his army across France, just as if he were alive. The Romans attacked them eight or nine times (38) on the journey, but Amhalghaidh and his Irishmen trampled them under foot as his father had done (5) before him.

Dathi's grave is shown to this day (15) under a red pillar at Cruachan in Connacht, where Queen Meav sleeps (83). History does not record that any Ard Righ of Ireland, after this Dathi, fought a battle on the Continent of Europe.

131. At this time the land question was in everyone's mouth. Things were going ill with the farmers. Not only had the potatoes failed, but whatever they had to sell was cheap, and whatever they had to buy, dear. The landlords were grumbling as the rent was not coming in: the poor people had not the money to give them. The landlords were threatening the tenants with legal proceedings, and a poor man here and there was evicted. Evil was brewing.

The Irish Members of Parliament asked the English Government not to permit any landlord to throw a poor man out on the roadside, for not paying his rent, when everyone knew that he had not money to pay it.

It was useless for them to talk. The answer they received was that such was the law, and there was no help for it: the land belonged to the landlord, and if he could not get the rent, he must have the land; but that perhaps in a year or so they might have time to do something.

132. Having left the wood, I ascended to the summit of the hill, where I lay down close to a hillock. The valley lay before me, with Loch na hEornan sleeping peacefully in its bosom. The sun was shining brilliantly on the lake, and millions of points of light, like stars of silvery radiance were dancing on the water, as if the lake were trembling.

with pleasure under the play of the sunshine ; but on the western side there was a slightly angry swelling, where the shadow of the black cliff was upon it, and the little waves were lapping in the crevices, as if murmuring at the sport of the sunlight at the other side.

As often happens in similar circumstances, my contemplation of the lake developed into a reflection on our native land—for so long a time oppressed by the foreigner ; most of her children wanderers through the wide world ; the remnant of decadents remaining with her, disunited, quarrelling and contending among themselves ; the brave men who have arisen within her shores, who have devoted and are unselfishly devoting to her their lives and energy. This reflection must have induced sleep, for I remember no more.

133. Upon my word, my fine fellow, you are right there, at all events. Nothing pleases the dog with the bone in his mouth so much as to have the other dogs remain quiet, and allow him to pick his morsel undisturbed. You did not renounce your faith, you say. What do you think is the difference between denying the faith, and taking part with the enemies of the faith ? You are a Catholic, you imagine. Yes, and if you happened to be alone in Protestant company on a Friday, you would eat meat, lest it should be said you were a bigoted Catholic. You lived undisturbed as long as no one took any interest in you. You had "two strings to your bow." The Catholics of Ireland were being robbed and ruined, while you fawned on the robbers, in the hope that some morsel of the plunder might possibly be thrown

to you occasionally. You wish now that matters should remain in their present position ; that peace and concord and Christian charity should subsist among all classes in Ireland. That would be a pleasant arrangement for you. Truth is bitter, mister ; but I can assure you that, before long, there will be no escape from a recognition of it in Ireland. The light of Irish Ireland is increasing rapidly. The thief, and his accomplices, do not want the light : their reliance is on darkness ; under cover of night, they perpetrate their crimes. But the sun rises, in spite of them : the light comes bright and resplendent : it illuminates dark corners : then ugly things try in vain to conceal themselves.

134. It is unnecessary, and indeed it would be impossible, to give here a detailed account of the numberless authors the country has produced, from Cormac Mac Art to Cormac Mac Cuilleain ; from Seachnall, St. Patrick's nephew, to Mac Liag, Brian's chief *ollamh* ; from the primitive poet Torna Eigeas and his contemporaries down to the sorrowful time when Eoghan Ruadh (O'Suilleabhain) was forced to exclaim, " Now is the poet helpless indeed, when the pen falls from his grasp." Directed by the wisdom and enlightened by the knowledge of all these distinguished men, education and learning made such progress, that no scholars on the Continent of Europe could be compared with the Irish. Indeed in the Middle Ages, when Charles the Bald was unable to find in any part of Europe a man possessing a knowledge of the rudiments of Greek, he was obliged to send for John Scotus Erigena to translate the works of Dionysius the Areopagite. Greek was taught at

that time in every monastery and school in Ireland, and, notwithstanding the ravages of the Danes, our ancestors so far surpassed all neighbouring nations in enlightenment and genius that finally the country was called, and with good reason, the "Island of Scholars."

According to Spencer, the English first received an alphabet from the Irish; hence Keating testifies that "the English had no knowledge of letters till it was imparted to them by the Irish." As Darmesteter says, "Celtic literature is the key which unlocks to us the Celtic world." Every young Irishman should acquire a broad and extensive knowledge of this literature. It is impossible for one intimately acquainted with it not to reverence and love his country's history.

135. I have often been told that English is very useful to those who have emigrated to America and elsewhere. This statement is partly silly and partly false. Many cross the sea from European countries completely ignorant of English, and I have yet to learn that English-speaking Irishmen are in more comfortable circumstances in America than the French, the Italians and others. A short time ago, I made a calculation, based on the American census returns, with a view to finding out the circumstances of the Irish in America so as to be able to institute a comparison between them and the Germans. It was impossible for me to attain any great accuracy in this calculation as some of the books are not published on this side of the Atlantic, but so far as I was able to make out, the Germans possess six times more wealth than do the Irish. If this estimate is

accurate, I am sorry for the state of affairs it reveals; for their possession of English would seem to be of little advantage to the Irish. The Germans struck to their language and customs; they had no desire to imitate any outsiders. There are six hundred newspapers in German published in America. The Germans have no great love for English, though they learn as much of it as is useful for transacting business with those who know only that language; but German is the language of their affections, of their intimate intercourse, of their firesides.

136. "The good has surpassed the evil," said she. "The evil of this day," he replied, "has surpassed all the good together." "How is that?" she asked. "If I had done my business on the day you mention with that shilling and the other two I also had, I should never have thought of Maire Ghearra nor she of me. I should never have come to know this day's anguish. My heart would not be like a stone, my head addled and my mind like a furnace, as they are. My life would not have been limited to thirteen years; and half even of these already past." "Look here, Seadna," said she, and opening her hand, she showed him in the middle of her palm a small sphere of crystal, of extraordinary appearance. It was so bright that it was impossible to look directly at it without being dazzled. Brilliant beams of light, as from the sun, proceeded from it in all directions. It was encircled by a small band of gold, from which depended a golden chain. "What is that?" said Seadna, endeavouring to look at the sphere, but dazzled by the intensity of the radiance, "It is yours," she said.

137. The birds began to scream out at sea, and clouds in dark masses to scud across the western sky. Here and there white crests appeared on the sea, and the water surged with a thud against the black and polished rocks which serve as a break-water to the islands at the mouth of Kenmare Harbour.

Brigid O'Sullivan, Mac Finghin Dubh's only sister, looked out at the sky from the great house of Doirin. She had come from her own home in Glenflesk to bid farewell to her brother, before he started on his journey to the Continent of Europe. The rain was falling in torrents. White streams were ploughing through the ravines in the hills: huge green waves were pursuing each other out at sea, and breaking with thundering force against the coast. These rocky-based islands have endured that same noisy shock for thousands of years: they bear the trace of the conflict for the granite and quartz in their dark flanks have been hollowed out by the violent action of the waves.

138. Not alone did Munster get no help, but what was worse a considerable number of the Leinster chiefs helped the Danes between whom and themselves there existed an alliance and friendly feeling. Four or five of the Munster chiefs showed a like sympathy, but Brian's sword made an end of them. He threatened the King of Leinster with the same punishment, but the latter paid little attention to him, until he invaded his province unexpectedly, and marched on the Danes and Leinstermen encamped near New Ross. He overwhelmed and routed them, and, as was his custom, hotly pursued the fugitives. "Let the Leinstermen escape, but do not spare the Danes,"

said he to one of his captains in the rout ; from which it would appear that he was unwilling to kill an Irishman from any province.

Brian was not long alone in his antagonism to the foreigners, for there arose as his ally young Malachy of Meath—the most lovable character of his time.

“ If we cannot subdue that wild beast of Munster,” said the Danes of Dublin, “ we shall have Meath at all events.” Malachy, however, gave them something else to think of. The Danes pushed forward again more boldly than ever. Malachy retreated, drawing off to the slopes of Tara where he waited for them. “ Men of Meath,” said he, “ remember your ancestors. Do not shirk the battle, but think that the hundreds of kings who sat enthroned in Tara are looking upon you to-day.”

139. I am not a poet, but when a thing pleases me I know it. Now while nothing is more difficult than to write good poetry, nothing is easier than to write bad verse, and in the whole range of literature there is nothing worse than bad poetry. *Corruptio optimi, pessima*. (The perversion of the best becomes the worst). What is most excellent when good, is most worthless when bad.

I have never yet seen poetry by any of our modern Irish writers, from Dr. MacHale until very recent times, that did not cause in me a feeling of irritation and disgust, for I felt that the instrument hurt the hand that tried to use it, and that the attempt was wholly unsuccessful.

It may be taken for granted that we desire to preserve our native language. We propose to do so, by cultivating it as a literary medium. To succeed

in attaining this end, we must graft this new literature on the living language, as spoken by the people. No form of literature is better suited for this purpose than that dealing with every-day life. Some of our learned men, I believe, consider the writing of such literature beneath them; it is a more honourable thing in their eyes to write poetry. Open Shakespeare, and what do you find? That the most powerful lines consist of the simplest and commonest words. The most familiar style is always the most effective: the more a work betrays laboured composition, the weaker it invariably is. Poetry is doubtless a good thing in its own time and place, provided it is good poetry; but however excellent it may be, it is, after all, only an ornament. It is the blossom of speech, as it were. When we are laying the foundations, it is not the time to think of ornament: while we are sowing the seed, it is not the time to look for flowers.

140. The black Caha Mountains had put on their cloud-caps for the night. The pure cool wind of spring blew across the cove at the base of Doirin.

It was almost nightfall, but the weacher was bright, and there was a crescent moon in the west. The swell moved noiselessly over the sand of the beach, stealing up the slope, then drew back with a sighing sound: a puff of wind whistled as it blew through the empty corners of the castle, and returned with a moan; the sand-piper flew up from the harbour, spread his wings and extended his legs within a yard of the lintel of the old castle as if about to settle there, but flew up into the air with a scream, and out again over the harbour.

141. "He who depends on others for the doing of his work will have his work undone." A very wise, profitable and wholesome lesson is contained in these words, and it would greatly benefit the people of this country to realise fully the meaning of this lesson and to reflect well and carefully upon it. The advice contained in this maxim is well calculated to benefit us, for if there is one thing more than another we continually hear from friends and enemies, it is that laziness is one of the vices most deeply rooted in the Irish people, old and young. If there were not some semblance of truth in these statements, the opinion they express would not be so commonly heard nor so unhesitatingly accepted. The people themselves admit their correctness: what further need have we of witnesses? It seems to me that laziness exercises an unrelenting and implacable tyranny over present-day Irishmen in general, and particularly over the young. It is a violent and ineradicable disease which is, with the exception of drunkenness, our most fatal enemy.

142. Courage is a good thing: so is self-confidence. No people ever advanced a movement without self-confidence, just as a faint heart never won a battle. It is, therefore, right and fitting that Irish revivalists should possess a great and confident belief in themselves. This does not mean that we should not reflect on the trouble and difficulties which confront us: on the rough paths we have to travel: on the friends with us and the enemies against us: on the weakness of our allies and the strength of our foes.

When the Greeks burst the chains by which Turkey

had been strangling and stifling her for centuries' their language was all but lost, and what was retained of it was corrupted and intermixed with Turkish and Slav words. There were *soi-disant* enlightened men among the Greeks at that time such as we have now : their advice was : " Abandon Greek : it is a worthless language : it was well enough once, but that was long ago and it is quite useless to you at the present day. The majority of you are Slavs racially now : use the Slav language, which will give you influence and distinction among the Russians, in that mighty empire which has never been equalled in ancient or modern times."

143. I tell you it would be impossible to find a better instance of the truth of what I said, than those fine songs of Davis and his associates. The poems are magnificent, but they are English poetry. There were people here and there throughout Ireland at that time who appreciated the poetry. It may possibly have laid hold of their hearts, and stirred their blood. But how did matters stand with the vast bulk of the people of Ireland ? For one who could appreciate English poetry, there were hundreds who understood neither the language nor the poetry. There were thousands who understood the language tolerably, perhaps, but did not understand the poetry to such an extent that it could lay hold on their hearts or stir their blood. One of Eoghan Ruadh's or of Sean Clarach's songs would have set their blood boiling, and sent it in warm torrents through all their members. Then indeed would have come enthusiasm, and strength, and bravery : then would deeds have been done if they could possibly be accomplished. !

144. We have no account of any spontaneous rebellion of the people against the Ard Righ except on one occasion. The account we have of this single rebellion is not very detailed. It happened in the first year of the Christian Era. We are told that the plebeians of Ireland rose against the nobles, and we cannot doubt that they got reason, for the Irish people had always a great respect for their nobility. The nobles were harassing them and the Ard Righ either did not or could not restrain them from doing so. The plebeians were provoked to such a degree that they met in secret council and determined to massacre the nobles. Whoever guided them must have possessed a powerful influence over them, for they kept his secrets well. Their leader was styled "Ceann Cait," but his family name is unknown. He was an extraordinary man; though a peasant, he possessed a power of mind which governed the people, directed them, and compelled them to obey. According to the pre-arranged plan he prepared an entertainment and feast, sparing neither trouble nor expense, and sent invitations to all the nobles to be present with the King of Tara at their head.

145. Who are they who have been chiefly instrumental in improving the condition of the human race, and in rendering it service? Not those, surely, who have devoted their energies to amassing wealth, and whose aspirations have not risen higher than having a large balance at the bank. But why waste time in discussing this point? Many a man, justly regarded as a hero after death, has been the butt of insults and abuse during his lifetime.

I have heard these questions reiterated *ad nauseam*. "What is the use of learning Irish?" "Will it pay?"—just as if we had been sent into this world for no other end than to accumulate money. If that were everyone's object in life, the world would be nothing else than a hideous nightmare.

There are certain people who will never give one credit for upright intentions: they imagine that the universal motive of action is self-interest. For my own part, I have a higher opinion of the human race: it were a sorry world if the majority passed their existence slaving for their livelihood and with nothing higher to look forward to.

146. Preparations for the banquet lasted a whole year, yet not a single individual breathed a word to the nobles of aught being in store for them except food and drink until that haughty assembly had sat down to table, when in the midst of the revelry, Ceann Cait and his swordsmen sprang on them and did not leave a single being alive in Tara except a child whom they overlooked. Ceann Cait was appointed king, and the young prince in company with a nurse was hurried away over the sea. Tacitus says that this young prince from Ireland met Agricola, the Roman general, at the head of his victorious army in Scotland at the end of the first century A.D., and that he asked the Roman to give him help to recover the kingdom of Ireland. The same historian, Tacitus, adds, that the harbours of Ireland were better known at that time than those of Britain; and that this Irish prince declared he would require only one Roman legion to subdue Ireland. From this it might be understood that Ireland was in a weak state at that

time, and that this young prince who was exiled from it intended to sell it to the Romans, but this was by no means the case. The young prince was Tauthal Teachtmhar who was afterwards a powerful and popular King of Tara, and when seeking Roman aid he knew what was happening in Ireland, for no sooner were the plebeians victorious than some of them became repentant and began to conspire secretly against Ceann Cait and to beseech Tuathal to return.

147. There is no man worthy of the name, who does not experience a feeling of pleasurable pride in looking back on the illustrious deeds of his ancestors. Their noble character inspires him with the courageous resolve so to order his life as to make it beneficent and morally excellent, and teaches him how to deport himself in all the relations of life.

As with individuals so with kingdoms. It will always be observed that nations possessing vigorous life are remarkable for their knowledge of all relating to their ancestors, of the state of the times in which they lived ; of what they accomplished in the advancement of civilisation ; of the exploits they performed ; of the wars and struggles they endured for country, faith and nationality.

Just as no one can be said to possess manhood, who is not endowed with a manly spirit and courage and self-respect, so no country possesses nationhood which is destitute of the spirit and soul of nationality, and which does not show honour and reverence to those who first enabled her to proclaim herself a nation.

148. The true effectiveness of poetry consists in

its material being derived from language which is natural and familiar without thereby losing in strength. Those who read poetry know the feeling of admiration and delight they experience on seeing how a poet, takes a thought expressed in ordinary speech, transforms it, clothes it in suitable language, and so imparts to it a wonderful beauty. But those who are not intimately acquainted with the living language which serves as the vehicle of the poet's thoughts cannot appreciate the excellence, beauty and exquisite melody of the poetry.

Go into a school in which French is taught and listen to a schoolboy reading French poetry. Can he impart any poetic feeling to the words that fall from his lips? Assuredly not. For him there is no difference between poetry and prose. The labour, and the technique of the poet, his command of language, and his poetic genius which caused his fame to resound throughout the length and breadth of France, are, for such a reader, non-existent. And why is this? Simply because he is not familiar with living French. Send him to France, and let him spend some years there, so that he may acquire a knowledge of living French, and then put that same book in his hand, and I warrant it will stir his blood. When he had "learnt" French at school, in his own country, his idea was that he could easily write poetry as excellent after a fashion as that of Corneille. But after a few years in France, I scarcely think it probable he would attempt it.

Is there a man now living competent to write Latin poetry? Of course there are some able to make hexameters, but what think you would be Vergil's idea of the result of their efforts?

149. We must possess the patience and ingenuity displayed by the spider, when his web is torn and broken, and he sets about repairing it. The Irish have often been racked and scattered, but have never been subdued. We are as bold and as determined to-day as ever. We have our own language and civilization. If the contemptible *seoinin* has lost these, let him bear the consequences. He is not one of us, but a descendant of those serfs employed by our ancestors as stable-men and swine-herds. We gave them a noble language, and finally, we bestowed freedom upon them. They were unworthy of such a benefit. They did not know its value, and soon flung it away. At the present day they imitate the foreigner as the ape does his master. From such a herd we cannot expect true and forceful men and women, but rather from free citizens who have never yet been reduced to submission. These freemen are to be found in the ranks of the Gaelic League, and, painful and laborious as is the path they have to tread, with God's help there is no fear, that they shall fail. It is essential for us to harbour kindly feelings towards all who are labouring in the cause of Ireland, whether outside or inside the League. Whether their efforts are for land-reform, for home manufactures, for Irish music and customs, for temperance among our people—they all deserve our ungrudging support : for the language is the heart of the nation, and as the heart pours the blood through the arteries and veins of the human body, so does the native language—the nation's heart—give vigour to its members, genius to its intellect, clearness to its mind, and magnanimity to its character.

150. "Lords and nobles of Ireland—I have listened with close attention to all that has been said in favour of peace. I have great respect for the speakers, yet I would presume to differ from them—I would tell them, and with truth, that there is no one here more desirous of peace than I, or in more perfect agreement with all who have spoken, as to the evils of war and the advantages of peace. But there are different kinds of peace. I am desirous of peace, but not of a delusive peace. I say, and I am certain of it, that our enemies will not respect the peace longer than it suits them. This peace is a mere expedient for gaining time to bring over and let loose upon us, in the midst of such peace, the dregs of the London slums. I am desirous of peace, but not peace of that description. "But," someone may say, "it is possible that they may really respect the peace: they may be as weary of war as we are." Mark well my words! Does anyone living remember a single occasion on which these English ever made peace, without treacherously violating it, when they were strong enough to do so? Can we believe they will now do the right they have never yet done? With the intimate knowledge we have gained of their character, as well within our own memory, as within that of our ancestors, can we rely on such an improbability? If peace is made, what will the consequences be in our regard? Our forces will be dispersed, and how difficult it will be to reassemble them! Our enemies will sow discord among us, as they have always done. When we are weakened and scattered, we shall be annihilated piecemeal. No! my friends, nobles of the Gael! offspring of Conall and Eoghan! sons of

Milesius of Spain ! Rather let us unite, let us concentrate our forces, let us draw closer in the bonds of friendship, let us abandon our old discord, let us keep our own counsel, and pay them off in their own coin. Let us collect our armies. Let us attack them, suddenly, when they least expect it, and rid the land of Ireland of them in one sweeping rush. Then, we shall have peace."

PART III.

GENERAL NOTES ON GRAMMAR & TRANSLATION.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. Irish and English being such utterly dissimilar languages, a literal translation from one to the other is impossible. The nearest approach is a 'phrase for a phrase' translation, and even this is rarely satisfactory. For the easy pieces in this book it will, however, generally be sufficient.

2. The piece for translation should be read through first, so as to fully grasp the meaning. The translation may then be attempted, care being taken to render the *meaning* rather than the *individual words*.

3. This does not mean, of course, that individual words may be neglected, but that their *force* rather than their *literal equivalent*, should be expressed in Irish.

He knew his own mind.

bí fíor aige féin go maic cao
ro bí uair.

They suffered from an insufficiency of clothing.

bí earba éadaig ort.

They had a difficulty in finding money to pay for the books.

ní raib aingeas na leabhar
oiréamhac aca.

4. If an English sentence is long and complicated, involving many dependent clauses, the beginner had better *break it up into simple sentences* before attempting to translate it into Irish:—

The man having replied that he
was a blacksmith, the far-
mer asked him . . .
He carried off the money with-
out the man's seeing him.

Dubairt an fear gur gabá é
7 o'fíafnuig an fearmeoir
de . . .
Do ruig ré leir an t-airgead
agus ní feacaib an fear é.

5. Repetition of *important words* is usual in Irish, and no effort need be made to avoid such repetition, as is done by certain stereotyped phrases in English: ('do so,' 'for this purpose,' 'former,' 'latter,' etc.).

Some of them must emigrate. If
they did not *do so*.

ní foláir do éirí acu gluair-
eadt. Uá mbaib ruo é ná r
gluair ead a r.

N.B.—The definite article, possessive adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions must be repeated in Irish with each word or phrase to which they belong.

John, James and Peter.
We went to France and Ger-
many.
My father and mother are both
alive.

Seagán agus Séamara agus Peadar
cuabamar éun na Fraince agus
éun na Gearmáine.
Tá m'áthair agus mo máthair 'na
mbeaib, Dia 'á mbean-
nabab.

6. *Abstract modes of expression* are not common in Irish, except in their proper place, *i.e.*, in abstract and philosophical discussion. Hence Irish is much *more simple and direct* in style than contemporary English:—

He saw the condition in which it was.	Connaisc ré gac níos mara d'bí.
He had acquired a reputation in the district.	Bí d'ainm i n-áiríoe ra tuitaig.
They began to feel the pinch of poverty.	Uo éruairt an raogal oirta.
Favouritism and bribery.	raðar agus breab.
According to the state of the money market.	Uo réir mar atá an t-airgead.
They would be in a position to secure for themselves . . .	Éiocrao leo . . . a beir fúta féin.
Such a magnificent specimen of manhood.	féar éom aeallraatac leir.
Asking for a quotation for . . .	as fiafruige luac . . .
They have a predilection for hard work.	'Sí an obair éruairt ir féar leo.
. . . which might give rise to some misgivings.	. . . a cuirfeao 'na luige ar . . .
What advantage is derived from all this?	Cao a tagann ar go léir?
In a state of depression.	Go raon lae.

7. The general is sometimes used for the particular and *vice versa*.

Skating is a healthful exercise	ir oeap an ruo beir as pleam-nuagab ar an lio oibir.
A great number of <i>visitors</i> resort there.	Tagann móir-éuro oaoime ann.
The native language.	an gaoluinn.

8. *Two nouns* sometimes represent an English *noun + adjective*, etc.

No trace of work of <i>any kind</i> .	gan pian oibre ná gnóta.
I am <i>exceedingly</i> ashamed.	ta ceirt agus ceann-ré orm.
A terrible loathing.	oéirtim agus reirbtean.

9. Notice the opposition in usage between the Irish and English in the following :—

up and down.	Síor (ir) ruar.
backwards and forwards.	anonn ir anall.
north-east wind.	gaot anoir doctair.
upside down.	bun or cionn.

from head to foot,
high or low.
good, bad, or indifferent.
for your life.
a hand of flesh and blood.
trust *in*.
I fell asleep.

Ó bun bátaí.
Tíor ná tuar.
Olc, mair, ná vonaíde,
Ar vo báí.
Lám folá ir feola.
Ionntaíob ar.
Do tuir mo coislaob oim.

10. There is an increasing tendency in English to omit all reference to the name of God ; this is not the case in Irish :---

If he were granted a long life.
It providentially happened that ..
It's a fine day !

Good morning !

—
The moral law.

Dá tugaob Dia ré fada do.
b'é leamnuagab Dé, go . . .
ir bpeas an lá é, buirdeas le
Dia.
Dia 'r Muire duit !
Dail ó Dia ar an obair.
Ulige Dé.

Order of Words.

11. The normal order of words in an Irish sentence is : (1) predicate ; (2) subject and enlargements ; (3) object and enlargements ; (4) extension of predicate ; (5) unemphatic prepositional pronouns ; (6) accusative pronouns :—

He left me the withered part of
the wood.

He brought us across the river.

D'fás ré a bfuil críon de'n
coill agam.

Cuir ré ear an abainn anonn rinn.

12. Temporal clauses often precede the verb, as do other adverbial clauses occasionally :—

He was seated at the fire when I
entered.

Nuasir a tánaí irtead dí ré 'na
fuirde coir na teine.

13. A *superlative adverb* is always placed *before* a relative clause in Irish.

I met John when (= the hour that) I *least* expected him.
These are the books which I know *best*.
It was not in that she was *most* interested.

buaíl seagán liom an uair i
lu g a bí coinne agam leir.
Siv iao na leabair i r fearr
go bfuil eolar agam ortá.
ní ann i r mó bí ruim aici á
cup.

14. Observe the order in the following :—

He looked out of the door.
Proceeding up the floor.
That house yonder.

You'll find her inside.
He is inside here.
No better course could be adopted in his regard.
He ascended the ladder.

U'féad ré an doras amad.
Ag gabáil an t-úrlár ruar.
An tig annroin tál (sometimes
tál annroin.)
Smí annroin i r tíg agat i.
Tá ré annro i r tíg.
níor b'fearr ruo a véanraí
leir.
Cuip ré an oréimire ruar oe.

15. A DEPARTURE FROM THE NORMAL ORDER OCCURS IN :—

(1) In order to keep closely related words together :

We met the man to whom you were speaking yesterday.
A poor old man who was herding in the neighbourhood came out on the road.

Uo buaíl linn an fear go rabair
ag cainnt leir inoe.
Uo buaíl amad ar an mbótar
feanruine boet oo bíot ag
aebréadé i gcomhgar na h-áite.

(2) When the subject of the sentence is long, or is qualified by a phrase, it is generally placed *first* for clearness, and a suitable pronoun used in the usual place to represent it. In these cases the sentence is *not* put in the *relative form* :—

Let those boys, who followed the hunt yesterday, come out.
Is it not surprising that a people so intelligent as the English could be so tricked ?

na buadailli oo lean an fiaoea
inoé, tagadair amad.
nác móir an iongnad, uoime
éom tuigronad le muinntir
sápana, a ráb go b'feorfaí
bob a buadad ortá ?

16. A similar construction is often used when any member of a sentence (*e.g.*, the antecedent of a relative, etc.) is *long* :—

The man who sat at the other side of the king had long grey hair.

I have always heard that those who are thus consecrated to God hold the Evil Spirit in subjection.

Ἀν ρεαρ Δ βί na 'fuirde ar an
 ocaob eile de'n ri, bí gnuais
 fada liat Δ i r.

Ο'δινιγερ ριαθ, oaoine Δ bioð
 tabarfa, ruar mar rin ar
 rao oo 'Oia, go mbioð buarð
 Δ ca ar an annerprio.

17. If the verb is to be emphasised, the sentence or clause is begun with *ir amlaio*, followed by the verb in the relative form, and the rest of the sentence as usual :— (See 96).

He plagiarized the tale.
 He tried to extricate himself, but
 sank deeper and deeper.

Might not some one have taken
 them ?

ir amlaio oo goio re an rcael.
 tug re re fein Δ tarrac ar, Δc
 ir amlaio euarð re niof
 ooimne ir niof ooimne.

Ca bpiof ouinn nae amlaio oo
 eog ouine eigin iao ?

18. In descriptions *ir amlaio* or some equivalent is used and the verbs become *verbal nouns* :—

This is the manner in which they
 were executed : *they were*
given three days to conceal
 themselves, and if they
 were discovered during that
 time, *they were beheaded*.

b'e an euma go gcurtai eun
 bai na oaoine ann: tri la
 'e Δ ba i r t oioib eun oul i
 bpolac agur oá n-aimpeoc-
 fai aon la oo rna tri lae-
 ceantais iao, an ceann Δ
 ba i n t oioib.

19. In Irish the first person precedes the second, the second precedes the third :—

— You and I.

mire ir tura.

The Subject.

20. As in English the subject may be a *noun* or *any word or phrase used substantively* :—*Édiniis an*
reap an omar ircae; bí re annro an lá re

deineadh: ní oirdeann r'an dóib: oirdeann dóib le an-
 aithneacht ar an éagsóir: béadh oirde beairt a
 déanadh do réir na fírinne.

21. When the English verbal noun in —ing is subject it must be rendered by the simple verbal noun, not by the usual equivalent of the English present participle.

Asking is easier than *answering*. 1r fuisirte fíarfuisge ná freag-
 airt.

22. The English subject often corresponds to an indirect object in Irish:—

I am sleepy.	tá coislead orm.
They are angry.	tá fearas ortha.
They were greatly terrified.	bí rceon ionnta.
We succeeded.	o'fuisge linn.
She has a mind to cry.	tá fonn gol(Δ) uirthi.
I wonder.	1r iongnadh liom.
I do not begrudge it to them.	ní mór liom dóib é.

23. *It* is sometimes used as an Introductory subject in English, when the real subject in a phrase: this is generally *not* represented in Irish.

It was not surprising that it was so.	níorb' iongnadh é beir mar rin.
It is a pity he is not here.	1r cnuasg gan é beir annro.
It will be impossible for me to be there.	ní beir ar mo cumair beir ann.
It suits them to persevere in their course of injustice.	Oirdeann dóib leanaithneacht ar an éagsóir.

24. Unless with 1r, a pronoun may be used in these constructions:—

Would <i>it</i> not be as well for them to act as they have always done?	ná béadh r'é com maic aca o'eanadh mar a deineadair niam?
<i>It</i> gave me great pleasure to learn . . .	cuir r'é áchar orm a clor . . .

25. N.B.—In the following the subject is not *é*, but the phrase beginning *go* . . . (See § 592).

It is my opinion that Tom is right. 'Sé mo tuairim go bfuil an ceart ag Tomár.

26. *There* is sometimes used as an introductory word in English: note the following:—

<i>There</i> is a boy at the door.	Tá garrún ag an ndoor.
<i>There's</i> the rub!	Sin í an fáob!
<i>There</i> you have an example.	Sin roluio agat.
<i>There</i> was once a king.	Bí ní ann rasoó.

The Article

See *Gráiméar na Gaeilge* § 473.

27. The article is *omitted* in Irish, but not in English:—

(1) Before a noun followed by a definite genitive.

The son of the man. mac an fíor.

Except when a demonstrative adjective is used.

<i>Those</i> words of my father.	na focail úd m'atar.
<i>This</i> Irish Language movement.	an obair seo na Gaeilinne.

(2) When a noun is defined by a succeeding relative or other clause:—

The first thing he did was . . .	1r é céad ruid a d'eir pé ná . .
In the year 1800.	1 mbliadain 1800.

(3) When two nouns are in apposition:—

Tadhg, the blacksmith.	Tadó Sada.
Cormac, the bailiff.	Cormac báille.

See *Σηρίμειν* na *Σαεὐίλζε* §§ 483, 491.

O'Neill
or
Mr. O'Neill

} is translated by {

an miallad
or
mac uí néill.

29. Proper names in the *plura'* are translated by *многочисл. + genitive of family name*.

30. Note :—

What is your (sur)name ?	Ըն յո՛ւ օճօճ ես ?
O'Brien.	ՕԵ իստոռտր ծրաւո.
Is your name O'Brien ?	Առ Ե՞ս իստոռտր ծրաւո ես ?
What is your (Christian) name ?	Ըսօ յր ճոռռ Ե՛ս ?
Tom.	Խօմար (յր ճոռռ Եօռ).

COMMON NOUNS.

In a short time.	fé ceann beagán aimsirne.
At midnight.	ar uair an meábon-oíochte.
He was speaking to the woman	bí fé ag caint le bean an
who owned the tavern.	tábarne.

32. Note the absolute use of the *adjective + noun* in Irish, equivalent to English *genitive of quality* :—

A man of great strength.
Two men of greater learning.
A scientist of eminence.

féar ir mór neart.
beirt ba mó fogluim.
féar ealaðan (ealaðantóir) ir
mór cáil.

33. Also in many other cases :—

A man more broken in mind.
I need you as much . . .
However excellent the attention.

féar ba barcaigte aigneab.
táim con mór gábad leat . . .
Uá feabhar aipe.

34. The genitive singular is often equivalent to an English adjective :—

A gold hoop.
A drunken man.
A mad man.
Fore leg.
Hind leg.
The upper hand.
The middle one.

ronna óir.
féar meirce.
féar buile.
cor toraig.
cor veirib.
an lámh uachtair.
an ceann láir.

35. Note also the following examples in which the English adjective is rendered by a noun :—

The murderous villain.
A big " mutton " head.
A monstrous hound.
Through sheer idleness.
Such an evil wish.
He was foolish enough to tell it
to them.

an mopaire bíteamhaig.
mullaðán mór cinn.
uillbéirt éon.
le corp oíomaoimr.
a leitéio de gúite le h-olcar.
bí de óicéille air é ó-innriint
uóib.

Adjectives.

36. *Go* is often used for emphasis before a predicative adjective :—

He was strong and healthy.

bí ré go láirir deag-fláimtead.

37. Observe the use of a *comparative* + *ve*. See
 57, § 163 :—

You are the better of it.	17 7εα777 7ε 7υ ε.
The leather is the softer for the grease.	17 7υιγε 7ε αν 7εα7αν αν 7μεα7α.
It is not the heavier on account of her.	7ι 777υιμε 7ε ε 7

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

See 57αίμέα7 7α 5αε7ύλγε §§ 500-518.

38. When two numbers separated by *or* qualify a noun the following construction is used :—

Seven or eight miles.	(α) 7εα77 7ό (α 7-) ο77 7ε 7ήλ7υβ.
Three or four screams.	α 777 7ό α7εα7α77 7ε 7έι7εα777α7β
Eight or nine years.	(α 7-) ο77 7ό (α) 7αο1 7ε 7β1α7- α77α7β.

In the last example the *7ε* is often silent.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

See 57αίμέα7 7α 5αε7ύλγε §§ 519-527.

39. The *definite article* is often used for the possessives, when the possessor is obvious :—

We took off <i>our</i> shoes.	7όαινεα7α7 7όινν 7α 77ό7α.
Do not covet <i>your</i> neighbour's goods.	7ά 7αν77υ7 7υ1ο 7α 7ο77α77αν.
How is <i>your</i> family ?	7ονυ7 7ά αν 7ύ7α7?

40. Observe the use of the possessives in the following :—

Divided into three parts.	7οινν7ε '7α 777ί 7αν7α7β.
He told them to break the bundle in two.	7υβα77ε 7έ 7εο αν 7ό77άν α 7777εα7 '7α 7ά 7εα7.
They are going in crowds.	7ά7ο 77αο α5 ι77εα77 '7α 77ό7ε- 7υβ.
They came in one by one.	7ά77αα7α7 ι77εα7 '7α 57εα77 '7 '7α 57εα77.
Twice as much money.	α 7ά ο177εα7 α77ε7ο.
He is rich enough.	7ά 7έ 7α7ό777 α 7ό7α7ν.

PROLEPTIC Δ.

41. When the object of the verbal noun is a *phrase*, it cannot be put in the genitive case, but the possessive adjective Δ is placed before the verbal noun :—

He could not discover what be-	níor féad ré Δ óéanaíh amad
came of . . .	cao u'imeis ar . . .
He was saying . . .	bí ré 'gá náó . . .
Can you tell me who was there ?	an féioir leat Δ inniint uom
	cé bí ann?

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES.

See Γράμμάρι na Γαριθμοί § 201.

42. Γάδ generally takes the form of the preposition ending in γ :—

In every spot.	inr γάδ ball.
With each boy.	leir γάδ buacail.
Before each man.	Roimir γάδ fear.
From every land.	ór γάδ tír.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

See Γράμμάρι na Γαριθμοί §§ 195, 196.

43. The article is omitted with the demonstratives in the case of proper nouns :—

On next Monday.	Óé luain reo eugainn.
Our James.	Séamur ro againne.
This Seadna.	Séadna úo.

44. "The" in English followed by *noun + defining clause* or referring to a *noun already mentioned* is often translated by a *demonstrative* :—

The priest, whose bones lie . . .	Ἀν ῥαζαρτ ροιν, ζο ὄφυλ Ἀ ἐνάμα ρίντε . . .
Seven horsemen had overtaken him . . . the horsemen were a mangled mass.	Ἐάινις μόρ-ῖεῖρεαρ μαρκαὲ ρυαρ λεῖρ . . . ὅι na μαρκαῖς ὕο 'na ζκορδιρ ἐρό.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES.

45. Note the use of *cá* in such places as :—

Will it not be time enough for you . . . ?	Ἐά βεαζ ουτε Ἀ λυαῖτε . . . ?
What was the necessity for your . . . ?	Ἐά μόρ ουτε . . . ?
How do you know ?	Ἐά ὄφιρ ουτε ?

Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

See *Ἑράιμέαρ na ζαεὐίλε §§ 528-535.*

46. When a thing is pointed at, pronouns referring to it must agree with the gender of the corresponding noun :—

Is that a stool ? (pointing to a chair.)	Ἀν ρτόλ ἰ ριν ?
It is not a stool ; it is a chair.	ἢι ρτόλ ἰ ; ἢρ κατὰοῖρ ἰ.

Here *ἰ* refers to *κατὰοῖρ* in both sentences.

47. Where the gender is doubtful use the masculine :

What is that you have in your pocket ?	Ἐαο ἔ ριν ἰο πόκα αζατ ?
---	--------------------------

48. When a pronoun represents a *clause* it is always *masculine* :—

The end of the affair was that . . . ὄ'έ ἐρίοτ Ἀν ρτέλ ζο . . .

49. In some other cases also the sense rather than the words rules the gender :—

This is the most beautiful place	17 é reo an áit 17 áilne o'á
I have ever seen.	b'feada nua.
What is your way of living?	Cao é an t'rlige mairdeadna atá
	ásat?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

See *Gráiméar na Gaeilge* §§ 238-240.

50. É reo, é rin, é rúo are more definite than ro, roin, rúo.

That will do. That is enough.	{ Oéanfaid roin an gnó.
That is the case.	{ ní beas roin.
Take that one.	'Sead roin.
	Tós é rin.

51. So, roin, rúo are often used in reference to statements, etc. In this case roin refers to what *precedes*, ro to what *follows*, rúo to a circumstance of some time before, but well known to speaker and listeners.

That is all we had for our trouble	Sin a nuaib o'á barr agaimh.
He did not succeed <i>in doing so</i> .	níor éirigh rin leir.

52. So, roin, rúo at the beginning of a phrase are often equivalent to "here is (are)," "there is," "yonder is," etc.

That is the length of winter.	Sin fadó an gheimhí.
Here is how they obtained.	Seo mar fuaireas.
There you have an example of pride.	Sin uadair.
Here is the book for you (i.e., take it).	Seo é an leabhar.

53. ΣΙΟ É, ΡΙΝ É, ΡΙÚΟ É, are preferred to the "normal" forms ΙΡ É ΡΕΟ, etc. Note that ΡΙΟ É is used for ΡΕΟ É.

That is the man.
That person (yonder) is he.
This is she here.
Those are my two wings.
These are the seven days of the week, Sunday, etc.

ΣΙΝ É ΑΝ ΡΕΑΡ.
ΣΙÚΟ É É.
ΣΙΟΙ ΑΝΗΡΟ Ι.
ΣΙΝ ΙΔΟ ΜΟ ΤΑ ΡΕΙΑΤΑΝ.
ΣΙΟ ΙΔΟ ΡΕΑΤΤ ΛΑ ΝΑ ΡΕΑΤΤΗΔΙΝΕ,
ΑΝ ΟΟΗΝΑΔ, ΑΝ ΛΥΑΝ, ΓΗΛ.

54. In the negative, interrogative, and dependent forms these become Ο, ΙΝ, ΙÚΟ (sometimes written ϣΟ, ϣΙΝ, ϣΙÚΟ) respectively.

That was the bargain.
I declare that that was exactly what induced me to come.
I say that is the man for you.

Ο'ΙΝ É ΑΝ ΜΑΡΓΑΘ.
ΡΑΓΔΙΜ ΛΕ Η-ΑΥΘΑΤΤ ΣΥΡΑΒ ΙΝ É
Ο'ΙΡΕΑΤ Α ΤΥΣ ΜΕ.
ΟΕΙΡΙΜ-ΡΕ ΣΥΡΑΒ ΙÚΟ É ΑΝ ΡΕΑΡ
Ο'ΙΒ,
Ο'ΙΝ É ΟΡΙΟΤ ΑΝ ΡΕΙΛ.
ΑΝ ΙΝ É ΑΝ ΒΟΡΑ?

That was the end of the affair.
Is that the box ?

55. Note the use of ΡΕΟ, ΡΙΝ, ΡΙÚΟ in such phrases as :—

Off he set.
Out he went.
He proceeded southwards.
Here they come one after another.
Now, then, let us have no more of it.

ΣΙÚΟ ΕΥΝ ΡΙΥΒΑΙΛ É (ΛΕΙΡ),
ΣΙΝ ΛΕΙΡ ΑΜΑΔ,
ΣΙÚΟ Ο ΘΕΑΡ É,
ΣΕΟ Ι ΝΟΙΔΙΟ Α ΕΣΙΛΕ ΙΔΟ,
ΣΕΟ, ΡΕΟ, ΝΑ ΡΑΙΣΜΙΡ Α ΕΛΙΛΕΑΘ
ΘΕ ΡΕΑΡΤΑ.

THE RELATIVE.

56. (a) *Nominative case* : Δ (aspirating) —

The man *who* sees me.

ΑΝ ΡΕΑΡ Δ ΕΙΟΝΝ ΜΟ.

(b) *Accusative case* : Δ (aspirating) :—

The man *whom* I see.

ΑΝ ΡΕΑΡ Δ ΕΙΜ.

To avoid ambiguity the following construction is used :—

The man *whom* James struck. Δν fear sup buail éadamar é.

(c) *Genitive Case*: 50, Δ* (eclipsing) + *possessive* :—

The boy *whose* mother is ill. Δν buadail 50 (Δ) bfuil Δ
mátair bheoite.

But note :—

The book *which* I am reading. Δν leabhar atá agam 'á léigean
(see 85).

(d) *Dative Case*: 50, Δ* (eclipsing) + *prepositional pronoun* :—

The boy *to whom* I gave the book. Δν buadail sup tugar Δν leabhar
eo.

(e) The preposition may precede the relative, in which case Δ (eclipsing) must be used.

The man *who* has the horse. Δν fear ag Δ bfuil Δν capall.

This construction is unusual at present, at least in conversation and in familiar style, except with *í*, *le* (=by) and *tré* :—

That is the deed *by which* you Sin é Δν gníom le n-Δν bhrúgair
crushed and vanquished me. agur le n-Δν millir mé.
The place *in which* he is. Δν áit 'na bfuil ré.

(f) **The negative relative** for all cases is ná (or nac).

The man *who* does *not* see me. Δν fear ná feiceann me.
The boy *whose* mother is *not* ill. Δν buadail ná fuil Δ mátair
bheoite.
The boy *to whom* I did *not* give Δν buadail nár tugar Δν
the book. leabhar eo.

* These become sup, Δn (aspirating) before past tense, as usual; 'na ('nΔn) may also be used for sup where ambiguity might arise.

(g) **N.B.**—In indirect questions the interrogative, not the relative, pronouns must be used:—

He asked me <i>what</i> I had seen.	U'fíarpuig ré díom cao Δ éon- nac.
No two were agreed as to <i>who</i> the woman was.	ní raib don beirt rocair ar é n' b'i an bean.
He had no idea of <i>what</i> caused it.	bí ré d'áil ar cao fé noéar é.

COMPOUND RELATIVE.

57. Δ (eclipsing) = *all that, what*. See § 235.

He left me all the withered part of the wood.	U'fás ré Δ bfuil críon de'n éoil Δgam.
All who were present burst out laughing.	Uo rcairt Δ raib láitread ar gáiridib.
He bought all the horses I had.	éannuig ré Δ raib de éapalluib Δgam.

58. *What* often = an puo Δ:—

<i>What</i> a man thinks the worst is often the best for him.	an puo ir meara le uaine ná Δ bár ní fearoar ré ná gurab é láir Δ leara é.
---	--

59. Notice the translation of *what* in exclamations:—

What rain!	Cao é mar fearcáinn!
What fun!	Cao é mar fult!
What conduct!	Cao é mar obair!
What a fright he would give her!	Cao é an geit Δ baifearb ré airt!

60. The relative is sparingly used in Irish. The following show some equivalents:—

A man who was blind of an eye.	fear aghur é ar leat-fúil.
The water is covered with ice, to skate upon which is pleasant.	bíonn leac oibir ar an uirce aghur ir oear an puo beit as rleathnuagab uirtí.
There are some who would prefer	tá daoine ann aghur b'fearr leo.
He approached the table, on which stood a lighted lamp.	Uo dhruo ré leir an mboiro, mar Δ raib lampa γ é ar larae.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

61. The interrogative pronouns are invariable. They are always followed by the relative particle (which disappears after a vowel). This relative and not the interrogatives themselves suffer the changes which mark the different cases :—

NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

Who is there ?	Cé tá annroin ?
What is this ?	Cao é an rú é seo ?
Which of these books do you prefer ?	Cioca de rna leabhar é seo ir fearr leat ?

GENITIVE.

Whose book is that ?	Cé leir an leabhar roin ?
Whose book did you take ?	Cé h-é gur glacair a leabhar ?

DATIVE.

To whom do you allude ?	Cé oo go bfuilir 'á tadhairt ran ?
Whom did he ask for the book ?	Cé air gur iarr ré an leabhar ?
What did you strike him with ?	Cao leir gur buailir é ?
Who has the book ?	Cé aige go bfuil an leabhar ?
Who wants the book ?	Cé uair go bfuil an leabhar ?

Note position of prepositional pronoun.

Verbs.

See *Gráiméar na Gaeilge* §§ 247, 252.

62. The form *molaim*, etc., in the present tense in Irish (and to a less extent the corresponding form in English) has an *habitual* meaning, except with verbs relating to the *senses* and the *mind*: *ám*, I see; *cloíim*, I hear; *creíim*, I believe.

63. A form of the present tense ending generally in *ar* is sometimes used as an *historic present*, and also in stage directions: *tuítear* Sir Conyers, Sir Conyers falls.

64. The progressive form *táim ag buailtú*, etc., is much more consistently used in Irish than in English. It must *always* be used when the action is represented as in progress. In English this form is rarely used in the imperative, the infinitive or where other auxiliary verbs occur: *e.g.*, in the future and in the passive.

I do not like to work.

Don't follow us.

I shall read till five o'clock.

ní maít liom beít ag obair.

ná bí 'ár leanathair.

*beas ag léigeadh go dtí n-a cúig
de éilog.*

65. To express more emphatically two actions occurring simultaneously ("in the act of . . .") *le linn* + *verbal noun* is used.

I caught him as he was in the act
of jumping over the wall.

Just as the sun was setting.

*Do rugar air le linn léimte de
druim an fálle so.*

*{ le linn shéine so d'ul fé.
{ le linn uil(á) fé so'n shéin.*

66. *Deinim* is used somewhat similarly to emphatic "do" in English, but may occur in all moods and tenses:—

Perhaps fear might prove a
remedy.

Shut the door.

Did you milk the cows?

*b'féidir go n'éanfaí eagra riú
so leigear.*

Dein an doras a dhúnd.

Ar deinir ná ba 'éiríod?

67. *Deinim* is also used somewhat as in English to avoid repeating a verb in answering a question, etc.:—

Perhaps they would learn other things better than the rest.

Give me that ! Do please !
He asked Seadna not to make an accusation against him. The latter said he would not.

b'féoir gur fearr fogluim-
eocharoir ruadai eile ná mar
a óeandab an cúro eile.
Tabair dom é rin ! Ad vein !
O'iarri ré ar Séadna gan gearán
ro cúir ircead air. Oubairt
Séadna ná óeandab.

VOICES.

68. In translating the English passive voice care must be taken to find out the real meaning.

(1) If the action is expressed simply, use the *autonomous* :—

The letter is written.
Tho house was burned.

scríobtar an leirín.
óóigeab an tigh.

(2) If the action is represented as *in progress*, use the so-called progressive passive form :—

The letter is (= is being) written. tá an leirín o'á scríobab.
The house was (= was being) burned. bí an tigh o'á óóigeab.

This is sometimes expressed in English : The letter is writing (dial. 'a writing'). The house is 'a' burning.

(3) If the action represented is completed, the verb *tá* + *verbal adjective* is used :—

The letter is (= has been) written. tá an leirín scríobta.
The house is (= has been) burned. tá an tigh óóigte.

69. N.B.—The last form must be used only *when state and not action* is expressed. It is generally equivalent to a *perfect* tense in English.

70. Note the following :—

We are caught now.	Ṭá beiríte oráinn anoir.
You have not begun the day's work.	níl corruigíte aḡaib ar obair an lae.
They imagine they have considered the matter most carefully beforehand.	1r oḡis leo go bfuil réadta pomba go h-ana-maite aca.
You have conquered me.	Ṭá buairíte aḡat orim-rá.

71. Some Irish verbs have *active and passive* meanings :—

He was swallowed up in the tar.	Do fluis ré ra tarraob.
The pieces of slate were turned into money.	Do bein aḡḡeso oe rna licini rlinne.
The mouse was changed into a steed.	Do bein ead oe'n luic.

MOODS.

See ḡráiméar na ḡaeḡilge § 253.

72. The *conditional* is employed much more frequently in Irish than the corresponding mood in English :—

He told him to prevent the wheel from revolving while he was going past.	Dubairt ré leir ḡan leigint do'n rot carad an faio a bead ré aḡ uil tairir.
I should like to find out if he is there.	ba maite liom a dḡanadh amad an mbead ré ann.
What can you want it for ?	cao é an ḡnó bead aḡat oe ?

73. (1) The indicative is sometimes used for vividness when the conditional would be expected :—

If you had bought the horse you would have violated the contract.	oá ḡceannuigteá an capall, bí an marḡad bḡirte aḡat.
---	--

(2) The auxiliary *would* is frequently employed in English to express *repeated* action ; in Irish the *imperfect indicative* is used :—

He would often say to me . . .	1r minic aḡeipnead ré liom . . .
Early in the morning I would have no appetite.	ar maḡoin go moe binn ḡan goile.

TENSES.

See *ḡnáméar na ḡaeóilge* §§ 594, 597.

74. The English Perfect Tenses may be translated in two ways :—

He has broken the window.	{ 1. <i>ṭá an fuinneog bhuirte aige.</i> 2. <i>ṭá ré tar éir na fuinneoige</i> <i>'bhuirtead.</i>
---------------------------	---

75. But the English Perfect Tenses are often translated by the corresponding simple tenses in Irish :—

Might not some one have taken and hidden them ?	<i>cá bfuir uíinn náé amlaio uo</i> <i>tóg uíine éigin iao éun iao</i> <i>a éur i bfuilad ?</i>
--	---

76. The Present and Past Tenses in Irish regularly correspond to the Present Perfect and Past Perfect tenses in English, where the action is still going on at the time specified :—

He <i>has been</i> here for a fortnight.	<i>ṭá ré annro le coicéiríor.</i>
He <i>had been</i> there for a fortnight when I came.	<i>bí ré annroin le coicéiríor nuair</i> <i>a éanaḡ.</i>

77. The present tense is often used in English in dependent clauses, when the *future* is meant : this is the case in Irish.

When you <i>approach</i> the gate, he will be there.	<i>nuair a beir aḡ uéanaim ar an</i> <i>nḡeata, beib ré ann roimad.</i>
---	--

The Verbal Noun.

The Irish verbal noun either alone or with various prepositions corresponds to the English *infinitive*, *verbal in -ing*, *gerund*, etc. It is besides often used where an ordinary *subordinate clause* is employed in English.

78. (1) English infinitive = simple verbal noun in Irish :—

He told me to come.

Dubairt ré liom teádt.

He asked me to buy the horse.

O'iair ré orm an capall a ceann-
nád.

79. (2) English infinitive of purpose = *cun* (etc.) + *verbal noun* :—

He did it to make you angry.

{ Do éin ré é cun feirge 'cun ort.
Do éin ré é o'fonn feirge cun
ort.

80. Sometimes *as* + *verbal noun of motion* is used :

He went to buy a horse.

éuaró ré as ceannaó capall.

81. Note the translation of the ENGLISH GERUNDIAL INFINITIVE :—

Something to eat.

Ruo le n-ite.

The view to be seen.

An radarc atá le feiceint.

A little to say.

beagán le ráó.

82. (3) English verbal in -ing = *as* + *verbal noun* :—

I am closing the door.

táim as óúnaó an dorair.

83. But if *state* not *action* is intended use *ar* + *verbal noun*.

It was hanging from the rod.

bí ré ar crocáó ar an trlaid.

I was trembling.

bíor ar eiré.

The door was open.

bí an dorair ar oirailt.

A drawn knife.

Scian ar earaing.

N.B.—I am standing.

táim im feardáth.

84. The following construction is generally preferred to (3). Observe the *order of words* :—

I am closing the door.

tá an dorair asam o'á óúnaó.

85. This construction is always used with *relatives* and *interrogatives* :—

The book which I was reading.
What are you doing?

Δὲν λέειται ὅτι ἀγαπᾷ 'ὁ λείπειται.
Ὁ γὰρ τὸ ἀγαπᾷ 'ὁ θέλει αὐτόν;

86. (4) English Gerund = preposition + verbal noun.

On his entering.
He would effect more good *by*
keeping his door open than
by shutting it.

Δρ θεατς ιρθεατ νο.
 ιρ μό αν ταιρθε θεατς ρέ λε
 η-α θοραρ α βοιμεαο αρ
 ορκαιτς νά μαρ α θεατς
 ρέ λε η-α θύνατ.

87. (5) English verbal in —ing passive १० (५५) +
possessive + verbal noun.

The house is building] (= is being built).

The trees of the wood were being
rent.

It is being made.

τὰ δὲ τινὲς ἄκουον ῥαδίον (τόγδαίτε).

b'í cheadaigh na coille u'á mbeada.

τά γέ οὐδ' ὀρέσασθαι.

88. (6) **English dependent clause** = verbal noun clause.

As the sun was setting.

The agreement was, that *I* was to give *you* money, and that *you* were to accompany *me*. She said nothing but *walked* out.

It was known to everyone in the place *that he was* in a state of abject poverty.

Why do not these people remain at home? Because they have no commonsense.

Why *are* you standing here idle?
Because I am unwell.

{ Δῆυρ ἀν ἕμῳν Δῆ οὐλ φέ.
} Δῆ οὐλ φέ πο'ν ἕμῳν.

Եւ զի արդարեւ, արեւոյ զօրով զօրաց
 Եւ զի արդարեւ, արեւոյ զօրով զօրաց
 Եւ զի արդարեւ, արեւոյ զօրով զօրաց
 Եւ զի արդարեւ, արեւոյ զօրով զօրաց

ἡ δὲ συνδιὰ τῆς πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ
 ἀποδοῦναι.

ב'אִיִּתִּין וּב'נִי וּבְיָמֵינוּ הָיָה בְּעִתְּ בְּעוֹ
בְּעִתְּ.

ԸՆԴ 'ՆԱ ԷՏՈՅՆ ՆԱ ԲԱՆԱԾՈ ՆԱ
 ՍՈՑԻԱԼԻՍՏԻԱԿԱՆ ԲԱԵԼԵ? ԻՆՉ
 ԵՐԵՎԱՆ ԸՆԴՆԵՐ

Καὶ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην ἵσταται ὁ Ἰησοῦς
 ὁ ἀνθρώπος ὁ ὁδὸς τῆς ζωῆς;
 μένεται ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERBAL NOUN.

89. A verbal noun or verbal noun clause may be in the nominative, genitive, dative or accusative case.

Nominative

I shan't be able to be in.

ní beirð ar mo cumar beirð igrig,

Genitive.

He went to live there.
He prepared himself to depart.
He endeavoured to catch it.
It was time to stop.

Ըստի թէ ըստ Կոնստանտինոպոլսեացի
 Դատարանի թէ ինչպէս ըստ Երուսաղէմի
 Դատարանի թէ ըստ Երուսաղէմի
 Դատարանի թէ ինչպէս ըստ Երուսաղէմի

Dative.

He attempted to catch it.
Without hope of their returning.

Էս ըն լարածտ ար Կրեւտ ար.
 Տան ցոյննե լե ռ-Ա յեւածտ էար
 ռ-Ար.

Accusative.

He made up his mind to remain there.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ πανθαμίαιος ἄνθρωπος.

90. A verbal noun or verbal noun clause may depend on a noun or adjective :—

He was afraid to attack them.
I had not time to come.

Ծի ԵճԼԵ ՁԻՐ ԵԾԵԴԻՐԵ ՐՄԷԸ.
 Ո՞՞ ՐԴԻԵ ՍԴՈՒՆ (ՁՄ, ՁԾՁ) ՁԾՁՄ
 ԵԾԸԵ.

He had the good fortune to get work.

bi reanr aige obair b'fagáil.

I have permission to go.
I am not inclined to go.

τὰ κεῖνο ἄγαμ ἰμπεδῶν.
 ἡὲ γὰρ οὐκ ὄντι ἰμπεδῶν.

91. The construction mentioned in the previous paragraph should, however, be avoided as much as possible. The following will show preferable methods of rendering :—

He was afraid to attack them.

ηί λειγρεάθ εαγλα θο ταβδιητ
 ρύττα.

I had not time to come.

{ 𐌹𐌺𐌰 𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸.
 } 𐌹𐌺𐌰 𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸.

He had the good fortune to get work.

Յի ընդ Երեւոյն զի անօրինակ
 Եւրոպայի.

I have permission to go.

{ τὰ κεῖντα ἰμπεδὺν ἀγῶν.
τὰ γὰρ κεῖνται ἰμπεδὺν ἀγῶν.

I am not inclined to go.

{ níl fonn imteadta orim.
{ níl o'fonn orim imteadta.
{ ní fonn liom imteadta.

92. The complement of the verbal noun may :
(1) **Follow it**, when it will be in the *genitive* case.

The bargain was that I was to give you <i>money</i> .	Ó'é an marḡad mḡre do éabairt airḡis oit-re.
In order that you should cut off his head.	Óun tú 'baint an éinn ve.
The pretty girl who milks the cows.	An cailín veap cḡúite na mbó.
If I had a man to see fair play.	Óá mbead fear véanta cḡre asam.
There was not left a man to tell the tale.	níor fásad fear inniḡte rcéil.

The construction of the *first two* examples is unusual, except when the *subject-complement precedes* the verbal noun, *and at the same time the object-complement follows*.

93. (2) **Or precede it**, joined to the verbal noun by a preposition. Observe that in this case the complement when a noun is *governed by the word preceding it*.

He did it to make you angry.	Óein ré é óun feirḡe 'óun opt.
He has just broken the window.	Óá ré o'éirna rinneoḡe 'bḡreab.
He tried to break the window.	Óus ré iarḡad ar an bḡrneoḡ a bḡreab.

94. An Irish *verbal noun* + *preposition* (or *adverb*) often = English noun.

There was no <i>escape</i> for him.	ní raib óul ar aḡe.
He asked <i>lodging</i> .	Ó'iarḡ ré beic irḡis.
The <i>entrance</i> to the house was . . .	Sé bí mar óul irḡeab óun an cḡe . . .
Catholics had no chance of getting an <i>education</i> .	ní raib don bḡeic as caiteilicḡib ar éabairt ruar o'fásail.

95. The English infinitive, etc., *passive* is often rendered in Irish by the verbal noun *active*.

You allowed me <i>to be injured</i> .	Do leisir mé 'gortuḡad.
A very different state of affairs ; they <i>are being killed</i> by hard work.	Δ ἡλαιοιτ οε ρεάλ: ιαο Δ ἡαηβαο λε η-οβαοιτ.
He jumped for joy that he <i>had been chosen</i> .	Do léim ré le η-άταρ τοιρ ε 'τοḡαδ.
You do not deserve that any- thing should <i>be given</i> you.	ηί ριú τυρα éinnit̃ oo ταβαοιτ ουιτ,

15.

See Γράμμε Δι ηα Γαεθίλγε §§ 584-563.

96. The verb *ιρ* is used :—

(1) In sentences of *identity* :—

James is the man. ιρ é Séamaρ an ρεαρ.

(2) In sentences of *classification* :—

James is a man. ιρ ρεαρ Séamaρ.

(3) For *emphasis* :—

We went to Cork *yesterday*. ιρ ινωό Δ έταθαμαρ ḡο Κορκαḡ.

97. In Munster the normal forms for (2) and (3) are not generally used in affirmative sentences, the following being preferred :—

James is a man.	ρεαρ 'ρεαθ Séamaρ.
Aesop was a slave.	Οαοι οο b'εαθ Δεφορ.
We went to Cork yesterday.	ινωό'ρεαθ Δ έταθαμαρ ḡο Κορκαḡ.

98. These forms are also, though not so universally used, in *interrogative* sentences: they are rarer in *negative* sentences, and scarcely ever used in *dependent clauses* :—

Is that a book?	λεαβαρ an εαθ é ριν?
That is not a book.	ηί λεαβαρ é ριν.
He says that is not a book.	Οειρεανν ré ηác λεαβαρ é ριν.

99. *yr* is often omitted :—

We went to Derry yesterday.
Written by "Torna."
He will come tomorrow night.
I took it from you.

1no6 Δ εuaδaθaπ zo 0oipe.
Tόpna oo pcpioδ.
1pco106e aμaίpεaδ a t1ocpα10 pέ.
mipe oo t6z ua1e é.

100. *τά* . . . *ι* is used instead of *yr* :—

(1) When we wish to express that a person or thing *has become* what he is from some different state.

He is a priest now.

τά pέ 'na pαzαpε aπo1p.

(2) In sentences like the following, containing "only" :—

He was only a poor shoemaker.

nί pα10 aπn aδ zpéapα10e boct.

(3) In certain moods, etc., in which *yr* is defective, e.g. *imperative* and *verbal noun*.

Be a good boy.
You must be a man.

bί 1o zαp1ún θα1t.
Ca1t1p1 be1t 1o pεap.

101. Note the following in which *τά* . . . *α1* is used for *yr* :—

He is the richest man in Munster.

τά pέ ap aπ bpeap 1p pα10bpe
pa m1uθa1n,

I'm inclined to say that the
money I gave you was the
best I ever invested.

nί oe1p1m nά zo bpu1l aπ mέ1o
a1p1z1o a εyzaρ o11t ap aπ
a1p1zeao 1p pεap1p a c1upεap
p1aθ.

Your son is one of them.

τά oo θαc ap cεaπn aca-pan.

The above construction is sometimes valuable in complicated sentences like :—

I should like to find out if any of
them is the writer of the
letter.

ba θα1t 11om a 0éaπaθ aμaδ
aπ mbeaδ aπ té pcpioδ aπ
1e1cp1p ap é1nne aca.

None of the boys here is the one
I want.

n1l aπ buaδa11l aca ua1m ap
é1nne aca 1o.

102. Observe use of the preposition *to* in sentences like the following :—

I am as good a man as you.
He was a bigger man than the
other.

Τάιμ κοή μαίτ ο'φear λεατ-ρα.
 βα μό ο'φear é ná an φear eile.

Adverbs

103. Adjectives are often used adverbially :—

Late at night,
He spoke *angrily* to me.

Ծէրծեաճաճ ըստ օրծե.
Ծօ Լճճայր ըբբարհաճ Լիօմ

104. The noun is sometimes used adverbially, without a preposition :—

He was walking along the road.
He paced up and down the floor.
I must have been *somewhat* out
of my mind.
The evening is *a little* chilly.

ὅτι ῥέ αὖ γὰρ αἰὲν ἀνὴρ ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ
 θυμῷ ῥέ τῷ ῥιγῶν ἀνὴρ τῷ ῥιγῶν.
 ἢ ῥιγῶν ὁ ῥιγῶν ἀνὴρ ῥιγῶν
 ῥιγῶν ῥιγῶν.
 τὰ ἀνὴρ ῥιγῶν ῥιγῶν ῥιγῶν
 ῥιγῶν.

TIME.

105. "*Time how long*" is often expressed by the noun used absolutely:—

They remain a few days.

φαναν ρας cúpla lá.

106. Various prepositions are used to express duration of time under different aspects:—

He is working at it during the
(= the whole) week.

τά ρε ας ζαβαίλ το αρ ρε αὐ
να ρεαῶται.

He was here twice during the week.

ὅι γέ ἀνηρο ὄα υαίρ ι μιτ να
ρεαδτμήαινε.

He will be here for a week.

θεῖο τέλην τοῦτο σέθεν
 ῥαδύτηδιν.

I shall have it finished during
(= within, before the end
of) the week.

beiré ré críochnuigíte agam fé
ceann na reachtmáine.

He had been here for the past week.

τὰ ρέ ἀνηρο ἔε ρεᾶτῆδιν.

111. *Ann* is used for *there*, pronominally of a place already mentioned; *annan* otherwise (*c.f.* French use of “*y*,” “*là*.”)

I was in Waterford yesterday.

I saw O'Brien there.

She brought him with her to Connemara and kept him there.

Remain there.

He is over there.

bíor i bporcláirge moé; con-
nac an brianac ann.

Rug sí léi go Conamara é, agus
oo coimeádo sí ann é.

fan ann goinn.

Tá ré ann goinn eall.

112. The adverb “the” :—

The longer *the* better.

So much the more did they beat him.

Uá faio, 'reabó i' reapp.

Sin mar i' mó oo liúradar é.

Note that *faio* is the *abstract noun* corresponding to *faoa*.

113. Note the independent use of the adverbs in the following :—

Out he went.

Off he went at full speed.

Move back!

The gate flew open.

Amac leir.

Ar go brátaac leir.

Siar lib!

Irteac leir an ngeata.

Conjunctions and Prepositions.

114. “If” is translated by *uá* if the principal clause (*apodosis*) contains a verb in the conditional mood, otherwise by *má*. *Uá* takes the past subjunctive (or conditional), *má* the indicative.

If the sentence is negative use *mura* (*mura* with past tense) for *má*, and *uá mbaó* (*puóé*) *ná* for *uá* :—

I will give you the book if I have it.

I would give you the book if I had it.

Tadharras an leabhar uuit má
tá ré agam.

Tadharrfaoinn an leabhar uuit
uá mbeadó ré agam.

N.B.—After the verbs of *asking*, “if” is equivalent to “whether” and is translated by *an*; (*ná* or *nac* with negative).

Ask him if it is wheat.

ḡiaḡnuig̃ oe an cḡuitneac̃t é.

115. The *future tense* of direct narration becomes *conditional (secondary future)* in reported speech. In this case if the speaker used *má* in direct narration, the *má* is retained in the reported speech :—

I will show it to you if you like. ṡearpáir̃eac̃t ouit é, má'ḡ maic̃t
leac̃t é.

She said she *would* show it him Oubair̃e ḡi go ṡearpáir̃eac̃t ḡi
if he wished. bó é, má b̃ac̃t maic̃t leir̃ é.

116. When the *protasis* of an “if” sentence consists of two parts, the verbal noun construction is generally used for the second (See 119) :

If you are a good boy and *come* má bíonn tú ro' buac̃aill maic̃t
early, I will give you . . . aḡur teac̃t go luac̃t, tab-
air̃eac̃t ouit . . .

If you had bought the cow and Oá ḡceannuig̃teá an bó aḡur
paid for the purchase . . . air̃ḡeac̃t ro' bíol̃ ar̃ an
ḡceannac̃t . . .

If any one comes and *takes* the má ṡaḡann éinne aḡur an áit
place . . . ac̃t óḡaĩnt̃ . . .

Reported Speech.

117. *Go* or *ná* must be repeated before each verb in a principal clause in *reported speech*; (*indirect or oblique narration*).

Hence English phrases like “he added,” “he observed further” which serve to remind the reader of English that the oblique narration continues are unnecessary in Irish.

Observe that *go* and *ná* must immediately precede the verb:—

So that if you had bought it, you could not possibly have paid for it.

1 οτρεο, τὰ γκεαννυγτεά έ, νάρ
δαοζαλ γο νοιολερά αρ.

Perhaps at the end of a year or so they would have leisure to do something.

β'φέριοι 1 γκιονν βλιαθνα νό
μαρ ριν γο μβεαθ άμ
αα ρυο έιγιουτ ά θέανάμ.

Till, after a time, he thought of a plan.

γο οτι, 1 γκιονν ταμαλλ, γ η ρ
ειμήνιζ ρέ αρ ρειρε.

118. Note that expressions like *β'φέριοι*, *όom* (*άm*) *βριαταρ*, *ράζαμ* *λε* *h-uαθάετ*, are followed by *go* or *ná*:—

Perhaps he will be here to-morrow.
Indeed it is.

β'φέριοι γο mβειθ ρέ άnn άμάιρ-
εάε.
όom βριαταρ γο βρπιλ.

119. *Go* is sometimes used to avoid the repetition of *nuair*, *τά*, etc.

When the doctor comes in a week's time and the man is up. . . .

nuair ά έαγαν άn οοετήιρ 1
γκιονν ρεάετμάιue άγυρ γο
mbionn άn ouine 'na ρυιθε..

If the barrel were full of water and the cork were withdrawn . . .

τά mβεαθ άn βαιριλε λάν ο'
υρρε άγυρ γο οταρραic-
εοετá άn κορε . . .

120. *Ac* is often equivalent to "*provided that*."

I will give you five shillings, provided you will leave me the horse.

ταβαρραο κοπόιnn ουιτ άε άn
capall ο'ράζαίτε άγαν.

I'll give you five shillings provided you will stay only till morning.

ταβαρραθ κοπόιnn ουιτ άε ná
φανραιρ άε γο lá.

It will, if only you persevere at it.

θειθ, άε λεανάμαινε αρ.

121. Note the following uses of *ac*:—

The burden of their discourse is *praise* of the other side.

ní bíonn ve ρορτ άcu άε άγ
mολαθ ná h-áice tall.

I am as good a man as you, don't think that I am not.

τάιμ έοm μαίτ ο'φear λεατ-ρα
ná ειμήνιζ άε γο βρπιλm.

He made no answer but fired at them.

níοιρ έein ρέ άε αιτεάm leo.

They rejected him merely because he did not understand a word of Irish.
 She did not utter a word but sat up.
 Instead of attempting to stop her, everyone made way for her.

Chuirfeadh ar uacht é gan don éirí
 eile ac toisc gan don focal
 gáluinn do beir aige.
 ní vubairt rí focal ac éirge
 'na ruidé.
 níor tug éinne ré i 'rtop, ac
 gac éinne ag véanam rlige
 di.

122. Note the use of *agur* (*ir*) in the following :—

As big as ever he was.
 I met a man when I was going home.
 A man running across the field.
 He once had twenty cows.
 There are some who would prefer . . .
 I'm indifferent as to that *so long* as he is well.
 It is not worth a pin.
 He did it to make you angry.
 As the weather is fine.
 What on earth possessed him to stand there ?
 "*considering*" the day is so fine.
 "*considering*" it is so tough.
 I have done wrong *in not* coming sooner.
 You have treated me badly *in* taking my child from me.

Com mór agur bí ré niam.
 buail tuine liom agur mé ag
 vól abáile.
 fear agur é ag rit trearna na
 páirce.
 bí ré lá agur bí fide bó bainne
 aige.
 tá curó ada agur ir fearr leo
 (See 60.).
 ir cúma liom é rin nuair ir go
 bfuil ré go maít.
 ní riu biotán ir é.
 veim ré é v'fonn ir go gcuir-
 read ré fearg ort.
 trát ir go bfuil an aimpear
 breáí.
 cao é an vonar a bí air, agur
 beir 'na fearam annróin ?
 agur an lá com breáí roin.
 agur a rigne tá ré.
 nil an ceart véanta agam agur
 gan teadt níor túrce.
 ir gránna veinir orm é agur mo
 leab do breir uaim.

123. In many phrases the preposition *go* is omitted :

From side *to* side.
 From end *to* end.
 From beginning *to* end.
 From head *to* foot.

Ó taob taob.
 Ó ceann ceann.
 Ó túir veiread.
 Ó mullac talam.

124. Similarly other words are omitted in :—

Whether the work is hard *or* easy.
 Whether the time be early *or* late.
 However wet *or* cold the weather.
 He walked up and down.
 Whether you like it *or* not.

pé bog cruab an gnó.
 pé moc véirdeanac an trát.
 pé fluit fuar an uaim.
 buail ré ríor fuar.
 pé olc maít leat é.

NOTES

Part I.

2.

1. Sin leo(ῑα). 2. ρα τρῑγε ὁόιβ. 3. 'No one ever caught a flail who could . . . '

3.

1. Ταρραι(η)ς αμαδ. 2. πέ δεανη νόιμιτ. 3. αρ bun. 4. αρ bit.

4.

1. 'That they might.' 2. Use active voice. 3. ρυαρ. 4. νίον πέδουδαρ πέιότεαδ εατορεα.

5.

1. ορ ciomh. 2. ταρ έιρ να γρέινε ου ουλ πέ. 3. ιαρ-φολαρ να γρέινε. 4. Say 'falling on.' 5. α βίονη δυαίτε ιρεαδ ι η-αιγνεαδ ουινε.

6.

1. αζαιθ ου εαδαιρε αρ. 2. ιαρραιημ ρειρβίρ αρ. 3. ορουιζιμ ου.

7.

1. ριύσ λειρ πέ η-α θέιν αρ α ὀίεαλλ. 2. 'Nor.' 3. 'He was in great difficulty.'

8.

1. 'Become longer,' αζ ουλ ι βραισ. 2. αμαδ. 3. 'The sun gets hotter.' 4. βροεαλλ μόρ. 5. Omit. 6. 'That it is,' 7. ζο ροαίρ.

9.

1. 'Did not know who it was.'

10.

1. Le uéirdeanaiḡe. 2. 'You would.' 3. 'Mildness and softness comes in the weather along with it.' 4. Αρ α νοίεαλλ. 5. 'Pleasant is the song . . . ' 6. Repeat construction of previous note. 7. ρρεαδανη . . . ζαν coinne. 8. 'You would like.' 9. 'This itself is not finer than . . . ' 10. αζ ειτιε ὁόιβ πέη.

11.

1. ιρ μαίτ λεατ έ. 2. Cuineann mo éoil ḡluairéacτ αρ ριυβαλ βπέιτιβ μο μέιρε. 3. λειγ uom.

12.

1. Cé éirpáí oráinn. 2. éir ad áronn. 3. 'We were not long.' 4. áirpáim. 5. Repeat the noun. 6. Say luét na leabair; similarly luét na mbóis. 7. éir an tábairt ar fáil ar. 8. níl don éir ábairt agam. 9. éir go dtuairte na rúile arat. 10. dá éir. 11. i tuairte na rúibe. 12. ad coir.

13.

1. 'That (51) is the length of winter' (after 'February'). 2. Use *gen.* of proper name. 3. Omit 4. 'Cold and frost come.' 5. Omit; or begin new sentence 'rain . . . come.' 6. 'There is not much length in the days.' 7. 'Are in their company.' 8. 'They have.'

14.

1. roim. 2. dá (with *past subj.*) 3. a leitéir o'fuaor fé. 4. mura mbead go. 5. ó éiríob (in). 6. ir baogalad. 7. gan réad b'ónad agam i tuairte an lae. 8. ir ceart mo b'iréad ar a beir. 9. an dá lá déag agur thairtead.

15.

1. cá coiréad i raogal maic ada. 2. uil amad ar. 3. Omit 4. ad.

17.

1. An tuat. 2. loé léin. 3. dá mbeiréad ag gabáil. 4. níl agat ad uil. 5. Cill Orslan. 6. Say 'you are.' 7. 'You will be at.' 8. na h-áir. 9. éir lóg. 10. neirín. 11. Oróiréirín na Spri-eoir. 12. leabha na bó. 13. Teampall an éiréirín. 14. Seadad (2. f.). 15. éir-éiréirín. 16. Cill leáirín.

18.

1. 'Paying a visit.' 2. 'Eating.' 3. b'iréad (ironical). 4. 'Sign. 5. 'When the train began to come into . ' 6. Omit.

19.

1. mar a éiréirín cáilín maic. 2. Tabair cúrra na páirce iréad. 3. éir n-áir. 4. roimad. 5. Say 'better.' 6. o'n iarrad roim. 7. leir. 8. i n-éirínn.

20.

1. éir an raic ar a fáiréir.

21.

1. i gceart. 2. i t'adad gan iad o' beir. 3. Omit. 4. i t'adad. 5. oian ar. 6. éirí ríor. 7. mar ar. 8. 'When he opened.' 9. Say 'gate of the lane.' 10. agur gan innir féin, with verbal noun. 11. ior an dá fáil ar. 12. r'adail le.

22.

1. 'He made good haste to' (έυν). 2. ας ευαρωατ. 3. εάινις 1 n-δipoe. 4. νίop β'έ α θεαpήαο. 5. αν . . . po. 6. 'All the people.' 7. uαio. 8. Use the article followed by pέ. 9. 'Went into,'

23.

1. apooioέe αμάpεατ. 2. βειo cαιτε. 3. pέ βpίς na μιονn. 4. αν pπαpán oo βειτ αςατ. 5. pλán. 6. α ζαν pior oo-pan. 7. 'If you had bought.' 8. α τοil σ'ιμιpτε opτ. 9. αν pυαοap α βί pύτ. 10. nάp βαοζαλ zo. 11. pιαή ó pοim.

24.

1. cαιtim. 2. 'Behind him.' 3. αματ pa lá. 4. 'When.' 5. 'Appearance of stopping at (ας) the snow.' 6. Omit. 7. uαim. 8. pαp α μύcφαί . . . ιαο. 9. αν pνεατταo 'άέαταo. 10. 'Thought it was.' 11. cαο é αν οοναp α βί απ 7 βειτ 'na pεapαm. 12. νίo naς ionγnao (last). 13. mo έpυαξ έυ. 14. ip oόca zo. 15. λεαζτα ας.

25.

1. βί ας ταβαιp . . . pέ nεαpα. See (66). 2. ας ζαβάil αν τ-uπλάp pυαp. 3. Use cειpτ. 4. pεap na τυαζα. 5. 'She did nothing but.' 6. α clóca oo pcaoileao pιαp pior σi. 7. 'in.' 8. móp. 9. Omit. 10. oioέe αν αonaίς. 11. 1 n-aon pcpaίτ αmáim. 12. Use cé βeaθ aηη ατ. 13. 'na pteilibeαταίς.

26.

1. cpυαo-παοζαλ. 2. Say 'there are twenty rungs in each ladder.'

27.

1. Omit. 2. 'He was called as a nickname.' 3. α nαoaine-μuimn-τεapóα pαn. 4. oo leaη map aimn απ.

28.

1. ατ zo mbogpαío pιαo leo αν poll αματ uαimn. 2. baín αν έλυαp oíom zo. 3. lem έumíne. 4. 'what does he want?' 5. é 'na pεáoóis le pibinib.

29.

1. pέ λuίς na ζpéme. 2. cúppaί αν τpαοζαíl.

30.

. Make new sentence, 'She intended,' etc. 2. ζnó. 3. oo. 4. Use αςup. 5. 'I shall give her up (pυαp) to.'

31.

1. έiop. 2. ní ouβαιp pí paic 'na ζcoimnib. 3. νίo nάp locτ uipéi. 4. Use oá théio. 5. má θεineαοap.

32.

1. 'For (1 γρόν) the sledgehammer.' 2. 'To encourage him.' 3. 'made themselves hoarse shouting.'

33.

1. Use *ύο*. 2. *γίαρ*. 3. Use *νί πέροιρ* *οο*. The use of *οο*, instead of *le*, implies *absolute impossibility*. 4. 'Gave the victory to him over (αρ).' 5. *ταδαρετα ρυαρ οο*. 6. *βεαρτε*. 7. *γλαν*.

34.

1. Omit 2. *ραοβαρ αρ α βριααλαιβ*. 3. *γλεα ναζααρετα ρεαρ*. 4. Use *τά . . .* 1 *η-αερανη*, *αγ ρεαναθ*.

35.

1. *νά φυιλ δον βρεϊτ αγ ειννε αα αρ ουλ 1 γcomόρταρ λεαρ*.

36.

1. *αρ ειννιθ οάρ ερυετιγς οια*. 2. *αν οιοθε αρ α ρυαηιηεαρ αα*.

37.

1. *θυαιλ ρε α οά θαρ*. 2. 'like a person praying.' 3. *οο λέιμ ρε αρ α εορρ*. 4. *νιορ εριγς λειρ γο μαϊε*. 5. *εγδαρ ο'εϊτεαδ*. 6. 'na γκορδαιρ ερδ.

38.

1. Use *ιρ αηιλαρδ . . . αγ ουλ 1 βρεαβαρ*.

39.

1. 'Wanted only the word.' 2. *οιαν οιοηγηάλα*.

40.

1. Say 'were in that condition' (*cuma*). 2. *αγαιθ α εαβαρτε αρ αν ηγaeluinn αγυρ 1 'φαοτρυγαθ*. 3. *τά α εααρταρταλ γο μαϊε αιγε ανοιρ ο οια*.

41.

1. *αρ νόρ υιρce επε εριαεαρ*. 2. *βί ορονη αιρ ριύο*.

42.

1. *ceann-αιρμ*. 2. Say 'making the false money.' 3. *congnañ ρεαρ*. 4. *bun ορ cionn αρ ραο le*. 5. *ευιρ ρε αν τόιρ 1 νοιαρδ*. 6. Omit.

43.

1. *βί . . . αρ αν λοργς cέαona*. 2. *βί . . . ρε γεall*. 3. *βί ρε εοιηγεall αν ηυαθ-εumaiinn*. 4. *γεall αν ολααίν οο ρεαναθ*. 5. Omit. 6. *νί ραιθ δον ιονγηαθ αε*. 7. *ιρ 'μό κυρκαθ α βί αρ κάηρε αιγε*.

44.

1. *Σε ρυο α εάιηιγ αρ οο*. 2. *αν τεαηγα 'ευρ ρε ηεαρ*. 3. *neam-θunαθαααδ*.

45.

1. inr an áit ir leistne é. 2. ó. 3. ní móir ná go bfuil. 4. le
féadaint lairmuic oiréa. 5. éun uol ar oiré. 6. calatóiréadé to
óéanadh.

46.

1. *Begin sentence with*, 'It would be beyond (or cionn) the
power' 2. 'That are in.' 3. 'If.' 4. 'It does not . . . nay.'
5. téigeann éun cairbe.

47.

1. níor-veinead áé. 2. áé. 3. 'Any day he pleased.'

48.

1. uada go táinig romhainn. 2. áé to báilighad éugainn féin
ásur ásur i oiréige. 3. tá . . . gan rian gan comartha oiréa.
4. á gcualladé ar fadó. 5. á fadógal.

49.

1. fcairé. 2. táinig anam i ngead níó. 3. ásur ásur fín an ní
é féin.

50.

1. á éiré oiréad. 2. beir 'na itir. 3. cuiréann garrahuaid
ar. 4. á leagad ir á leagad.

51.

1. *Use claoiré le*. 2. ní bíonn óé pór áca áé.

52.

1. ear á gceann.

53.

1. The definite article sufficiently expresses this. 2. má 'reád, ir
é cuma 'na oiréige fé ná. 3. ásur é. 4. 'As he would look at.'

57.

1. bean an leara. 2. uaidi. 3. mar á bead. 4. Omit. 5. bí
. . . ásur na rúl trítí—rúile éom géar le meandite.

58.

1. Omit. 2. ar á gcaotamhadé.

60.

1. éun. 2. ar níó. 3. níó léim. 4. 'na pleiré.

62.

1. éiréad leo . . . á beir fúta féin. 2. an t-uadéar ásur an
t-íóéar, an torad ásur an cairbe go léir.

70.

1. 'In itself.' 2. *Use feiré, which really means 'member of
parliament.'* 3. bead oiréige áiré á gáidit o'obair áiré to
féir á n-oiréamhadé. 4. *Use adverbs.*

Part II.

71.

1. Δε τελεετ αηαιλε θοm. 2. αν ραιο. 3. Δε cup cpúib ρέ. 4. ιαρoηη.

72.

1. Δε τηαιλλ αρ, or ρέ θέιν. 2. ό ροιν.

73.

1. Δε γαβαίλ εηγαίηη. 2. ο'είρηγ.

74.

1. εun βειρητε αιρ. 2. αρ αν οταοb εαλλ oe.

75.

1. ní ραιb . . . ι βρo εun γυρ bain ρέ αμαε. 2. ιρ'αρ έιγιν'α
βί. 3. oo leaη ρέ αιρ ταμαίλλιν ειλε. 4. εαιρ ρέ cluaρ αιρ ρέιν.
5. cηaγ. 6. αν capaiλλίη Δε ροδαρ γo ρocaiρ ρuaiήηeαρaε.

76.

1. ρao ό. 2. Δοb, Δ (bain-)έείλε. 3. γαb έao ι μαρ γεαλλ αρ.
4. ο'ά bρηγ ριν. 5. γ ιao Δε ρηάη. 6. ιαρ-ήηοe. 7. θειη. . . oe.
78

77.

1. γo. 2. λιcίη. 3. αν μέιο . . . οίοb. 4. Δγυρ ní ραιb
ρuiηη ειλε τηoρcάιη aηη.

78.

1. αιρ. 2. ι γcόιρ. 3. βί τυαιρiη αιγε. 4. 'Had not come with-
out business (γηό).' 5. ιρ'οόca γo. 6. αρ αν τηρράo. 7. Δ ηάλαιρc
oe γηό. 8. ρηάοιγεαετ.

79.

1. ο'φαν ρέ Δε baίλε coιτceαηca. 2. αρ εuma έίγιν. 3. ρuaiρ
αμαε. 4. ρoγλuiρcί. 5. cup αρ αν τηρiγε. 6. oo βί Δε Δοδαρ-
eαετ. 7. έάρηa γo. 8. oo ρέείτ αρ. 9. αν τηρa ραν? 10. Ironi-
cal; use bιceαήηaε. 11. Use οúιl ι. 12. (m) αρ ηαίτε leac ρέιν.

80.

1. εηγ teiηe oo. 2. αρ λοργ. 3. τυιcιη aηuaρ. 4. βί. 5.
ceiceαb. 6. Δγυρ. 7. Δγυρ γaη ριoc oe βαρρ αν λαe αca. 8. αρ
buίλε. 9. ι οταοb.

81.

1. Δε ρερoιαb. 2. βίοb ροιόηe Δγac. 3. ní ρaoa γo. 4. μαρ
γεαλλ αιρ; 'ηa ταοb. 5. ní ραιb le ρειρciηc αε. 6. ρέ μαρ βeαb . . .
υιρci. 7. γλεo. 8. αρ αν ρoγaλ.

82.

1. cúigeas nó reireas mac. 2. as bhuigín 7 as ácrann. 3. Say 'so that.' 4. 'He did his best.' 5. éun a éur iacall oíre. 6. 'He failed completely.' 7. reirt. 8. 'He sent for.' 9. cúige. 10. asur namic eile i noisib a céile. 11. Say 'his own stick.' 12. ní neart go cur le céile. 13. má tugann rib oruim láma le céile. 14. 'There is nothing to prevent anyone from getting the upper hand on you.'

83.

1. caoé; ar leat-fúil. 2. go oí. 3. clúm. 4. pian. 5. it. 6. ias a rcaoirleat uair.

84.

1. maiteasai im easb. 2. go n-éirigib an t-á leat. 3. mar ir coil le oia. 4. 'Putting the road from me.' 5. reoirte. 6. bi oireas ciuineas ann go.

85.

1. oo fnap . . . o'á ceann. 2. sein ar f'asair. 3. ní baogal ouit. 4. f'asaim le h-uadact go. 5. go mbeas torac as . . . ar.

86.

1. fir na rliab. 2. éarluig anacra ra trlige air.

87.

1. uime. 2. ar a f'aract. 3. oar leir fein. 4. oob' áil leir as. 5. níor sein fé ac.

88.

1. cat. 2. óglac (óglac). 3. ar lár. 4. 'Laid low (leasaim) as grass would be laid low with a scythe.' 5. ní h-é rin fein ac. 6. b'in mar ba meas oúib é.

89.

1. ra treana-faogal. 2. béic arail. 3. leigim irteac.

90.

1. ní h-é atá noiam-ra. 2. ir éigin a léiruagab go; repeat go before principal clauses, as far as 'at this period.' 3. mar oíogal ar. 4. Say 'If he lost the supreme power,' followed by go clause. 5. ná beireas éinne leir.

91.

1. féadaint conur. 2. tar éir. 3. He pretended.

92.

1. 'Used to take (tógaim) the world easy.' 2. as oul éun báir. 3. oo bi as ar feact rinnreasuib noiaminn. 4. Say 'my father.' 5. beró ruo maie asuib. 6. noiamaim. 7. an t-airgeas. 8. an ceact irteac oo bi aca. 9. tógaim oo.

93.

1. քարոսո՛ր՝ քարի ա շուրթած. 2. Came. 3. 'Would not be seen (auton.)'. 4. Use singular, *one* street being the greater part of the town. 5. Without being. 6. *Բ'բնութիւնս* *սոս*, or *Բ'բնութիւնս* *քո* *բացաւոր*. 7. 'It is greatly you want information.'

94.

1. Οὐν na Ciarraín, 2. ar, 3. i, 4. éir ar obair ar bun, 5. níor éir . . . mairt o'd focail, 6. go móir 7 go ró-móir, 7. ar ran, 8. 'Began.'

95.

1. ῥυπαριθεατ. 2. Of less danger for them, to . . . 3. ὑπ. 4. Omit. 5. 'Be there before you.' 6. τὴν μισογραφίαν σουλατα διρ 7. ἀγυρ ἐς ἀγ ῥέρεαθ. 8. ὅαν νοούξ. 9. 'of,' . . .

96.

1. agur . . . com mat̄ rin (at end of phrase). 2. Till I show (go with pres. subj. or fut.). 3. 'Would herd.' 4. 'There is one thing I have to say to you.' 5. 'or.' 6. ná go. 7. ḡan don čeann i n-eḡnam̄ oṛta. 8. A řeabar o'aoóaiṛ ré iao.

97:

1. ԸՏ ճԼՆԳԾ (leo) օ՛ն լԵՈՒԼ. 2. օրԷԸ. 3. ՏԻՐԾ՝ ԲԵՐԻ ՆԵՐ.
4. 'too.' 5. Ի ՏԵՕՐԼ. 6. ԸՕՒՈՆԸՕՐԼ (ԸՕՒ-ՃՕՐԼ) ՄՕՒ-ԲԸ.

98.

1. Ծրոճ-իճօջճԼ. 2. use երեւծ. 3. ու րաւծ երաւլ ծաւնե ոճ
Ծառաւոճե ճաւ. 4. ճառ ճաւնե ճջ ճաւ ճաւջե ոճ ճաւծ. 5. ճի ճ րառ ճաւ.

99.

1. 'na mnáib óga éirigíte ruar. 2. ba mó go móir. 3. 'came on them.' 4. éun. 5. éim . . . oi. 6. gurb ámlaib. 7. omit. 8. 'a long time so that.' 9. ríbiaíta.

100

1. ó rug ré oim ve íólár íaogail. 2. fé'm ímáct. 3. gnear eile. 4. áirle. 5. 'got.' 6. 'Tis I that am.' 7. ím mair í mó. 8. leanaim vóit. 9. 'taken some of the wantonness (tearbád) from you.'

101.

1. εἰς τὴν 1-αιὸν ἀπ. 2. θυαίλ. 3. ἡο λέϊν. 4. ἡο μόρ μόρ
(at beginning of clause). 5. 'back.' 6. ἡϊορ β'έ Δ θεαρηθᾶν. 7.
before her.' 8. 'better.' 9. καθᾶν.

102.

1. 'without coming.' 2. 'and I after . . . ' 3. bí gáð ne reab
 agair le n-a céile. 4. ní beir ríao leir. 5. use the *active*: 'to do
 something with.' 6. bíob geall. 7. 'put into Philip's head.'

103.

1. gáð ne. 2. bí ar tí. 3. fuirce. 4. Oileán Móna. 5. a
 tuillead cabairta. 6. tír na Rómána. 7. láirir a bódain. 8. go
 ceann breir agur. 9. bíob éar lear.

104.

1. bí . . . gan fillaob. 2. 'up' (ruar). 3. i n-iair a céile. 4.
 ouine. 5. 'Did not my two eyes see.' 6. Sáb ó iarimua. 7.
 Would you think (measaim) to deprive me of (bainim oe) the sight of
 my eyes.' 8. vátá an ícél. 9. 'the.' 10. Cao oo beir Sáb ag:
 a usual way of expressing an emphatic 'why.' 11. Cao oo beir ag.

105.

1. eacoréa. 2. bí . . . 'na. 3. ír amlaob bíob. 4. 'second
 word.' 5. bí a málairt oe ícél ag.

106.

1. níorb é a veairmao. 2. tarrac éúci. 3. 'till I make four
 quarters of (oe) this apple.' 4. níl bac ar. 5. 'He did so (mar rín)
 with it.' 6. óirig ré ar beir ag croéab na gcor. 7. náe veair. 8.
 féadaint amad oo. 9. tá rí ar tí.

107.

1. vát mb' áil leat. 2. ír ort atá an eagla. 3. íruirio reatá.
 4. cuirim éun. 5. ír vóda. 6. rugar greim an íir báirce air. 7.
 oo cúirear aram.

108.

1. oul . . . le. 2. trí n-a céile.

109.

1. ar tí. 2. cairbe éigin a vóamh ouit. 3. 'would take' (con-
 ditional). 4. airgead oo vóitín. 5. agur, greuaob tré láir v
 ícairt. 6. ouine oo mílleab. 7. 'as much money as.' 8. réiricigim
 9. bíob agat. 10. omit. 11. breáð.

110.

1. níorb' íearir liom gnó a beab agam. 2. geallaim tíb. 3.
 oo. 4. ag cur an traugail trí n-a céile. 5. ré reo nó é ríúo.

PREPOSITIONS AND OTHER PARTICLES.

About.

About (= concerning) Sadhbh.	timceall sadb.
About midday.	um meadhon-lae, um easparfué.
About 300 horses,	timceall le trí céad capall.
They stood about the window	bíodar 'na fearaí timceall na fuinneoige.
We walked about the place.	bíomar ag riubál ar fuair na h-áite.
They were talking about the war.	bíodar ag cur ríor ar an gcogad.
I heard about it.	cuais trácht air (trácht éirí).
He was looking about him.	bí sé ag féachaint mór-otimceall air.
I was about to do it.	bíor éin (ar ti) a déanta.
I do not know how to set about it.	ní feodar conu? cur éir.
What about James?	Cao mar gheall ar Séamar?
I was uneasy about it.	bí imníom 'orm 'na tsáb.
He was not long about it.	ba gearr an moill air a déanam.
What are you about?	Cao é seo ar riubál agat?
Mind what you are about.	tabair aine duit féin.

After.

After	{ tar éir. i n-áir.	After a time, i gcoinn tamail.
Day after day	{ ó ló go ló. lá ar lá.	After that fashion, ar an nór roin. mar riú.
After three o'clock, Tar éir a trí 'o élog.		He ran after the horse, do ní sé i n-áir an capail.

Against.

Against the wind.	i gcoinnib na gaoite.
She set them against each other.	cuir sí i gcoinnib a céile iad.
He put his back against the door.	cuir sé a dhrom leir an n-áir.
The picture hangs against the wall.	tá an pictiúr ar cnoicib de taoib an fálle.
Keep it against the holidays.	coimeá (coingib) i gcóir na laeteanta raine é.

Along.

Take him along with you.	{ tóg i n-éirfeacht leat é. tóg farat é.
I walked along the road.	bíor ag coirfeacht fan (feab) an bótar.
He went along the road.	cuir sé an bótar de.
The path led along a precipice.	bí an carán ar bhuac fálle.
Get along with you!	iméig leat (ort)!

Among.

He was not among them.
He stepped among them.
He divided it among them.

ní raib ré oítea.
Cúaid ré 'na mearc.
Óo roinn ré oítea é.

Around.

Around the house.

mór-cimceall (mór-ocimceall)
an tige.

I put it around my hand.

{ cuirpear cimceall ar mo
lámh é.
{ éarpar ar mo lámh é.

They put a rope around his neck.

Cuirpeadar téad ré n-a muineál.

At.

At night.

Aré' oíche.

Late at night.

Óéirdeanac ran oíche.

At midnight.

Ar uair an meadon-oíche.

At dawn.

le h-éirge an lae.

At Christmas.

tim noolaig.

At the end of spring.

i noeiread an éarradig.

At last.

{ ré deiread.

{ Sa deiread.

At long last.

ré deiread éir tall.

At that time.

San am roin. An trát roin.

At that very time.

le n-a linn rin.

At that moment.

Ar an nóimeac roin.

At the third attempt.

Ar an tríúmad h-iarraet.

At the water's edge.

Ar bpuac an uirce.

At the head of the army.

Ar ceann an airm.

At home.

{ ag baile,

{ Sa baile.

At school.

Ar scoil.

At the fair.

Ar an aonac.

At the door.

Ag an noipar.

At the window.

Sa bfuinneois.

At a trot.

Ar rovar.

At full gallop.

Ar coranáirce.

At a leap.

De léim.

At the invitation of.

ré cuirpead.

At his ease.

{ ar a fártact.

{ ar a fuaimnear.

At our own disposal.

fuinn féin.

At their mercy.

ar a ocoil.

At most.

{ ar an gcuid is mó de.

{ ar a iomaio.

At least.

{ ar an gcuid is lúga de.

{ ar a luigeao.

At all.

{ ar don cor.

{ i n-don cor.

{ ar cor ar bit.

At all hazards.
At first sight.

At any rate.

Ar áir nó ar éigin.
Ar an gcéad amharc.
{ Ar euma ar bit.
Ar don euma.
Pé réad (nuo) é.
Ac go h-áiríte.

Verbs.

I look at, féadaim ar.
I continue at, leanaim ar.
I fire at, scaoilim upéar pé.

That is aimed at you.
It is useless to be at them.

He set them at large.

I am surprised at it.

If I could get an opening at them.

They were surprised at his size.

I rejoice at it.

They were seated at table.

You are a good hand at it.
Trotting at his heels.

I throw at, Casitim le.
Laughing at, ag magab pé.
I whistle at, leigim feao ar.

Ir eugad-ra roim.
Ni h-don maite beit leo.
{ Do scaoil pé uaid iao.
Tug pé ceao a gcor uaid.
{ Tá iongnab 'na ceao orm.
Ir iongnab liom é.

Ua bfaidinn lom ortá.

Uimeadair iongnab de'n méao a bi ann.

{ Ir maite liom é.
Cuipeann pé átar orm.

Biosad 'na ruidé eun bió (buio).
Ir maite an rár euge tu.

Ar robar le n-a fálaib.

Before.

Before morning.
Before to-morrow morning.
Before sunrise.
Beforehand.

I knew that before.

He arrived before me.

I told him to go before I returned.

The lake is before the house.

He was brought before the judge

pé maroin.
pé maroin amáiread.
Roim éirge gréine.
Roim pé.

Bi fíor agam é rin { ceana.
normir reo.

Bi pé ann roimam.
Dubart leir { rár } a bfill(r)-
imteact { rár } inn.

Tá an loc { or comhair } an tige
{ ar agaid } amad.

Tugad or comhair an bpreitím é.

Beside(s).

Besides (= in addition to), nác é; 'na teannta roim; com maite;
fáirir rin; i n-éagmuir; agur nuo eile de.

Come and sit beside me.

I have something else to do besides talk to you.

There was nobody there besides myself.

He is beside himself.

Tair agur ruid im aice.
Tá a málairt de gno agam readar
beit ag cannt leat.

Ni raib éinne ann ac me féin.

Tá pé ar a meadair.

Beyond.[See *Spáiméar na Saebilge*, § 438.]

Beyond the sea.	Ṫar lear.
Beyond all conception.	Ṫar na beaptaib.
Beyond my power.	Ṫar mo cumar.
Beyond belief.	Do-éireote.

By.

By (in asseverations)	Uar; m.f., uar mo lámh.
By day and night.	De ló ir o'oidé.
Day by day.	{ Ó ló go ló. { Ó lá go lá.
By moonlight.	Le solar na gealaige.
By this time.	Uim an utaca ro.
By that time.	Uim an utaca roin.
By heart.	De glan-meabair.
By nature.	Ó nádúr, ve réir nádúra.
By degrees.	i noiaib ar noiaib.
By order of.	Ar rúpáileam (<i>gen.</i>).
By some means.	Ar cuma éigin.
By consent or by force.	Ar áir nó ar éigin.
By land or sea.	Ar muir nó ar tír.
He is by himself.	Tá ré 'na aonar.
Side by side.	Le coir a déile.
One by one.	{ 'na nouine ir 'na nouine. { 'na gceann ir 'na gceann.
Two by two.	'na mbeirt ir 'na mbeirt.
By threes and fours.	'na uirneirib ir 'na gceathraraib.
Two multiplied by five.	a dó fé cúig.
Sixteen feet by twelve.	Sé troigíte déag ar faio agur óa troig déag ar leitead.
He is older than she by ten years.	{ Ir rine eirean ná ire ve deic mbliadnaib. { Tá deic mbliadna aige uiréi.

Verbs.

He was standing by the door.	Ói ré 'na fearam le h-áir an uoir.
We passed by several houses.	h-áir mar Ṫar a lán ve tígrib.
I caught him by the hand.	Do rugar ar lámh aip.
Draw it by the handle.	Ṫarraing ar an gcoir é.
I leave by will.	rágam le h-uadac.
What do you mean by hanging the sheep?	Cao 'uob' áil leat ag crocad na caoraic?
We know the tree by its fruits.	Aicnígimio an crann ara toircaib.
One would think by his looks (by him) that . . .	ba dóic leat aip, go . . .
I shall have finished it by next May.	beró ré críochnuigte agam éun na bealtaine.

My lips have been burned by the sun.	τά μο βéal νόστιγε ό'ν ηγρέιν.
He had to stand by it.	βί αιρ έ 'ρεαρη.
He came in by the door.	τάινις πέ αν νομια ιρεαδ.
Printed by N.	η. νο έλόβυαιλ.
Written by Τόρνα	τόρνα νο ρεριοδ.

Down.

[See Σηρίμέαρ να Σαεόιλγε, § 437.]

He ran down the hill.	Οο ριτ πέ λε πάναιο αν ένωις.
The fish went down the river.	Έυαιο αν τ-ιαρε λε πάναιο να η-αβανν.
They lowered the basket down a cliff.	Οο λειγεαοαρ αν ελιαδ ριορ λε ραίλλ.
He put the card on the table face down.	Έυιρ πέ αν κάριτα αρ α βéal (αρ βéal) πέ αρ αν ιμπορα.
He is coming down in the world.	τά πέ ας ριτ έυν βοεταινεαέτ'.

For.

[See Σηρίμέαρ να Σαεόιλγε, § 613.]

For (in preparation for).	1 γεόρι.
For (= with regard to).	1 τεαοδ.
For the sake of.	αρ ροι.
For a year (past).	λε βλιαθαιν.
For a year (future).	ζο ceann (αρ ρεαδ) βλιαθνα.
For this time.	Οο'ν τυπαρ ρο.
For the night.	1 γεόρι να η-οιόδε.
For a long time.	(ζο ceann ι βραο.
For more than 40 years (<i>past</i>).	(αρ ρεαδ ι βραο.
For that special purpose (purposefully).	λε βρειρ ιρ ναεαο βλιαθαιν.
For all that.	Ο'αον ζνό.
As for me.	'να εαοδ ροι (ιρ υίλε).
For that purpose.	μαριοιρ λιομ πέιν.
For fear that.	Έυιγε ριν.
For his own good.	λε η-εαγλα (αρ εαγλα) ζο.
For want of money.	(η)αρ μαίτε λειρ πέιν.
For your life.	(Οε) εαλ αιριγιο.
It is for this purpose I brought you here.	αρ υό βάρ.
What is the fire for?	ιρ έυιγε έυγαρ ανηρο ριβ.
Only for him.	εαο έυιγε αν τειμε?
There he is now for you!	μυρα μβεαδ έ.
Here it is for you (= take it).	σιν έ ανοιρ αγατ έ!
For all that I could do.	σεο θυιτ έ.
For that reason I don't believe it.	ι'η-αιμθεοιμ μο τίόιλλ.
	αρ αν εόβαρ ροι (πέ ριν, οά βριγ ριν) νί έπεροιμ έ.

It is cold even for winter.

That would be a strange thing
for you to do.

For the one who understands it,
there are hundreds who cannot.

Adjectives.

Enough for.

Necessary for.

Ready for.

Right for.

Thankful for.

Good for food.

True for.

Suited for.

Suitable for.

Milk is good for you.

It is as well for you to

It will be too late for them to . . .

You will be sorry for it.

Nouns.

Love for.

Affection for.

Liking for.

Hatred } for.

Disgust }

Pity for.

Covetousness for.

Recompense for.

Food for.

Respect for.

Forgiveness for.

Desire for.

Make room for me.

I have a problem for you.

Would it be any harm for me to
go ?

He has got an invitation for
Tuesday.

Verbs.

I send for.

I pay for.

I go for.

I apologise (to you) for.

I wait for.

I pray to . . . for.

I prepare for.

Τά ρέ ρυαί μαρ λε η-αίμπρι
ζεϊνιρὸ ρέιν.

Βαὸ ζνεανμαρ αν ρυο ροιν α
θέανρὰ.

1 η αζαὶρ αν δον ροινε αμῶιν α
εὐγεανν ἐ, τὰ να ἐάουτα νό
εὐγεανν.

νί βεαζ ρο.

έϊζιν ρο.

υλλῶν εὐν.

κόιν } ρο.

εαίρτ }

βυρθεαὶ 1 ρταὸβ (ρε εἰονν, μαρ
ζεαλλ ἄρ).

μαίτ εὐν βιὸ.

ρῖορ ρο.

Οίρεαμῆναὶ ἄρ. (v.n.)

Οίρεαμῆναὶ ρο.

1 ρ μαίτ εὐιτ βαιινε.

τὰ ρέ εὐν μαίτ αζατ . . .

βεὶρὸ ρέ βεῖρθεανὰ ἀα . . .

βεὶρὸ ρέ 'να ἐαεὐαὸρ ορτ.

ζρῶδ ρο.

εἰον ἄρ.

βάρὸ λε.

ρυστ ρο.

τρυαζ ρο.

σαιιντ εὐν.

εὐίρεαμ ἄρ.

βιαὸ ρο.

μεαίρ ἄρ.

μαίρεαμ 1.

οὐίλ 1.

οειν ρίξε δομ.

τὰ εειρτ αζαμ ορτ.

ἄρ μίρτε δομ ρυλ ?

τὰ εὐιρεαὸ ραζάλτα (ραέτα) αἶζε
1 ζεκόιν να μαίρτε.

εὐιρμ ρῖορ ἄρ.

οἰολῶμ ἄρ.

τέϊζιμ α ο'ιαρραὸ (gen).

ζαβαίμ ραρῶν (αζατ) 1 ρταὸβ.

φανῶμ λε.

ζυρῶμ εὐν . . . ἄρ ρον.

υλλῶμζιμ εὐν.

Watching for (= expecting).

He leaped for joy.

He ran for his life.

What are you looking for?

I will repay you for all you have done for me.

They laid themselves out for treachery and deceit.

What will you get for your day's work?

I would not wish it for a good deal.

He was publicly prayed for.

What do you want me for?

He kept the knife for himself.

What can you do for me?

He was enquiring for you.

He was running for bare life.

He could not speak for fear.

Δὲ γαίρη ἀρ.

Ὅο λέιμ ρέ λε η-άταρ.

Ὅο μίτ ρέ λε η-α ἀναμ.

Ἐὰν τὰ ἀγάτ 'ἀ ἐυαρῶα?

Κύττωόαο λέατ ἀ βρῦλ ὁάατα
ἀγάτ ὁομ.

Ὅο λυγέαοαρ ἀμαδ ἀρ ἀν βρεαλλ
ἀγυρ ἀρ ἀν γκαλαοιρ.

{ Ἐὰν ἀ γεοβαίρ ἀρ ὁο λὰ οίβρε?
{ Ἐὰν ἀ βεῖρ ἀγάτ ὁε βάρρ ἀν λαε?

ἢ ἑαυόόαῖνν ἀρ ἑέαο πύττ ε.

Κυρῶα ρέ γυῖβε ἀν ποβαίλ ε.

Ἐὰν ὁοβ' ἀίλ λέατ ὁίομ?

Κοιμεάο ρέαν ρείαν ἀίγε (ὁο) ρέιμ.

Ἐὰν ὁ'φέαορὰ ὁέαῖνν ὁομ?

ἢ ῖ ρέ ἀγ κυῖ ὁο ἐυαίρρεα.

ἢ ῖ ρέ ἀγ μίτ ἰ ὁτάναιρτε ἀ ἀνῖα.

ἢ ῖ λῆγρεαδ εαγλα ὁο λαβαίρτ.

From.

I conceal from.

I defend from.

I desist from.

I escape from.

I hang from.

I loose from.

I separate from }

I part from }

He suffers from rheumatism.

To judge from his appearance
he was . . .

He cannot distinguish A from B.

What prevented him from
coming?

They took it from me.

How far is it from here to
Waterford?

Where are you from? From
Cork.

From this forward.

Ceílím ἀρ.

Coṛnaím ἀρ.

Scuipím } ὁε.
Staoaím }

{ Éalúgím ó.

{ Téigím ó (duine).

{ Téigím ἀρ (puo).

Onoóaim ἀρ.

Scaoilím ὁε.

Scapaím λε (ó)

bíonn na vataca δγ κυρ ἀρ.

ba dóic leat ἀρ go raib ré . . .

ní aithnígeann ré δ ταν (ρεαδ) b.

Ἐὰν ἀ ἐοίρε ε ἀρ ἑεάτ?

Ḃaineaoar ὁίομ ε.

Ἀν ραῶα ἀρ ρο go poirt Láirge?

Ἐὰν ἀρ τυ (τυιτ)? Ó Coṛcaig.

ἀρ ρο ἀμαδ.

In.

In the morning.	Ar maidin.
In the evening.	{ sum trátnóna. (sa trátnóna
In Spring.	San Earrað.
In future.	Ar ro ruar; ar ro amad; fearra.
In his boyhood.	Aður é 'na buaðaill.
In the time of Solon.	Le linn Sólóin.
In school.	Ar (as) scoil.
In this world.	Ar an saogal ro.
In heaven.	Ar neam; rna flaitir.
In the sky.	Ar an (ran) rpeir.
In this way.	Ar an gcuma ro.
In some way.	Ar cuma éigin.
In possession of.	Ar reilb (gen.).
In earnest.	Óa pírib.
In the (heavy) rain.	fé'n gclagar.
In the sunshine.	fé foillre (táitneam) na ghréine.
In the open air.	fé'n aer (rpeir).
In the rear.*	Ar veirnead.
In front †	Ar topad.
In their midst.	Ar a mearc; 'na mearc.
In my way.	Sa trlige oim.
In comfort.	fé compóro.
In sorrow.	fé brón.
In secret.	A gan fíor.
In my opinion.	{ Oom tuairim. { Oe péir mo tuairime.
In his power.	Ar adumar ('na cumar, sometimes)
In all probability.	{ Oe péir deallraim. { 'Sé ir oóicirde ná a céile.
In single combat.	Ar dálaib donair.
Confidence in, trust in.	Ionntaob ar; muingín ar.
Skilled in.	Oilte ar.
Prolific in.	lionthar fé.
Entangled in.	i n-ácrann i.
A foot, {	Ar oimhneap.
{ in depth.	Ar doirve.
{ in height.	Ar leicead.
{ in width.	Ar faro.
{ in length.	
Say it in Irish.	Abair ar saolunn é.
You are in no danger.	ni baogal ort.
I caught him in the act.	ni baogal ort.
I locked him in.	tánas air le linn a béanta.
You are just in time.	cuirtear fé glar é.
I take in hands.	ir trátamail a tángair.
The work you have in hands.	tógaim ve lámh. Gabaim lemair.
	an obair atá ioir lámhaib agat.

* on horseback, ar cúlaib.

† on horseback, ar béalaib.

Into.

He fell into the well.
He burst into a laugh.
Translate that into Irish.
The men were transformed into birds.

He flew into a passion.
Divide the apple into two parts.
He went into the open air.
It developed into fever.
They led him into believing that..

Éuit ré ircead ra tobair.
Do rcairt ré ar gáiríde.
Cuir faoluinn air rin.
Do éin éin de rna fearaib.

Éainig buile feinge air.
Dein dá leat de'n uball.
Cuaid ré amad ré'n rpeir.
Éainig ré éun éagruair.
Cuireadar ar a fúilib go . . .

Of.

[See *Gráiméar na Gaedilge*, § 615.]

Both of us.
The three of them.
Either of them.
One of the men.
Six of his sons.
One of his hands.
A friend of mine.
A horse of mine.
Which of the trees ?
Out of home.
Instead of me.
Of one mind.

Sinn arson.
A tríúir.
Ceadtar (éinne) aca.
Uaine de rna fearaib.
Seiradar mac oo.
Lám leir.
Cara dom.
Capall liom.
Cioca de rna crannaib ?
Ar baile.
Im inead (ionad).
Ar don aighead.

Nouns.

Reason of.
Neglect of.
Distrust of.
Remembrance of.
A hold of.
Half of it.
The rest of.
Care of it.
View of.
Plenty of gold.
Covetousness of.
In memory of.
The like of you.
The majority of the men.
People of the same trade.
Without the knowledge of.
There is no fear of your . . .
A handful of the gold.
A man of the name of Donoghue.
A man of great reputation.
The people of the greatest wealth.

ráe (bun, cúir) le.
faillige i.
Uroé-ionntaib ar.
Cuirne ar.
Sneim ar.
A leat.
An éir eile de.
A éuram.
Radarc ar.
Neart óir.
Sainnt éun.
i gcuirne ar.
Do leitéir.
Fóthór na bfeair.
Lué éin-éiríoe.
A gan fíor oo.
ní baogal uirt . . .
lán a (= his) labairt de'n ór.
feair de muinntir Donnada.
feair i' mór cáil.
na daoine i' mó fáirbfeair.

I had no expectation of it.
 Three pounds' worth of leather.
 I have no need of it.
 I have no doubt of it.
 I have no opportunity of doing it.
 There was not a man of your acquaintance . . .
 He is in danger of being caught.

ní raib don coinne agam leir.
 luad trí bpúnt de leatár.
 ní don gáib (pádaínn) agam leir.
 níl don amhar agam air.
 níl don éasí agam ar é' déanaí.
 ní raib fear ar t'aitne . . .
 tá ré i gcontabhairt beirte air.

Adjectives.

Guilty of.
 Fond of.
 Sure of.
 Full of.
 Desirous of.
 Made of.
 Tired of.
 Blind of an eye.
 He was afraid of the dog.
 She is the better of it.
 It was kind of you.
 Do not take it ill of me.
 Mary was jealous of her.
 The first thing of all.
 He is ignorant of Irish.

Cionntad le (1).
 Ceannmáil ar.
 Deimhnítead de.
 Lán de.
 Mianamail é.
 Déanta de.
 Corra de (ó).
 ar leat-fúil.
 bí eagla air muirir an mair.
 ír fearr de í é.
 ba maíe uair é.
 ná tóg orm é.
 bí éas ar máire é.
 an éas ní ná a éile. [uinn.
 (Tá ré ainhíoraí nár an n-éas-
 - tá ré aineolaí (váll) ar an
 (n-éasluinn.

Verbs.

I boast of.
 I think of.
 I ask of.
 I get the better of.
 I speak of.
 I deprive of.
 I take out of.
 I make use of.
 I remind (you) of.
 Beware of the dog.
 They accused him of the theft.
 Have you heard of him?
 He died of fever.
 What will become of me?
 He despaired of his son's coming.
 Have you informed him of the matter?
 What do you think of him?

maoibim ar.
 { Smaoinim ar (reflect).
 { Cuimnínim ar (remember).
 { Fiafnaínim de (enquire).
 { Iarraim ar (beseech).
 buadaim ar.
 t'rác taim ar.
 bainim de.
 bainim ar.
 { Deirim úráio de.
 { bainim úráio ar.
 Cuirim i gcúinne (tuir).
 Seadaim tú féin ar an mair.
 Cuireadar an goir 'na leir.
 an gcualair t'rác air?
 Uo caillead le h-éasruar é.
 Cas éiríodáio dom?
 Cuir ré a fúil de a mac do teat.
 ar cuir ar an réad i n-uil do?
 Cas é tu meaf air?

What do you think of the weather?

This book treats of . . .
She complained of him to the priest.

How shall we dispose of it?

It is reported of him that . . .
She became suspicious of the boy.

Ask the book of John.

They took possession of.

Cao ir dóic leat de'n ainmíir?

Cuirpeann an leabhar ro ríor ar . .
Do gearán sí leir an rígar é.

Cao a déanfaimid leir?

Tá ré amuic air go . . .
Tóg rí oroc-ámpar oo'n mbuacáill
Iarr an leabhar ar gearán.
Gearáir reilb ar (i).

Off.

I let off.

Be off!

I take off.

Off and on.

You are quite off the scent.

He is well off.

Take off your hat.

The village is a mile off the high road.

He fell off the wall.

Scaoilim uaim.

Iméig ort! Scriob leat uaim.

Anoir ir áir.

Táir amú go mó.

Tá ré go maí ar.

Bain oíot oo hata.

Tá an ttráir mile ríge ó'n

mbótar mór.

Tuit ré de'n bralla.

On.

On the alert.

On board ship.

On the double.

On purpose (to).

On the contrary.

On condition.

He made an attack on them.

The house is on fire.

Be on your guard!

I trample on.

I put on (clothes).

I set on fire.

Do not depend on others.

It will recoil on yourself.

We agree on that point.

Ar cinneal.

Ar boro lunge.

Ar a dúbailt.

O'don gnó (éun).

Ar an tcaob eile de.

Ar éingill.

Tug ré roga rúta.

Tá an tíg tré teine.

Bí ar oo coimeáil.

Gabaim de éarab i.

Cuirim umam (orm).

Tugaim teine oo.

Ná bí ag brat ar an btear éall.

Tiocfaid ré abaille tugat.

Táimio ar don aigne (amáin) ra

méio rin.

Ir ort atá mo fearaí.

Cuair ré ann de fíubal a éor.

Ná cuir tú (ruar ir anuar) le.

féin (i gcomórtas).

I rely on you.

He went there on foot.

Do not put yourself on a par with . . .

Out of.

Out of doors.	fé'n aep.
Out of practice.	Δ(r) ταιτίζε.
Out of order.	Δ h-oprougáθ.
Out of danger.	ó baogál.
Out of ill-will.	Δ(r) miopcaip.
He came in quite out of breath.	Éainig fé ipcead agur raotap aip (nó, i n-anaité an tpaotap)

Over.

[See Γράμμάριον na Γαριθμοί, § 439.]

Over them.	Op a gcionn.
Over-warm.	Ró-é.
Over the table.	Op cionn an buirio.
All over the place.	Ar fuair na h-áite.
Something over two years.	Copraidead i' r'á bliadain.
He leaped over the wall.	Do léim fé ve óruim an falla.
We went over the river.	Cuireamar an abha anonn oinn.
He came over from France.	Éainig fé anall ó'n bFrainnc.
There were over 3,000 people there.	Bí op cionn trí míle duine ann.
He looked out over the harbour.	Ó'féad fé amad fé'n gcuan.
I have won the victory over you.	Tá buairde agam ort.
It is all over with him.	(Tá fé réir.) { Tá a port reinnce.

Through.

Through covetousness.	Le rainnc.
Through anger.	Δ(r) feing.
Through sheer idleness.	Δ } corp oíomhainir. le }
He could not speak through fear.	ní leigfead easla do labairt.

To.

To, expressing motion, is usually translated by one of the following:
go ruig, go oí (nom.), éun (gen.), fé óin (gen.), 'on (= óo'n)
(dat.), go (dat., when article is not used),

Going to die.	Ag oul éun báir.
Going to bed.	Ag oul a coirlad.
Going to 'the bad.'	Ag oul ar a dimleap.
Going to sleep.	Ag oul éun coirlad.
Going to school.	Ag oul ar rcoil.
Going to the fair.	Ag oul ar an aonad.
Full to the brim.	lán go barrna (béal).
Ten minutes to three.	Deic nóimeadai éun (noih) a trí.
To the north.	Ó tuairb.
To the south.	Ó deap.
According to his taste.	ar a coir.
To your satisfaction.	éun vo coirle.
We had the room to ourselves.	bí an reompa fúinn féin.

Adjectives and Nouns.

Like (to) you.

Deallpatad } leac.
Cormail }

Thankful to.

buidéac oe.

Answer to.

fneagra ar.

Able to.

abalta ar.

Heir to.

oighe ar.

Heed to.

suim i.

On a visit to the country.

ar cuairt ré'n tscuit.

Have you any objection to my
going down?

Ar m'irte leat mé 'dul ríor?

Verbs.

I speak to.

labraim le.

I listen to.

éirtim le.

I tell to.

innrim do.

I rub to.

cuimlim oe.

I { tie to.
adhere to. }

ceanglaím oe

I stick to.

claodaim le.

I cling to.

bainim le.

I belong to.

bagnaim ar.

I beckon to.

{ chomair }

I begin to.

{ torgnuirim } ar.
{ luigim }
{ oirpim }

I put a question to.

cuirim ceist eun.

I sell to . . . for.

diolaim le . . . ar.

I put an end to.

cuirim deireadh le.

I pay heed to.

cuirim ruim i.

It belongs to me.

ir liom é.

I give thanks to.

{ beirim } buidéac ar le.
{ fadaim }

I bid farewell to.

fágaim plán ag.

I put a stop to.

cuirim corp le.

It seemed to me.

dar liom.

I allude to.

{ taghairm do.

{ tnaicteaim ar.

What happened to you?

{ Cao o'imicis ort?

{ Cao a bain tuit?

Three times as much added to it.

a trí oirpeo curta leir.

I am not accustomed to it.

níl taitíge agam air.

He is determined to come.

tá ré ceapaithe (tá ceapaithe
aige) ar teacht.

He is determined not to come.

tá ceapaithe aige ar gan teacht.

A horse harnessed to a sleigh.

capall agurcarrna rleathnán air.

If he stuck to the bargain . . .

má bí ré reagraíocht eun an
marbair.

He took to his heels.

cuir ré ar na coraib (inr na
neataib).

He put his back to the door.
 He had his hand to his ear.
 It fell to my lot.
 I am getting accustomed to it.
 He was condemned to be hanged.
 Forgive (to) me my sins.
 He left it to them.
 I leave it to you (for decision).
 She was married to James.
 You need not come to work.
 He agreed to the proposal.
 They refused to speak.
 He refused (to) me a pound.
 They apprenticed him to a trade.
 He tried to knock down the jar.
 She was equal to the occasion.
 Do not make your complaint to him.
 That is nothing to what is before us.
 You are only a bungler to him.
 He had no time to do any more.
 The house was close up to the hill.
 Woe to him that is down!
 He came to meet me.

Óuir ré a dhom leir an nothar.
 Bí a lám le n-a éluair aige.
 Cuair ré ve thann orm.
 Táim ag teacht irtead air.
 Ósraob éun a énocta é.
 Maith dom im peacairib. § 150(c).
 O'pás ré aca é.
 Fágaim rúf féin é.
 Do pórab le séamar í.
 Ní gáob tuic teacht éun oibre.
 Tóiligh ré cuige rin.
 Cuireasair ruar ve labairt.
 O'eirigh ré me ar púnt.
 Cuireasair le ceipio é.
 Cuir ré éun an énpúca oo leagab.
 Ba maith a maire rin aici.
 Ná vein oo gearán leir.
 ní h-éinnib é rin reachar a bfuil
 rothainn.
 nil ionnat ad tuatalán reachar é.
 ní raib (o')uain aige ar a tuil-
 lead 'béanaim.
 bí an tig busailte ruar leir an
 gcnoc.
 ir maigh a bíonn éior!
 táinig ré im éoinne.

Towards.

He ran towards us.
 I moved towards the door.
 They went towards the sea.
 He had his back towards me.
 He was coming towards me.

Do rit ré 'nár gcóinne.
 Óruisear leir an nothar.
 Cuasasair i otreo na rairige.
 bí a dhom liom.
 bí ré ag teacht rém tuairim.

Under.

This book is under the table.
 They trampled them under foot.
 The ship is under full sail.
 Everything under the sun.

tá an leabair ré'n mbofo.
 Gabasair ve coraib ionnta.
 tá an long ré lán an treoil.
 an uile ruo ré luige na gréine.

Up.

[See Gráiméar na Seabúige, § 437.]

He is up (= not in bed).
 He got up on the wall.
 The cat ran up a tree.

tá ré 'na fuirde.
 Cuair ré i n-áiríoe ar an bfalla.
 Do rit an cat i n-áiríoe i gcóinne
 craoinn.
 Cuair ré i n-áiríoe rtaighne.
 Cuir ré an ophéimpe ruar ve.
 So glúin.

He went upstairs.
 He went up the ladder.
 Up to the knees.

With.

Content with.
 Strict with.
 With difficulty.
 Connected with.
 With a leap.

I bear with.

I mix with.
 I associate with.
 I compare with

A table laid with food and drink.

A man with a gun.
 So it is with me.
 That is not the case with me.
 Have nothing to do with it.
 That is exactly the way with

Seadna.
 What is the matter with you?
 He was angry with me.
 I was very much annoyed with him.

Travelling does not agree with me.

They charged him with it.
 Don't interfere with me.

I will have no more to do with you.]]

Sárta le.
 Dían ar.
 ar éigin.
 ag baint le.
 De léim.
 {Cuirim ruar le.
 {Fuil ingim.
 meascaim ar.
 Deirim comhlúas ar le.
 Cuirim i gcomórtas (gcompráio) le.
 boro leigte amac fé b'ad agur
 fé dhí.
 fear agur gunna aige.
 (1r) mar rin oom-ra.
 ní mar rin oom-ra.
 ná biob don baint agat leir.
 Sin é an údálta ag Séadna.
 Cao tá ort?
 bí ré i bpreig liom.
 bíor ar buile éuige.

ní réitígeann bóitreoireacht
 liom.
 cuirtear 'na leigilí
 ná bí ag cur irteacht orm.
 éirigim arat.

Within.

[See *Tráiméar na Gaedilge*, § 438.]

Within my recollection.

Within three days.

Within my power.

Within nine miles of Wexford.

I was within an ace of falling.

lem cuimne.
 Ocaob irteig } de tré lá.
 lairteig }
 ar mo cumar.
 lairteig oem cumar.
 i ngiorraet naoi míle (rlíge) oo
 loé gcarmain.
 ba dóbáir oom tuicim.

Without.

[See *Tráiméar na Gaedilge*, § 438.]

Without the gates.

How shall we manage without it?

They came without her.

Without thinking of it.

larmuic de rna geataib.
 Cao a déanfaimio 'na éagmuir
 (gan é)?
 tangaodar 'na h-éagmuir.
 Gan cumineadh ar.

PART IV.

VOCABULARY.

Abandon, *v.*, *επιτίσμι*, *vn.*, -*ι*ντ, -*ρ*ιντ; *επιτίσμι* . . . *αρ*, *ρ*τσο-*αι*μ . . . *οε*, *vn.*, *ρ*τσο; *ρ*άξ-*αι*μ, *ει*μι *ρ*υα *οε*.

able, *a.*, *άδαιτα* (*αρ*); *i* n-*αν*η; *αρ* (mo) *ε*υμα; *ι*ρ *ρ*έσιρ *λε*.

able-bodied, *a.*, *α*ρ*υ*ιν*ν*εαδ, *gsf.*, -*ν*ιζε.

abroad, *αρ* *βαι*λε.

absorb, *v.*, *ρ*λυ*σ*αιμ.

abstinence, *n.*, *ε*πορ*σ*αδ, -*αι*ο, *m.* (fasting); *μ*εα*ρ*αδ*ε*τ, -*α*, *f.*

abundant, *a.*, *ρ*λύ*ι*ρρεαδ, *gsf.*, -*ι*ζε.

abuse violently, *v.*, *ε*υ*σ*αιμ *α*ξ*α*ι*ο* *να* *μ*υ*α*ρ *α*γ*υ*ρ *να* *μ*α*ρ*α*ι*-*αρ*.

accommodation, *n.*, *α*ό*ι*ρ, -*ο*ρα(δ), *f.*

accompany, *v.*, *α*ι*ο*ν*ν*ι*σ*αιμ, *vn.*, -*α*ν.

accomplish, *v.*, *ο*ει*μ*υμ, *vn.*, *ο*ε*α*-*α*ν.

accord; of his own —, *υ*α*ι*ο *ρ*έ*ι*ν.

according to, *οε* *ρ*έ*ι*ρ (*with gen.*); — *α*ς, *οε* *ρ*έ*ι*ρ *μ*α*ρ*.

accordingly, *adv.*, *ο*ά *ρ*έ*ι*ρ *ρ*ι*ν*.

account, *n.*, *α*ν*τ*α*ρ*, -*αι*ρ, *m.*; to give an account of, *τ*ρά*α*τ *ο*ο *ο*ε*α*ν*α*ν *αρ*.

across, *prep.*, *ε*ρε*α*ρ*α* (*with gen.*).

act, *n.*, *γ*ν*ο*ι*ο*μ, -*α*, *npl.*, -*ι*μα*ρ*ε*α*, *m.*

actively, *adv.*, *ζ*ο *ο*ι*α*ε*α*λλ*α*δ, *ζ*ο *ρ*α*ο*τ*ρ*αδ.

acute, *a.* (sharp-witted), *ε*ξ*α*ρ-*α*ι*ρ*εαδ, *gsf.*, -*ι*ζε.

address, *v.*, *β*ε*α*ν*ν*ι*σ*ιμ *ο*ρ...

adopt, *v.*, *α*ρ*ρ*α*ι*σ*ι*μ *ε*υ*σ*αιμ, *vn.*, *α*ρ*ρ*α*α*.

advantage, *n.*, *β*υ*ν*τ*α*ι*ρ*τε, *f.*, *α*ι*ρ*βε, *f.* *α*α*ο* *α*γ*α*ν*ν* *αρ*? What advantage has been derived from it?

advantageous, *a.*, *α*ι*ρ*βεαδ, *gsf.*, -*ι*ζε.

advertisement, *n.*, *ρ*ό*γ*ρ*α*, *m.*

advice, *n.*, *α*ν*α*ι*ρ*λε, *npl.*, -*ε*αδ*α*, *f.*

affair, *n.*, *ρ*υ*ο*, -*α*, *npl.*, -*αι*; *ν*ι*ο*, *npl.*, *ν*ε*ι*τε; *ρ*ε*α*λ, *m.*

affairs, state of —, *ρ*ε*α*λ, -*ε*ι*λ*, *m.*

affect, *v.*, *υ*σ*ε* *λ*υ*ι*σ*ι*μ.

affection, *n.*, *α*ι*ο*ν, -*ε*α*ν*α, *m.* (*fol-*
lowed by αρ).

affectionate, *a.*, *γ*ν*α*θ*ι*μα*ρ*, *gsf.*, -*αι*ρε.

afraid, *a.*, I am afraid, *α* *ε*α*γ*λ*α* *ο*ρ*υ*μ; *ι*ρ *ε*α*γ*αλ *λ*ι*α*μ; *ι*ρ *β*α*ο*ξ-*α*λ*α*δ (*ζ*ο).

again, *αρ*ι*ρ*.

Aghadoc, *n.*, *α*α*α*ο *ο*ε*ο*.

agile, *a.*, *λ*υ*ξ*ιμα*ρ*, *gsf.*, -*αι*ρε.

agility, *n.*, *λ*υ*ξ*, -*α*, *m.*

agitate, *vt.*, *ι*α*ρ*η*α*ι*μ*, *v.n.*, *ι*α*ρ*η*α*ρ*ο*

ago, *adv.*, *ο* *ρ*ο*ι*ν.

agree with, *v.*, *ρ*έ*ο*τ*ι*σ*ι*μ, *vn.*, -*τε*αδ (*λε*).

agreeable, *a.*, *β*ο*γ*, *ε*νε*α*ρ*α*.

air, *n.*, *α*ερ, *α*ερ*ι*, *m.*; *γ*α*ο*τ, *γ*α*ο*ι*τε*, *f.*; *ρ*έ*ι*ρ, -*ε*, *f.*: into the open air, *ρ*έ*ν* *α*ερ, *ρ*έ*ν* *ρ*έ*ι*ρ.

air, *v.*, *ε*υ*σ*αιμ *γ*α*ο*τ *ο*ο.

alas! *μ*ο *ε*ρεαδ, *μ*ο *β*ρ*ο*ν, *μ*ο *ε*ρ*α*ο, *γ*η*λ*.

alert, on the —, *αρ* *α* (=his) *ι*ο*γ*α*ι*μ.

all, *ζ*ο *λ*έ*ι*ρ; at all, *i* n-*α*ο*ν* *ε*ο*ρ*.

alliance, *n.*, *υ*σ*ε* *ε*λε*α*ν*τ*ι*α*ρ, *m.*

allow, *v.*, *λ*ε*ι*σ*ι*μ, *vn.*, -*ι*ντ; *λ*ε*ο*γ-*αι*μ, *vn.*, -*αι*ντ (*ο*ο).

allude, *v.*, *α*γ*α*ρ*α*ι*μ* . . . *ο*; *vn.*, *α*γ*α*ρ*α*ι*ρ*.

ally, *n.*, *α*α*β*α*ρ*ε*ο*ι*ρ*, -*ο*ρα, *npl.*, *i*, *m.*

almost, *adv.*, *β*ε*α*γ*ν*αδ, *να*δ *μ*ο*ρ*.

- alone, *a.*, I am —, *τάμι ιμ δοναρ*; *τάμι λιον φύν*.
- already, *adv.*, *έεανδ*.
- alphabet, *n.*, *αλφβητιον, -τη, f.*
- amend, *v.*, *οειριγim*.
- amuse, — amusing himself, *αγ ιμιριτ οο φύν*.
- ancestor, *n.*, *πιννρεαρ, -ι, m.*
- anecdote, *n.*, *ρεάλ, -έιλ, npl., -ετα, m.*
- anger, *n.*, *ρεαργ, φειργε, f.*
- angrily, *adv.*, *γο φεαργδ*.
- anguish, *n.*, *τιποβλόρο, -ε, f.*; cry of —, *ολαγον*.
- annals, *n.*, *αυνάλα, -ε, f.*
- annual, *ra mbliaδoin*.
- answer, *n.*, *φρεαγνα, -γαντα, m.*
- anvil, *n.*, *ιννεοιν, -ονα, f.*
- anxiety, *n.*, *βυαρόριτ, -θεαρετα, f.*, *ιμφνιόν, -α, m.*
- aperture, *ποлт, πινλλ, m.*
- apiece, *οο'η φεαρ δα*.
- apparatus, *n.*, *γλέαρ, -έιρ, m.*; *npl., -εαννα*.
- apparition, *n.*, *ταρόβρε, npl., -ρεαδα, -ρι, -ρεαννα, f.*; *ραθαίλ, -ήλα, f.*; *ρρριτο, -ε, f.*
- appearance, *n.*, *επιτ, -οτα, m.*; *εποτ, -α, m.*; *οεαλλραμ, -αίμ, m.* (*οεαβραμ*); *cuma, npl., cumta, f.*
- appetite, *n.*, *γοίλε, m.* and *f.*
- apprehension, *n.*, *εαγλα, m.* and *f.*
- apprentice, *n.*, *πριντιρεαδ, -ιγ, m.*; *βυαδαίλ, -άλλα, pl., -ι, m.*
- approach, *v.*, *οειννα αρ, ομυριμ, le*.
- arch, *n.*, *ρүүл, -ε, f.*
- Ardee, *n.*, *ατ. φεριοιαδ*.
- argument, *n.*, *αίγνεαρ, -νιρ, m.*
- arise, *v.*, *έιριγim, un., έιργε*.
- arm, *n.*, *λάμ, -ιμή, npl., -α, f.*; *βαέλα, -νν, f.*
- arm-pit, *n.*, *αρεαίλ, -άιλλε, f.*
- around, *τιμέαλλ (with gen.)*; *τιμέαλλ αρ (around on)*.
- arrange, *ειριμ ι οτρεο*; *ροαρι-υιγim, un., -υγδ*.
- arrangement, *n.*, *ρερότεαδ, -ιγ, πιαρυγδ, -υιγτε, m.*
- arrow, *n.*, *γάιννε, f.*; *ραιγεαο, -γδε, f.*
- artisan, *n.*, *φεαρ οιβρε, m.*
- artery, *n.*, *ειριλε, ανη; npl., αννα, f.*
- as, *ο έάρλα (since)*; *αγυρ (at same time)*; *as big as, έομ μόρ le (αγυρ)*; *ο, μαρ (= since, because)*.
- ashes, *n.*, *λυαίτρεαδ, -πρό, m.*; *ashy-pale, a., use οατ ουβ λιατ*.
- aside, *i leaδ-ταοιθ*.
- ask, *v.*, *φιαρριγim (οε); un., -υιγε (a question)*; *ιαρραim (αρ), un., -αρό (a favour)*.
- aspiration, *n.*, *οόδαρ, -αιρ, m.*
- assemble, *v.*, *ειριμινγim*.
- assert, *v.*, *οειριμ, un., πιάδ*.
- assist, *v.*, *φοίριμ, un., φοίριτ (takes αρ), ααβρυγim le, ευρο-γim le*; *May God assist me, υια λιον*.
- assistant, *n.*, *congανταρε, npl., -ότε, m.*
- assistance, *n.*, *congαμ, -αίμ or -γαντα, m.*
- association, *n.*, *cumann, -αινν, m.*
- assurance, *n.*, *οειμινυγδ, -υιγτε, m.*
- astray, *αμύ*; *go —, τέιγim αμύ*; *lead —, ειριμ αμύ*.
- atom, *n.*, *καίτνιν, m.*
- attack, *v.*, *εугαim φέ; εугаim (οεινιμ) φογδ φέ*.
- attempt, *ιαρραετ, -α, f.*
- attempt, *v.*, *ειριμ έυν; εугаim φέ; εугаim ιαρραετ αρ*.
- attention, *n.*, *ρυim, -ε, f.*
- attitude, in an attitude of prayer, *νόρ ουιμε αγ αλтугаδ*.

- body, *n.*, colann, colna, *ds.*, colann, *pl.*, colna.
 boil, *v.*, beirbígim, *vn.*, -iugao, fiúcaim, *vn.*, -ad.
 boiling, *ap* fiúcaí.
 bone, *n.*, cnámh, -a, *m.*
 border, *n.*, imeall, -ill, *m.*; imeall-boro, -buiro, *m.*
 bordering (on), *a*, ceorantac (le), imeallac.
 both . . . and, *ioir* . . . *asur*; — houses, *an* *oá* *éig*: both of us, *rin* *as*on.
 bound, *v.*, léimim, *vn.*, léimic, *or* -eab.
 boy, *n.*, buacail, -alla, *npl.*, -i, *m.*; garún, -úin, *m.*
 branch, *n.*, géag, géige, *f.*; cnaob, -ibe, *npl.*, -ada, *f.*
 brat, *n.*, sailtín, *m.*
 brave, *a.*, calma; cróda; óana, meirneamail.
 break, *v.*, bpirom.
 break-water, *n.*, cior-coranta, *f.*
 breast, brágar, -e, *f.*, (*or* brága, -o), *pl.*, aigoe; brollac, -aig, *m.*; uet, oet, *m.*
 breeze, *n.*, leoitne, *f.*
 brewing, *vn.*, brúctail.
 briar, *n.*, oirleac, -lig, *m.*, oirreog, *f.*
 bribery, *n.*, breab, breibe, *f.*
 bridge, *n.*, oirceao, -ro, *m.*
 brigandage, *n.*, goio, gooa, *f.*; nobail, ála, *f.*
 bright, *a.*, geal, *gsf.*, gile; rolar-mar, -aie (giving light).
 brilliant, *a.*, lonnpac, *gsf.*, -aige; gléigeal, *gsf.*, -ile.
 bring, *v.*, tugaim (liom), *vn.*, tabairic; beirim (liom).
 broad, leatan, *gsf.*, leitne; — minded, fairring, *e.*
 bronze, *n.*, ppár, ppár, *m.*
 brooch, *n.*, biopán, -áin, *m.*
 broom, *n.*, feaab, -aibe, *f.*
 brother, *n.*, deapbrácair, -tar, *m.*
 brow, *use* gnuab, -aibe, *f.*, éaoan, -áin, *m.*
 bugle, *n.*, rroc, -uic, *m.*
 build, *v.*, tógaim, cuirim ruar (tig), oeinim (neao).
 bulk, *coiric*, -e, *f.*; pleiric, -e (= bulky man).
 bull, *n.*, carb, cairb, *m.*
 bundle, *n.*, oipnán, -áin, *m.*; beairc, beirc, *m.*; ceirclin, *m.*
 burden (of song, etc.), *poric*, *puiric*, *m.*; (load) ualac, -aig, *pl.*, -aige, *m.*
 burn, *v.*, lairaim; oáigim; loir-cim.
 bury, *cuirim*, *vn.*, cur.
 bush, *n.*, cor, cuir, *npl.*, -ta, *m.*
 busily engaged, (*go*) "oetpacac, *gsf.*, -aige; bpiroeamail; gnóac.
 busy, *adj.*, *go* gnóac.
 butt end, *n.*, oipn-cúl, cúil, *m.*
 butter, *n.*, im, -e, *m.*
 button, *n.*, cnaipe, *m.*
 Cabin, *n.*, bóatán, -áin, *m.*
 cackling, *n.*, gágarlac, -aige, *f.*; gággail; gággallac.
 Caha, the Caha mountains, pléib-te ceacáinn.
 calculate, *v.*, áiríim, *vn.*, áireamh.
 calculation, *n.*, áireamh, -im, *m.*
 call, *n.*, glao, -ro, *m.*
 call, *v.*, glaoóaim, *vn.*, glaoóac.
 The stem is frequently spelled glaoóuig.
 calm, *adv.*, *go* mín mála; ci. in.
 candle, *n.*, coinneal, -nle, *f.*
 candlestick, *n.*, coinneleoir, -a, *m.*
 cane, *n.*, plaitín, *m.* & *f.*
 capacity, *n.*, mental capacity, éirim aigne; a person of his capacity, oinne oá fagar.

- captive, *n.*, βραϊγε, *npl.*, -ῆς, *m.*; βραϊστῶάν -εάν, *m.*
 capture, *v.*, βερῖμ . . . ἀρ, *vn.*, βρεῖτ.
 car, *n.*, τρυκαί, -λεᾶ, *npl.*, -λί, *f.*
 care, *n.*, ἀρε, *f.*
 care, *v.*, take care of, τυγαίμ ἀρε
 so; care for = like, ἢ μαῖτ
 liom.
 carol, *v.*, καναίμ, *vn.*, κανταίμ.
 carry, *v.*, ἰομέρῳμ, *vn.*, ἰομέαρ;
 βερῖμ, *vn.*, βρεῖτ.
 carry off, *n.*, βερῖμ . . . λε;
 ριόβαίμ.
 castle, *n.*, καίρλεάν, -άιν, *m.*;
 κύριτ, -ε, *f.*
 catch, βερῖμ ἀρ (by, ἀρ).
 Catechism, *n.*, τεαγαρτ Ὀρίοτ-
 αῖο, *m.*
 Catholic, *n.* or *a.*, κατῖλκεᾶ,
 -ῖς, *m.*; κατῖλκεᾶ, -ῖς, *m.*
 cattle, *n.*, βεᾶταῖρεᾶ, -ῖς, *m.*
 cause, *v.*, βερῖμ . . . so; κυρ-
 ῖμ . . . αῖς; κυρῖμ ἰᾶᾶλλ, ἀρ;
 πέ νοῦᾶρ (. . . so).
 cause, *n.*, κύρ, -ε, *npl.*, εᾶννα,
f.; ρᾶτ, -ᾶ, *npl.*, ᾶννα, *m.*
 cavalry, *n.*, καπαίλλ, μαρκαῖς,
npl.; μαρκεῖλῶς -ᾶῖς, *m.*
 cave, *n.*, πλῶαρ, -ε, *pl.*, -εᾶννα,
f.; ὑαῖν, *f.*
 cavern, *n.*, ὑαῖν, ὑαῖνᾶ, *f.*;
 πλῶαρ, -ε, *f.*
 cease, *v.*, κοίρῳμ, *vn.*, κορτ;
 ρταῶαίμ . . . οῦ, *vn.*, ρταῶ.
 ceiling, *n.*, ρραῖτᾶᾶ (npl.), *f.*
 census, *n.*, ᾶρῆᾶν, -ῖν, *m.*
 centre, *n.*, λάρ, -ᾶρ, *m.*
 century, *n.*, ἀοῖρ, -ε, *f.*
 certain, *a.*, ᾶρῖτᾶ, ἔῖγῖν; οῦῖν-
 ῖτᾶᾶ, -ᾶῖς (sure).
 chair, *n.*, καῖᾶοῖρ, -ρεᾶ, *f.*
 challenge at throwing = I will
 throw with.
 champion, *n.*, λαῶτ, οῖᾶ, *npl.*,
 -οῖᾶ and -ρα, *m.*
- chance, by —, *use* ῑάλα.
 chance = opportunity, καοῖ, *pl.*,
 -τε, *f.*; βρεῖτ, *f.* (of, ἀρ).
 change, *v.*, ἀτρυῖγῖμ; κλαῶᾶίμ;
 μαῖλῖρῖτῖγῖμ.
 change, *n.*, ἀτρυῖγᾶ, μαῖλῖρτ.
 chant, *v.*, καναίμ, *vn.*, -ταῖν.
 chapel, *n.*, ρεῖρῆᾶλ, -εῖλ, *m.*; τῖς
 ποᾶῖλ, *m.*
 charge, *v.*, *use* ρκαῖῖλεᾶ ἰρτεᾶᾶ,
 ἰ μεᾶρτ.
 charger, *n.*, εᾶᾶ, εῖᾶ, *m.*
 charitable, *a.*, καῖτᾶνναᾶ, *gsf.*,
 -ᾶῖς.
 chatter, *v.*, his teeth were chatter-
 ing: βῖ ᾶ ρῖᾶᾶ ᾶς βῖᾶᾶᾶ ἀρ
 ᾶ ᾶῖῖῖ.
 check, *v.*, κοίρῳμ, *vn.*, κορτ;
 κυρῖμ, κορτ λε.
 cheek, *n.*, πλῖτ, πλῖνῖ, *f.*; ῖρῖᾶᾶ,
 -ᾶῖῖ, *f.* (upper part).
 chest, *n.*, κῶρ οᾶᾶ, *m.*; ὑᾶτ, -ᾶ,
m.
 chicken, *n.*, ρῖᾶν, *m.*
 chief, *n.*, ρῖᾶῖτ, -ᾶᾶ, *m.*; τῖρᾶᾶ,
 -ᾶῖτ, *npl.*, -ᾶ, *m.*; μαῖτ, -ε, *m.*
 (used in plural).
 chieftain, *n.*, ταῖρῖᾶᾶ, -ῖς, *npl.*,
 -ῖς, *m.*
 child, *n.*, παῖρτε, *m.*; λεᾶνᾶ,
 λεῖνᾶ, *npl.*, -ᾶῖ, *m.*
 chill, *a.*, ρῖᾶρ, *gsf.*, ρῖᾶρτ.
 chimney-piece, *n.*, κῶρῖᾶᾶ, -ᾶῖς,
m.
 chin, *n.*, ρμεῖγῖν, *m.*; ρμεῖς, -ε,
pl., ῖ, *f.*
 choice, *n.*, ρῖᾶ, -ᾶ, *pl.*, -ῖᾶ, *f.*
 choose, *v.*, ῖᾶᾶᾶᾶ ῖᾶρ ρῖᾶ;
 τοῖᾶίμ.
 Christian, *n.*, Ὀρίοτᾶῖῖ, *npl.*,
 -ᾶῖῖ, *m.*
 Christian, *a.*, Ὀρίοτᾶῖᾶῖλ, *gsf.*,
 -ῖᾶῖᾶ.
 Christmas, *n.*, νοῖᾶῖς, ῖᾶς, *f.*
 church, *n.*, ρεῖρῆᾶλ, εῖλ, *m.*; τῖς
 ποᾶῖλ, *m.*; τεᾶμᾶῖλ, -ᾶῖλ
 (Protestant, usually); κῖλ, -ε, *f.*

churchyard, *poilig*, -e, *pl.*, -i, *f.*
 churlishness, *n.*, *soiceall*, -ill, *m.*
 churning, *vn.*, *as* *oéanam* *cuir-*
inne.
 circular, *a.*, *cruinn*, *gsf.*, -e.
 circulation; in —, *ar* *riubal*.
 city, *n.*, *catair*, -*érad*, *npl.*,
 -*érad*, *f.*; *baile móir*, *m.*; *pl.*,
 -*lte móra*.
 clap, *v.*, *bualim*, *vn.*, -*alad*.
 class, *n.*, *oileam*, -*a*, *m.*; *rang*,
 -*a* (school), *m.*
 clear, *n.*, *glan*, *gsf.*, *glaine*; *léir*,
gsf., *e*; *foirleir*, *gsf.*, -e.
 cleave, *v.*, *roiltim*, *vn.*, *roilt*,
 or -*ead*.
 cliff, *n.*, *faill*, -e, *npl.*, -e, or
 -*eads*, *f.*
 close by, *i* *bhíon*-*adéumair*-*ead*.
 closely, *adv.*, *go* *gear*.
 clothing, *éadac*, -*aig*, *m.*
 cloud, *n.*, *camall*, -ill, *m.*; *néal*,
néil, *npl.*, -*ta*, *m.*
 coal, *n.*, *gual*, -*ail*, *m.*
 cock, *n.*, *coilead*, -*ig*, *m.*
 coffin, *n.*, *comha*, -*nn*, *f.*
 cold, *n.*, *fuad*, -*a*, *m.*
 cold, *a.*, *fuair*, *gsf.*, *fuair*.
 collect, *n.*, *cruinnigim*; *bailigim*;
cnuairigim, *vn.*, *cnuair*.
 combat, *n.*, *coimeardar*, -*air*, *m.*;
trioir, -*oos*, *f.*
 combed, *pp.*, *clóir*.
 come, *v.*, *tagaim*, *vn.*, *tead*.
 come about = happen.
 come across = meet.
 comely, *a*, *mairead*, *gsf.*, -*aig*.
 comfortable, *a.*, *conpoird*, *gsf.*,
 -*aig*; *connláirtead*, *gsf.*, -*aig*
 (= snug, etc.); *reardair*, *gsf.*;
 -e.
 commander, *captaen*, -*ain*, *m.*
 commence, *v.*, *toirigim* *ar*;
luigim *ar* *uirigim* *ar*; *criom-*
aim *ar*.

common; in —, *i* *gcoirteantad*.
 compact, *a.*, *teann*, *gsf.*, *teinne*.
 company, *n.*, *cuiread*, -*n*, *f.*;
cuallad, -*a*, *f.*
 comparison, *n.*, *comparáir*, -e, *f.*
 compel, *v.*, *cuirim* . . . *radall*
 (*féadaint*) *air*. They were
 compelled: *oob' éigean dóib*.
 compete, *v.*, *teigim* *i* *gcomórtar*
le.
 competent, *a.*, *cuirgionad*, *gsf.*,
 -*aig*.
 complete, *v.*, *criochnuigim*.
 complete, *a.* (for time), *use* *rlán*.
 completely, *adv.*, *go* *glan*.
 complexion, *n.*, *ruad*, -*ad*, *m.*;
 or *use* *pluc*, etc.
 compute, *v.*, *áiríim*, *unáiríam*.
 comrade, *n.*, *dalta*, *m.*
 conceal (from), *v.*, *ceirim* (*ar*),
vn., *ceilt*; *cuirim* *i* *bfolad*;
 — myself, *teigim* *i* *bfolad*.
 conceit, *n.*, *éirge* *i* *n-áirde*.
 concert, *n.*, *cuirim* *ceoil*, *f.*
 condescend to, *use* *claoir* *le*.
 condition, *n.*, *coingeall*, -*gill*, *m.*
 condition (= plight), *n.*, *cuma*, *f.*;
proct, -*ead*, *m.*
 confidence, *n.*, *ionntaob*, -e, *f.*
 (in, *ar*).
 confirmation, in — of that: *oá*
doimhda roin féin.
 confirmed by oath, *fé* *bhig* *na*
míonn.
 confusion, *n.*, *meardall*, -*ail*, *m.*
 congested, *a.*, *teanntuigte*; *pul-*
caigte.
 Congregation (= Religious So-
 ciety), *Oro*, *Uir*, *m.*
 congregation, *n.*, *po-bal*, -*ail*, *m.*
 Connaught, *n.*, *Connacta*; *gen.*,
Connact; *dat.*, *Connactair*, *f.*;
Cúige Connact; a native of —,
Connactad, -*aig*, *m.*
 connected with, *a* *baineann* *le*.

- consecration, *n.*, *coirneasa, f.*
 consent, *n.*, with —, *ṭ'adon-toil.*
 consent, *v.*, *coiligim (to, éun).*
 consequence; it is of no consequence to me, *ir cuma dom; in — of, map geall ar.*
 consider, *v.*, *breicnigim, vn., iugad; measaim, vn., meas.*
 When followed by an adjective use *ir . . . le; ir fuar liom é, I consider it cold.*
 considerably, *adv.*, *go mór.*
 consist, *v.*, use *ir.*
 conspire (with), *v.*, *cabruigim le.*
 contemporaries, *n.*, *lúct (a) pé.*
 continent, *a.*, *mór-tír, -e, f.*
 continue, *v.*, *leanaim ar, vn., leanaimint; fanaim as, vn., fanaimint.*
 contract (draw in), *v.*, *crapaim.*
 convenience, *n.*, *áire, f.*
 convenient, *a.* (= at hand), *oire-amnác, gsf., -aige.*
 co-operate, *v.*, *com-oibruigim, vn., iugad.*
 co-operation, *n.*, *comháirteadár, -air, m.; com-oibruigad.*
 Cork, *n.*, *Corcaig (Corcad), -e, f.*
 cork, *n.*, *corc, -uir, npl., -anna, m.*
 corn, *n.*, *arbar, -ir, m.*
 corpuscle, *n.*, *cuirpín, m.; blood-corpuscles, cuirpíní fola.*
 corrupt, *v.*, *truaidligim.*
 cost price, *n.*, *céadortur, -ir, m.*
 cosy, *a.*, *fearcair, gsf., -ire.*
 country, *n.*, *tír, -e, npl., tíorta, f.; country (a district, an estate), outaig, -e, or tuitce, f.; (as opposed to town), tuat, -aite, f.; open —, maáire, m.*
 couplet, *n.*, *leat-beann, -a, f.*
 course (a track), *n.*, *lorc, luirc, m.; rcpíob, íbe, f.*
 course, of —, *níó náé iongnad; gan áthar.*
 cove, *n.*, *gabailin mapá, m.*
 cover, *v.*, *cluthuigim, vn., -ad.*
 covet, *v.*, *fanntuigim.*
 covetous, *a.*, *fanntac, gsf., -aige.*
 crash, *v.*, *plaoircaim, maobaim.*
 creature = thing (36).
 credit ('tick'), *n.*, *cáirpe f.*
 creeping (= crawling), *gnámhail.*
 creepy, use *gen. of uaignear.*
 crescent moon, *corrán gealaige.*
 crevice, *n.*, *cuar, -air, m.*
 crime, *n.*, *coir, -e, pl., coréa, f.; peacad, m.*
 cringing, *lúctail, -ála, f.*
 crooked, *a.*, *cam, gsf., -ime; caméa; lúbtá.*
 cross, *v.*, *céigim tnearna (tar).*
 cross, *n.*, *croir, -ire, f.; croc, -íce, f.; Way of the Cross, Turur na Croire.*
 cross-road, *n.*, *croirair, m.; croir-bótar, m.*
 crouch, *v.*, *cpomaim.*
 crow, *n.*, *phéacán, m.*
 crow, *v.*, use *glaoðaim, vn., -ad.*
 crucifix, *n.*, *croir, oire, npl., -a, f.*
 crush, *v.*, *brúigim, vn., -úgad.*
 cry (weep), *v.*, *goilim, vn., gol.*
 cry of pain, *uall, uail, m.; uail, -e, pl., eada, f.*
 crystal, *n.*, *gloine, f.*
 Cuchulain, *n.*, *Cúculainn, gen., Conculainn, m.*
 cuckoo, *cuac, cuacé, f.*
 cultivate, *v.*, *raoctrúigim, vn., -ugad.*
 cure, *n.*, *leigear, -ir, m.*
 cure, *v.*, *leigearaim, vn., leigear.*
 curly, *a.*, *carra*
 curse, *n.*, *earcaine, f.*
 custom, *n.*, *nór, -óir, npl., -a, or -anna, m.; béar, -a, npl., -a, m.*
 Custom House, *Tig an Cúrtuim.*
 cut off, *bainim ve, vn., baint.*
 cutting to pieces, *v.*, *feannaim (= flaying).*

- Daily, *a.*, λαεταμαιλ, *gsf.*, -mla.
 dainty, *n.*, ρόγιμαρ, -αιρ, *pl.*, -αιρτι, *m.*
 dam, *n.*, μάταιρ, μάταρ, *pl.*, μάτρεαδα, *f.*
 Dane, *n.*, λοτλανιαδ, -αιγ, *m.*
 dangerous, *a.*, κομηταβραταδ, *gsf.*, -αιγε; βαογαλαδ, *gsf.*, -αιγε.
 dark, *a.*, οορδα.
 darkness, *n.*, οορδαοαρ, -αιρ, *m.*; οορδε, *f.*
 date, *n.*, λά οε'ν θί; οάτα, *m.*
 Dathy, *n.*, Οάιτι, *m.*
 daughter, *n.*, ινγεαν, -ινε, *npl.*, -α, -αδα.
 day, λά, λαε, *ds.*, λό, *pl.*, λαε-
 τεαντα, or λαετα, *m.*; St. John's
 —, πέιλ (λά πέιλε) σεαζάιν.
 daybreak, at, *n.*, le h-είριγε λαε.
 deafness, *n.*, αλλαοιρ, -ε, *f.*
 deal, good —, α λάν οε.
 death, *n.*, βάρ, -αιρ, *m.*; εαγ, -α, *m.*
 debate, *n.*, κορπόρο, -ε, *pl.*, -ι, *f.*
 debris, *n.*, οραβφειγεαλλ, -ιλλ, *m.*
 deceit, *n.*, αλαοιρ, -ε, *f.*
 deceive, *v.*, μεαλλαιμ.
 deep, *a.*, οοιμιν(ν), *gsf.*, -ιμνε.
 deep-toned, *a.*, λάν-γλόραδ, *gsf.*, -αιγε.
 defile, *n.*, βεαρνα, -ν, *f.*
 degrees, by —, ι νοιαθ αρ νοιαθ.
 delighted, *a.*, use οοιβνεαρ, ατεαρ,
 άταρ αρ; γεαλ-γάιριτεαδ.
 delightful, οοιβινα, *gsf.*, -βνε.
 demand, *v.*, είλιγim, *vn.*, -λιυγαθ
 and -λεαθ.
 demonstrate, use show.
 den, *n.*, pluair, -ε, *pl.*, -εαννα, *f.*
 depart, *v.*, ιμτιγim, *vn.*, ιμτεαδ;
 γλυαιριμ, *vn.*, -εαδτ.
 departed, *n.*, = dead.
 depend on, *v.*, τάim ας βρατ αρ;
 ταβραιμ ταοιθ.
 deploying, *part.*, ας οειγίλτ αμαδ
 deportment, *n.*, ιομδαρ, -αιρ, *m.*
 deprive, *v.*, bainim (of, οε).
 descend, *v.*, κυριλι(ν)γim, *vn.*,
 κυριλι(ν)ς or κυριλαδ, τέγιγim
 ρίορ; ταγαim ανυαρ.
 descendants, clannmaicne, *f.*
 desire, *n.*, mian; méine, miana,
f. and *m.*
 desist, *v.*, ρταοaim . . . οε.
 despatch, *v.*, κυριμ, *vn.*, κυρ.
 desperado, *n.*, πέic, *gen. id. npl.*,
 πέici, *m.*
 destitute of, ρολαθ ó, *gsf.*, ροιιμνε.
 destroy, *v.*, millim.
 destruction, *n.*, έίpleαδ, -ιγ, *m.*
 detachment (of soldiers), *n.*, αρ-
 μαιλ, -άλα, *f.*
 detail, in —, τρío ρίορ.
 detective, *n.*, use luct cuapraig.
 determine *v.*, ceapaim.
 detest, *v.*, There is nothing I do
 detest more, nil éinnioir luga
 oim-ra (liom).
 devise, *v.*, He could devise no plan,
 ní raib don treipt aige.
 devour, *v.*, αλπaim; ιέim, *vn.*, ιτε.
 devout, *a.*, viaθa, viaγanta, οεαγ-
 θόροαεαδ.
 dew, *n.*, ορúct, -α, *m.*
 difference, *n.*, οειρριγεαδτ, -α, *f.*
 different, *a.*; εαγραμαιλ, *gsf.*, -mla
 (le); ní h-ionann.
 difficulty, *n.*, ουαδ, -αιθ, *m.*
 dig, *v.*, πομαραιμ, *vn.*, πομαρ.
 dinner, *n.*, ρινnéαρ, -έim, or
 -εαρα, *m.*
 dint; by — of strenuous efforts,
 le neapτ cpuaθ-φαοταρ.
 direct, *v.*, τρεοριγim.
 direction, in the direction of, πέ
 όέim, ι οτρεο, éun, all followed
 by *gen. case.*
 disappear, τέγιγim (ρceinnim) αρ
 ραδαρ; ιμτιγim.

discover, *v.*, *ḡeibim* *amác*, *veimim* *amác*; *ím*.

discrimination, *n.*, *bpeiteamhan-tar*, *-air*, *m*.

discuss, *v.*, *cuirim* *tré céile*.

disease, *n.*, *aiúo*, *-e*, *pl.*, *-í*, *f*.

disgrace, *n.*, *aiúir*, *-e*, *f*.

dismount, *v.*, *cuirli(n)gim*, *vn.*, *cuirli(n)g* or *cuirlac*; *tagam anuas*.

disobedient, *a.*, *earumal*, *gsf.*, *-mha*.

dispel, *v.*, *raipim*.

dispirited, *use* *enáitce*.

disposal, *n.*, leave it to my own disposal, *rág fúm féin é*.

disputing, *n.*, *áiceam*, *-tíh*, *m*.

distinctly, *adv.*, *go foiléir*.

distinguish between, *v.*, *aiú(n)gim* . . . *tar* . . .

distribute, *v.*, *poimnim* *ar*, *vn.*, *poimnt*.

distribution, *leacúma*(15), *f*.^{19b}
(= unfair distribution).

district, *n.*, *ceanntar*, *-air*, *m*; *outaig*, *-e*, or *uitce*, *f*; District Councillor, *comairleac ceanntair*.

divide . . . among, *v.*, *poimnim* . . . *uir*, *vn.*, *poimnt*.

division (of an army), *n.*, *buró-eann*, *-óne*, *npl.*, *-óne*, *f*. (37).

document, *n.*, *páipear*, *-éir*, *m*.

dog, *n.*, *ḡadair*, *-ir*, *m*; *maora*, *m*.

doubt, *n.*, *aiúpar*, *-air*, *m*.

down, *n.*, *clúh éan*, *clúh* —, *m*.

drag, *v.*, *carraí(n)gim*, *vn.*, *carpac*, *ḡeáim*.

dream, *aiúneam*, *-íh*, *m*.

dried, *a.*, *í noírc*.

drink, *n.*, *veó*, *oíge*, *f*.

drive, *v.*, *tiomáinim*, *vn.*, *tiomáint* or *comáinim*.

drop, *n.*, *bḡaon*, *doim*, *npl.*, *-a*, *m*.

drop, *v.*, *ḡilim*, *vn.*, *-eó* or *ḡilt*.

drown, *v.*, *báḡaim*.

drunken, *a.*, *meirce*.

dry, *v.*, *tiomúgim*, *tiomúgim*.

Dublin, *n.*, *báile áta cliait*.

duck, *n.*, *laḡa*, *-nn*, *f*.

due = owing to: *may often be turned by má 'reab*, *ir é* . . .

during, *prep.*, *ar reab*, *í rí*, *í ḡcaiteam*; *all followed by gen. case*.

dust, *n.*, *veannac*, *-nig*, *m*; *ceo*, *ceoiḡ*, *npl.*, *ceóḡa*, *m*.

duty, *n.*, *ḡnó*, *-óḡa*, *m*.

Eager, *a.*, *oírceac*, *gsf.*, *-íge*.

eagerness, *n.*, *oíḡpar*, *-e*, *f*; *florc*.

eagerly, *adv.*, *go poimmar*.

ear, *n.*, *cluair*, *-aire*, *f*.

early, *adv.*, *go mod*.

earn, *v.*, *tuillim*, *vn.*, *-leam*.

earnest, *a.*, *oúḡeacac*, *gsf.*, *-aíge*, *m*.

easy, *a.*, *rocair*, *gsf.*, *roca*; *raipirce*.

echo, *n.*, *macalla*, *m*.

edge, *n.*, *use* *bḡuac*, *-aí*, *npl.*, *-a*, *m*; *ḡadair*, *-air*, *m*. (= cutting edge).

edifying, *a.*, *veag-fomplac*, *gsf.*, *-aíge*.

educated, *pp.*, *tabairta ruar*.

education, *n.*, *tabairt ruar*; *oroacair*, *m*.

effect his purpose (37), *use* *éir-ígeann liom*.

effectiveness, *n.*, *use* *buaib*.

effusion: with —, *go bpeáḡ*, *ḡrób-thar*.

egg, *ub*, *uib* or *uibe*, *pl.*, *uibe*, *m*. (in Munster) or *f*.

eke out, *v.*, *use* *ag loḡ*.

elbow, *n.*, *uille*, *-ann*, *f*.

eldest, *a.*, *cpionna*; *ir ríne*.

elect, *v.*, *toḡaim*, *vn.*, *toḡab*.

Elizabeth, *n.*, *eilip*, *-e*, *f*.

- else, something — to think of, *a* málairt ve cúram ar; something — to do, *a* málairt ve gnó ag.
- emaciated, *a.*, caol, *gsf.*, caoile.
- empire, *n.*, impireacht, *f.*
- encamp, *v.* cuirim (rocuigim) fúm.
- encroaching on, ag cur irthead ar.
- end, *n.*, veirthead, -rò, *m.*; ceann, cinn, *m.*; críoch, críche, *f.*
- end, *v.*, críochnuigim.
- enemy, *n.*, namhaid (námh), *gen.*, -mha, *npl.*, namhóc, *f.*; a mortal —, veapag-namhaid.
- energy, *n.*, neart, *m.*
- engage (in), gabaim oo, *vn.*, gabáilte.
- England, *n.*, Sárana, *gen. id.* or Sárain, *gen.*, Sáran, *f.*
- English, *a.*, Sáranaic, *gsf.*, -aige; — language, béarla, *m.*; — people, muinntear Sárana.
- enjoyment, *n.*, doibneap, -ir, or eap, *m.*
- enough, go leor; (mo) dóctain; I consider it enough, ní beag liom é.
- enter, *v.*, = go into.
- enthusiasm, *n.*, use faogairt, -airt, *f.*
- entirely, ar fad.
- equal, *a.*, ionann, *gsf.*, -ainne.
- equal, *n.*, leictéir, -e, *f.*
- erect, *a.*, oipead, *gsf.*, -ige.
- erect, *v.*, cuirim ar bun.
- errand, *n.*, teachtairthead, -a, *f.*
- especially, *adv.*, go mór-mór; go ronnradac; go h-áirimíte.
- espy, *v.*, éim.
- establish, *v.*, cuirim ar bun.
- etcetera, &c., agur spoile, 7rl., ir eile; agur mar rin (oe).
- eternity, *n.*, ríonairthead, -a, *f.*
- Europe, *n.*, Eupóipe, Eorpa, *f.*
- even, ríú, ríú dháin; even if I saw him, ód bfeicfinn féin é.
- evict, *v.*, caitim amad (ar feilb), *vn.*, caiteam.
- evident, *a.*, léir, *gsf.*, -e.
- exactly, *adv.*, go cruinn, go oipead.
- examine, *v.* (try), rcrúsuigim, rriálaím, *vn.*, rriail; (look at), inríúdaím, réadaím go cruinn air, braitnuigim.
- example, *n.*, rompla, *m.*; rol-doir, -e, *pl.*, -i, *f.* (roluio).
- exceed, *v.*, ráruiigim.
- exceedingly, *adv.*, ana . . . ar fad.
- excel, *v.*, buadaím . . . ar.
- excellent, *a.*, maic, *gsf.*, -e.
- except, ad(τ); ad dháin.
- excessively, *adv.*, ana . . . ar fad.
- exchange, *v.*, malairtuigim.
- exhausted, *pp.*, rraodta; caitte amad; tabarta.
- exhausting, *adj.*, marbuigtead, *gsf.*, -ige.
- exodus, *n.*, gluaireacht, *f.*; imirce, *f.*
- expect, *v.*, tá ríil (coinne) agam le.
- expense, *n.*, corpar, -ir, *m.*
- expert, *n.*, use fear tuigreanad.
- explain, *v.*, mínigim, *vn.*, iugad.
- explore, *v.*, cairtealaím, *vn.*, -teal.
- expressive, *a.*, briogmar, *gsf.*, -aire.
- extend, *v.*, foirleatnuigim.
- extra, *a.*, bheir, *n.*, with *gen.*
- extract, *v.*, He extracted it like tea, tug ré tarrnac na té uirri.
- extract, *n.*, rliocht, *gen.*, rleadt, *m.*
- extraordinary, *a.*, éagraimail, *gsf.*, -amla; coimthead, *gsf.*, -tíge; neam-coitceanta.
- eye, *n.*, ríil, -e, *npl.*, -e, *gen. pl.*, ríil, *f.*

Facility, *n.*, cóir, córa, *f.*
 fail, *v.*, teipeann . . . oim, *vn.*,
 teip; meactaim, *vn.*, meact;
 teigeann oíom.
 fair, *a.*, fionn, *gsf.*, fínne; áluinn,
gsf., áilne (= beautiful).
 fair, *n.*, donac, -aig, *npl.*, -taige,
m.
 faith, *n.*, creireadh, -íth, *m.* (relig-
 ious belief).
 fall, *v.*, tuicim, *vn.*, tuicim.
 falsehood, *n.*, éiteac, -ig, *m.*;
 bréag, éige, *f.*
 family, *n.*, muinntear, -íre, *f.*;
 líon-tíge, *gen.*, lín-tíge; muir-
 ear, -ír, *m.*; muirígean, -íne,
f.; creab, -eibe, *f.* (a tribe).
 famine, *n.*, goirt, *m.*
 far, *i* b'ao; f'ao (when adverb
precedes).
 farm, *n.*, feirim, -e, *f.*
 farmer, *n.*, feirmeoir, -óra, *pl.*,
 -í, *m.*
 fasten, *v.*, oainnígim; ceanglaím
 oe (to), *vn.*, ceangal.
 father, *n.*, aóir, aóir, *npl.*,
 aóire(aó), *m.*
 fatigue, *n.*, tuirre, *f.*; rcit, -e, *f.*
 fault, loct, -a, *m.*; find — with,
 feibim loct ar.
 favoritism, *n.*, fadbair, -air, *m.*
 fawning, lúctáil, -ála, *f.*
 feast, *n.*, pleab, -eíre, *npl.*, tá, *f.*
 February, feabhra; 1st February,
 lá feile bhrígoe.
 feel, braitim, *vn.*, brait (external);
 moctúgim, -uádo (internal);
 tuigim im aigheab (mentally).
 fell, *v.*, leagaim.
 fellow (= individual), oíne, buac-
 aíl; (contemptuously, clao-
 aíre, *m.*; bíteamnac, -aig, *m.*)
 fence, *n.*, claoíre, *npl.*, claoíre;
 rconnra, *m.*
 fetter, *n.*, cuibneac, -píg, *m.*
 fever, *n.*, riabhraí, -air, *m.*

Fiann, fíann, féinne, *f.*
 field, páirc, -e, *pl.*, -eanna, *f.*
 (pasture); goirt, guirt, *m.* (til-
 lage); bán, báin, *pl.*, bánta
 (lea).
 fiercely, *adv.*, go teann; go cutac,
 fiery, *a.*, cutac, *pl.*, -aige.
 fill, *n.*, oóitín, oótana, *f.*
 fill, *v.*, líonaim.
 fillet, *n.*, fúnra, fonnra, *m.*
 final, *a.*, veipeanac, *gsf.*, -aige.
 finely-chiselled, use oíreac, *gsf.*,
 -aige.
 finger, *n.*, méar, -éire, *npl.*,
 -eanna, *f.*
 Fionn, fíonn, fín, *m.*
 fire, *n.*, lair, -rac, *f.* (= flame);
 teine, *npl.*, -nte, *f.*; on —, tré
 teine, ar lair.
 fire upon, *v.*, rceallaim pílér ar;
 — at, caicim (rcaoilim) urár
 le.
 firearms, *n.*, arim teine, *m.*
 firm, *a.*, oaingean, *gsf.*, oaingne.
 firmly-shut, olúit, *gsf.*, -e.
 firmness of purpose, éirim aigne.
 first, at —, ar oúir; ar an gcéad
 oúl (ríor).
 fish, *n.*, iarc, éirc, *m.*
 fisherman, *n.*, iarcáire, *npl.*, -í, *m.*
 fitted, pp., gléarta.
 flail, *n.*, fúirce, *npl.*, -cí or
 -ceanna, *m.*
 flannel, *n.*, plainín, *m.*
 flee, *v.*, teitím, rceinnim.
 flesh, *n.*, feoil, -ola, *f.*
 flock, rcata (caorac), *m.*; rcaíne,
m.
 flower, *n.*, blá, blá, *pl.*, -anna,
m. (a blossom); plúr, -úir, *m.*,
 (meal).
 fly, *v.*, eicim, *vn.*, eicit, eiceall.
 fly, *n.*, cuil, -e, *f.*
 foal, *n.*, bpaímin, *m.*

- foe, *n.*, *naíthao* (*naítha*), -*thao*,
npl., *naíthoe*, *f.*
 fold, *v.*, *fillim*.
 foliage, *n.*, *uilleabdar*, -*dar*, *m.*
 folk, *dar*, -*da*, *m.*; *muinntear*,
-ire, *f.*; *daoine*.
 follow, *v.*, *leanaim*, *vn.*, -*eamaint*.
 followers, *n.*, *luét leanaimna*, *m.*;
muinntear, *f.*
 following, *a.*, 'na *diaró ran*; —
day, *Lá' na báiread*.
 fond (of), *a.*, *ceanamail* (*ar*), *gsf.*,
-thla.
 fool, *n.*, *amaoán*, -*in*, *m.*; *óinread*,
-íge, *f.*, a female fool.
 foolishness, *n.*, *oi-éille*, *f.*; *am-*
doántaét, *f.*; *baor* (*baoir*), -*e*,
f.
 foot, *n.*, *cor*, -*ire*, *npl.*, -*da*, *f.*; foot
 (in measurement), *trois*, -*e*,
npl., -*éte*, *f.*; foot (of a hill),
bun, -*in*, *m.*
 football, *n.*, *liacpóro corre pest*, *f.*
 foot-mark, *n.*, *rian*, (*riam*), *m.*
 forehead, *n.*, *éadan*, -*ain*, *m.*
 foreigner, *n.*, *coiscrigead*, -*ig*, *m.*;
 (*coiscríodad*, -*ais*, *m.*); *gall*,
-aill, *m.*; *feadriaradta*; (*vine*)
veorata; *allthurad*, *m.*
 foremost, *a.*, *use gen. of torad*.
 forfeit, *v.*, *rcapaim le*, *vn.*, *rcapa-*
thaint.
 forge, *n.*, *ceárvoda*, -*éan*, *f.*
 forget, *v.*, *vearphadaim*, *vn.*, *vear-*
thao; *ful*, *vearphad*.
 forgetfulness, *n.*, *vearphad*, -*ao*,
m.
 forgiveness, *n.*, *maíteamhar*, -*air*,
m.; *maíteamhacdar*, -*air*, *m.*
 forgotten, *pp.*, *vearphadta*.
 formerly, *poimír* *reo*, *poimé* *reo*.
 forthwith, *leir rin*; *annpoin*.
 fortnight, *n.*, *coicéivdear*, -*ire*,
npl., -*rad*, *f.*
 Forward! *ar dgaró!*
 found, *v.*, *cuirim ar bun*.
 foundation, *n.*, *clóc-bunm*, *f.*;
bun, *bun*, *m.*
 fragrant, *a.*, *cumha*.
 France, *n.*, *Frainnc*, -*e*, *f.*
 freedom, *n.*, *raoirread*, -*da*, *f.*
 freemen, *n.*, *raor-clann*, -*ainne*, *f.*
 French, *a.*, *frannac*, *gsf.*, -*ais*;
 — language, *frainncir*, -*e*, *f.*
 frequently, *adv.*, *go minic*; *ir*
minic . . .
 fresh, *a.*, *úr*, *gsf.*, *úire*.
 friend, *n.*, *car*, -*o*, *npl.*, *cairve*,
m. and *f.*; *vine muinntearoda*.
 frieze, *n.* (cloth), *brié*, -*e*, *f.*
 frighten, *v.*, *bainim geit* (*preab*)
ar, *cuirim rcannrad ar*.
 front, *a.*, *use gen. of torad*; in
 —, *ar torad*; in — of, *or com-*
air, *ar dgaró* . . . *amad*, *i*
mbéal.
 frost, *a.*, *rioc*, *reada*, *m.*
 fruit, *n.*, *torad*, -*aró* or *reá*, *m.*
 fruitful, *a.*, *torcamail*, *gsf.*, -*thla*;
 or *use rad*.
 full, *a.*, *lán*, *gsf.*, *laine* (not
 empty); *raipring*, *gsf.*, -*e* (large).
 full-blooded, *a.*, *cipinead*, *gsf.*,
-nige.
 fun, *n.*, *ruil*, *ruil*, *m.*; *gneann*,
-inn, *m.*; *rpórt*, -*óirt*, *m.*
 function, *n.*, *feidm*, -*eadma* or -*e*,
npl., -*eanna*, *m.*; *graité*.
 funds, *n.*, *airgead*, -*ro*, *m.*
 furniture, *n.*, *torcán*, -*in*, *m.*
 further, *níora fía*; *níor fía*.
 Gaddagh, *n.*, *gead*, -*ais*, *f.*
 Gaelic, *a.*, *geodala*, *gsf.*, -*ais*.
 Gaelic League, *Connrad na Geod-*
ilge, *gen.*, *Connrad* —
 gallows, *n.*, *croc*, -*é*, *f.*
 gambolling, *as damhar*.
 gap, *n.*, *bearna*, -*n*, *npl.*, *naí*, *f.*
 garment, *n.*, *bpat*, -*ait*, *m.*
 gate, *geata*, *m.*; *comla*, -*án*, *f.*
 (movable part).

- gazing, *n.*, *ḡlunneadhain*, -*ain* *f.*
 genius, *n.*, *use inntleacht*, -*a*, *f.*
 gentility, *n.*, *uairleacht*, -*a*, *f.*
 gentleman, *n.*, *duine uasal*, *npl.* *uaoine uairle*, *m.*
 Germany, *n.*, *ḡearmáin*, -*e*, *f.*
 get, *v.*, *ḡeibim*.
 ghost, *n.*, *ḡppio*, -*e*, *f.*; *taibbhe*, *f.*
 giant, *n.*, (*ḡ*)*atác*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*
 glance, *n.*, *cat-rúil*, -*e*, *f.*; *ḡḡrac-féadaint*, *f.*
 Glasgow, *n.*, *ḡlasgú*.
 Glenflesk, *n.*, *ḡleann fleisce*.
 glint, *n.*, *taiteadh*, -*ní*, *m.*
 glistening, *a.*, *lonnrad*, *gsf.*, -*aiḡe*.
 go, *v.*, *téigim*; — away, *iméigim*.
 goat, *n.*, *ḡabhar*, -*air*, *m.*
 God, *ḡia*, *ḡé*.
 gold, *n.*, *óir*, *óir*, *m.*
 golden, *a.*, *óir*, *óir*.
 good things = dainties, *q.v.*
 goods, *n.*, *earra*, *npl.*, *earraí*, *m.*
 Gort, *n.*, *ḡort*, *ḡuirt*, *m.*
 gracious (*interjection*), *ḡtaircair*!
 granite, *n.*, *clóc ḡairbhíde*.
 grasp, *v.*, *beirim* (*ḡreim*) *ar* (by, *ar*).
 grass, *n.*, *féar*, -*éir*, *m.*
 grateful (to), *a.*, *buidéad* . . (*ve*).
 gravel, *n.*, *ḡairbéal*, -*éil*, *m.*
 grazing, *as* *inbhar*.
 Greek, *n. and a.*, *ḡréagad*.
 Greek (language), *n.*, *ḡréigir*, -*e*, *f.*
 green, *ḡlar*, *gsf.*, *ḡlaire* (of grass, etc.); *uaitne* (of cloth, etc.).
 grey-eyed, *ḡlar-rúilead*, *gsf.*, -*liḡe*.
 grey-haired, *a.*, *liat*, *gsf.*, *léite*.
 greyhound, *n.*, *cú*, *con*, *pl.*, *cona*, *f.*
 grieved, *use* *buaḡairt*.
 grin, *n.*, *ḡranna*, *m.*; *un.*, *ḡrann-tán*.
 grind, *v.*, *meilim*, *un.*, -*t*.
 group, *n.*, *ḡcata*, *m.*; *ḡarrad*, -*air*, *m.*; *meiteal*, -*éle*, *f.*; *ḡcuainne*, *m.*; *cuireadta*, -*n*, *f.*
 ow, *ḡáram*, *un.*, *ḡár*; grow up (person), *éirigim ruar*, *un.*, *éirḡe*; grow wild, *téigim cun ḡiḡadantair*.
 guarantee, *n.*, *uprad*, -*ir*, *m.*
 guarding, *as* *raire*, *i* *breigil*, *i* *mbun* (*with ge* .).
 guess, *v.*, *tugaim tuairim* (*fé*).
 guest-house, *n.*, *tiḡ doigead*.
 Gulliver's Travels, *eadtra ḡul-ibep*.
 gully, *n.*, *cuar*, -*air*, *npl.*, -*a*, *m.*; *clair*, -*e*, *f.*
 gun, *n.*, *ḡunna*, *m.*
 Hair, *n.*, *ḡruas* or *ḡruais*, -*aiḡe*, *f.* (hair on head); *folc*, -*uile*, *m.* (*long hair*); *ḡionnad*, -*air*, *m.*, or *clúmh*, *úim*, *m.* (other than hair on human head); *ruibe*, *npl.*, -*eadta*, *m.* (a single hair).
 hairy, *a.*, *clúmhac*, *gsf.*, -*aiḡe*.
 half, *a.*, *leat*.
 half, *n.*, *leat*, *leite*, *f.*
 halt, *v.*, *ḡtaḡaim*, *un.*, *ḡtao*.
 hammer, *n.*, *carúr*, -*úir*, *m.*
 hand, *n.*, *lám*, *láime*, *f.*; *bar*, -*aire* (the palm).
 hand (over), *v.*, *tugaim ruar*.
 handmill, *n.*, *bíó*, -*n*, *pl.*, -*óinte*, *f.*
 hang, *v.*, *trans.*, *ḡroḡaim*; *intrans.*, *táim ar* *ḡroḡad* (from, *ar*).
 happen, *v.*, *tuitim* . . . *amad*, *un.*, *tuitim*; *ráimḡeann*, *tár-luigean*.
 harass, *use* *ḡeḡbaim*.
 harbour, *n.*, *cuan*, -*in*, *npl.*, -*ta*, *m.*
 hard, *ḡruar*, *gsf.*, *ḡruar*; *veadair*, *gsf.*, *veadra* (difficult).

- hardship**, *n.*, cruathán, -ín, *m.*
harper, *n.*, cláirreoir, -óir, *m.* ;
 cruicire, *m.* ; fear na cláirrige.
harrow, *v.*, fuirrim, *vn.*, fuirre ;
n., bráca, *m.*
hat, *n.*, bairéad, -éir, *m.* ; hata,
m. ; caipín, *m.*
hate, *n.*, fuad, -a, *m.* ; gráin,
 -ánac, *f.* (= extreme hatred,
 abhorrence).
haughty, *a.*, uaidheac, *gsf.*, -ige.
hay, *n.*, fear (tuirim), -éir, *m.*
hazards ; at all —, ar áir nó ar
 éigin.
head, *n.*, ceann, cinn, *m.*
headache, *n.*, tinnear cinn, *m.*
health, *n.*, fláinte, *f.* ; in —, fé
 fláinte.
healthful, *a.*, folláin, *gsf.*, -áine.
healthy (-looking), seag-fláint-
 eac, *gsf.*, -tíge.
heart, *v.*, airéim, *vn.*, airéac-
 taint ; clóirim, *vn.*, airéir.
heart, *n.*, corde, *npl.*, -óir, *m.*
heat, *n.*, tear, -a or air, *m.* ;
 bhoctall, -aill, *m.*
heaven, *n.*, flaitéar, -ir, *m.* ; I
 look up to heaven, féadaim ar
 an rpeir.
heavy, *a.*, trom, *gsf.*, truíme.
heed ; pay — to, cuirim ruim i.
heel, *n.*, rál, -áile, *npl.*, -a, *f.*
height, doirí, *f.*
heir, *n.*, oirí, *m.*
help, *n.*, cabair, -brac, *f.* ; cong-
 nam, -aim or -gannta, *m.*
help, *v.*, cabruigim (le) ; curo-
 igim (le).
henceforth, *adv.*, ar go amac.
herb, *n.*, luib, -e, *npl.*, -eanna, *f.*
herd, *v.*, dothairigim, *vn.*, -neac.
hero, *n.*, laoc, -oir, *npl.*, -oir and
 -ra, *m.* ; gairídeac, -ig, *m.* ;
 curac, -air, *m.*
hidden, use i bpolac.
hide, *v.*, cuirim i bpolac.
high, *a.*, áro, *gsf.*, doirí.
hill, *n.*, cnoc, cnuc, *m.*
hillock, *n.*, tuiróg, -óige, *f.*
hint, *n.*, hint of the story, balair
 an réil.
hiss, *n.*, fuir, -e, *f.*
hitherto, *adv.*, ceana.
hoar-frost, *n.*, meob, -oir or -óir,
m. ; reacan, -áin, *m.*
hoarseness, *n.*, ciacán, áin, *m.* ;
 ciac, -aig, *m.*
hold, *n.*, greim, greama, *m.*
holding, *n.*, use tig or gabaltar.
hole, *n.*, poll, puill, *m.*
holiday, *n.*, lá raíre, lae —, *m.* ;
 half-holiday, leat lae raíre.
home, baile, *m.* ; towards —,
 abair ; at —, ag baile, ra
 baile.
honest, *a.*, macánta.
honesty, *n.*, macántact, -a, *f.*
honorably, *adv.*, go fearadair,
 go h-onóir.
honour, *n.*, onóir, -óra, *f.* ; in —
 of, i n-onóir oo, or i n-onóir,
 with gen. case.
hopeful, *a.*, uóirac, *gsf.*, -aige.
horse, *n.*, capall, -aill, *m.* ; eac,
 eic, *m.*
horseman, *n.*, marac, -aig, *m.*
hospitality, *n.*, féile, *f.* ; flat-
 áirac, *f.*
hotel, *n.*, tig óir, *m.*
hound, *n.*, cú, con, *npl.*, cona, *f.* ;
 foxhound, gabar, air, *m.*
house, *n.*, tig (teac), tíge, *npl.*,
 tígte, *m.*
house-hold, lion-tíge, lin- —, *m.*
how, conur ? (indir. quest., conur
 mar ; mar).
Howth, *n.*, beann éadair, *gen.*,
 binne —, *f.*
human, *a.*, raogalta ; daonna.
humanity, *n.*, an cinead daonna.

hump, ὄρονν, -uinne, *npl.*, -*Δ*, *f.*
 hunchback, *n.*, ὄροννός, -όιγε, *f.*
 hundred, céao; takes noun in sing.
 hundreds, céaoṫa (when *not* preceded by a numeral).
 hunt, *n.*, realg, -eilege, *npl.*, -*Δ*, *f.*; ríadac, -aig, *m.*
 hurry, *n.*, veabac, -aib, *m.*; veit-neap, -ir, *m.*; bpuio, -e, *f.*
 hurt, *n.*, vóigbáil, -ála, *f.* (= harm).
 Ice, *n.*, leac oibí, lice —, *f.*
 icicle, *n.*, coinneal-peota, coinnle —, *pl.*, coinnlí —, *f.*; coinnlín-peota, *m.*
 identical, *a.*, use map a céile.
 identify, use aítne.
 idle, *a.*, víomaoim, *gsf.*, -e.
 ignorance, *n.*, aineolar, -air, *m.*; neam-eolar, -air, *m.*; ainbrior, -feapa, *m.*
 ignorant, *a.*, aineolac, *gsf.*, -aige; oall (of, ar).
 immediately, láitpeac, gan mhill; ar an ocoirt
 impertinence, *n.*, opoc-múinteac, -*Δ*, *f.*
 implement, *n.*, úilí, -e, *pl.*, í, *f.*; áire oibre, *f.*
 implore, *v.*, iarraidim, *vn.*, -aib (ar); aécuingim, *vn.*, -nge
 importance, *n.*, cairbe, *f.*; méio le ráo.
 importation, use leigint irceac.
 imposing, *a.*, uaidpeac, *gsf.*, -ige.
 improve, *v.*, céigim i bfeabap.
 improvement, *n.*, feabruac, -uigte, *m.*
 inch, *n.*, opla, -aig, *m.*
 incident, *n.*, use rcéal.
 including, *par.*, comhairpeam.
 inconvenience, *n.*, ceatáige, *f.*
 increase, *v.*, méauigim; céigim i mbreir; céigim i méio.

indeed, *adv.* go veimín, go veapbta.
 independent, *a.*, neam-ppleabac, *gsf.*, -aige.
 indication, *n.*, comhapta, *m.*
 indulgent (to), *a.*, bog (le.)
 inerradicable, *a.*, use oo-claoróte.
 inevitable, use cannot be helped.
 influence, *n.*, réim, -e, *npl.*, -eanna, *f.*
 inform, *v.*, innrim, *vn.*, -rim; cuirim i n iúl oo; rcéitim ar, *vn.*, rcéit (tell tales of).
 information, *n.*, cúntar, -ir, *m.*; cuairic, -e, *f.*
 inhabitant, *n.*, use uaine a comnuigeann.
 Inishmaan, *n.*, inir meabon.
 injure, *v.*, veimín vóigbáil oo.
 injury, *n.*, vóigbáil, -ála, *f.*
 injustice, *n.*, éagcáir, -óra, *f.*
 insist on, use ní poláir liom, ní fáruigeana donpuo mé.
 insolence, *n.*, opoc-múinteac, -*Δ*, *f.*
 instantly, *adv.*, go veabap, go oiair; láitpeac.
 instead of, i n-ineao, i n-ionao.
 intend, *v.*, cuirim rothaim; táim ar aigneac; táim ar tí.
 intercept, *v.*, = come before.
 intermix, *v.*, maircam.
 interest (on money), *n.*, gaimbin, *m.*; breir, -e, *f.*
 interest, *n.*, rpéir, -e, *f.*
 interfere (with), *v.*, cuirim irceac ar.
 interrupt, *v.*, rtaoaim . . . ve (18).
 intimate, *a.*, olut-muinnceapb.
 intoxicated, *a.*, ar meirce.
 invitation, *n.*, cuireac, -aib, *m.*
 Ireland, *n.*, éire, éireann, *dat.*, éirinn, *f.*
 Irish, *a.*, gaedhalac, -aig; — language, gaedhalg, -óile, gaobluinn, -e, *f.*

Irishman, *ḡaeḡeal*, -ḡil, *m.*;
ḡipeannac, -aḡ, *m.*

iron, *n.*, *iarann*, -inn, *m.*

island, *n.*, *oileán*, -án, *m.*; *inir*
 -re, *f.*

Jelly, *n.*, *ḡlótac*, -aḡe, *f.*; par-
 ticles of —, *bpaonta ḡlótaiḡe*.

journey, *n.*, *airtear*, -ir, *m.*

journey, *v.*, *criallaim*, *vn.*, *criall*.

journeyman bootmaker, *ḡréararḡe*
ar a páḡ lae.

July, *n.*, *túl*, *túil*, *m.*

jump, *n.*, *léim*, -e, *npl.*, -eanna,
f.; *pneab*, -eibe, *f.*

jump, *v.*, *léimim*, *vn.*, -neac or
 -neac, *pneabaim*.

justice, *n.*, *ceart*, *cirt*, *m.*; *cóir*,
 -óra, *f.*

Keen, *a.*, *ḡéar*, *gsf.*, *ḡéire*; *liomh-
 ta*.

keep, *v.*, *coimeádam*, *vn.*, *coim-
 eao*; *coinnigim*, *congḡaim*, *vn.*,
congḡail; keep my word,
veinim maic 'oom' focail;
rearguigim m' focail.

Kenmare, *n.*, *neroín*; *Ceanmara*,
ḡinn —, *m.*

Kerry, *n.*, *Ciarrairḡe*, *f.*

key, *n.*, *eodair*, -ḡrac, *npl.*,
 -ḡracḡa, *f.*

kill, *v.*, *marbaim*.

Killarney, *n.*, *Cill Airne*, *f.*

Killorglin, *n.*, *Cill Orglan*, *f.*

kind, *a.*, *carḡannac*, *gsf.*, -aḡe.

kind, *n.*, *raḡar*, -air, *npl.*, -ḡrean-
 na, *m.*; *rórc*, -óirc, *m.*

king, *n.*, *rí*, *npl.*, *riḡte*, *m.*

kingly, *a.*, *riogḡa*.

kiss, *n.*, *póḡ*, -óḡe, *f.*

kiss, *v.*, *póḡaim*.

kitchen, *h.*, *cirtin*, -eac, *f.*

know, *v.*, *tá a fíor aḡam*; *tá
 eolair aḡam ar*; *ta aicne aḡam*

ar; *tá (ré) ar eolair aḡam*; *ir
 eol 'oom*; *ir fear 'oom*; *ir
 eolac me ('oom)*; *aicnigim
 (aicin)*, *vn.*, *aicint* (recognise,
 etc.).

knowledge, *n.*, *fíor*, *feara*, *m.*;
eolair, -air, *m.*; *aicne*, *f.*

Labour, *n.*, *obair*, *oibre*, *npl.*,
oibreacḡa, *f.*; *raotair*, -air, *m.*;
ḡnó, -ḡta, *m.*

lady, *n.*, *bean-uairl*, *f.*

lake, *n.*, *loc*, -a, *m.*

lame, *a.*, *bacac*, *gsf.*, -aḡe.

lament, *v.*, *caoinim*.

lance, *n.*, *rleaḡ*, *rleige*, *f.*

land, *talaim*, -aim, *m.*; -*lman*, *f.*;
pl., *talmaic*; cultivated —,
icir, -eac, *f.*; fallow —, *úir
 ḡlar*, *f.*

land = alight, *cuirli(n)gim*, *vn.*,
cuirling or *cuplac*.

landlord, *n.*, *tigearna talman*, *m.*

lane, *bóicrin*, *m.* (country); *rráir-
 in*, *m.* (town).

Language movement, *Cúir na
 ḡaoluinne*.

languish, *v.*, *use uil i ḡceal* or
uil ar ceal.

lantern, *n.*, *cuplín*, *m.*

last, *a.*, *veipeannac*, *gsf.*, -aḡe;
veiprḡ (= *gen. of veipeac*).

last, at —, *ré veipeac*; at long
 —, *ré veipeac tair cail*.

late, *véirḡannac*, *gsf.*, -aḡe.

lately (latterly), *le véirḡannaḡe*.

laugh, *n.*, *ḡáire*; *ḡáirḡe*.

laugh, *v.*, *ḡáirim*, *cuirim ḡáire
 (ḡáirḡe) aram*, *veinim ḡáirḡe*.

Laune, *n.*, *leaim*, -aim, *f.*

law, *n.*, *olige*, *npl.*, *oligte*, *m.*;
neac, -a, *m.*; *oleac*, -a, *npl.*,
 -anna, *f.*; moral —, *olige Oé*.

lawful, *a.*, *cóir*, *gsf.*, *córa*; *olig-
 teaim*, *neacaim*; *oleaḡ-
 ta*,
ta,
ta

lawn, *n.*, *fairce, f.*
 lawyer, *n.*, *feap olige, m.*; *olig-
 ceoir, -óna, m.*; *oligeasóir, m.*
 lay up, *v.*, *bailigim, vn.*, *-iugad*;
 lay (eggs), *beirim, vn.*, *breit.*
 laziness, *n.*, *leirce, f.*
 lazy, *a.*, *leirceamail.*
 lea, *bán, báin, pl.*, *bánta, m.*
 leader, *n.*, *treopaire, apl.*, *-óte, m.*
 leaf, *n.*, *uilleog, -oige, f.*; *buil-
 leog, -oige, f.*
 leap, *n.*, *léim, -e, npl.*, *-eanna, f.*
 learn, *v.*, *fogluimim or fogluim-
 igim, vn.*, *fogluim.*
 lease, *n.*, *léar, m.*
 leave, *v.*, *fágaim, vn.*, *fágaint, fágáil(r).*
 Leinster, *n.*, *laigim, -ean, dat.*, *-imb, f.*
 length, *n.*, *faio, -e, f.*
 lesson, *n.*, *ceacht, -a, npl.*, *-anna, m.*
 lest, *ar eagla go, le h-eagla go*; *par a (ecl.).*
 let (allow), *v.*, *leigim, leogaim, vn.*, *-int.*
 let to, *i n-áiríoe.*
 letter, *n.*, *leirip, -treac, -tre, pl.*, *-treaca, f.*; knowledge of letters, *for léiríoeaca.*
 level, *a.*, *réir, gsf.*, *-e.*
 lie, *n.*, *bréag, -éige, npl.*, *-a, f.*
 lie, *v.*, *luigim, vn.*, *luige (action), táim im luige (state).*
 lie, *v.*, you lied = you told a lie, *tugair o'éiteac.*
 life, *n.*, *anam, -a, npl.*, *anmanna*; *an t-anam, na h-anama.*
 light, *n.*, *folar, -air, npl.*, *roillre, m.*
 light, *v.*, *laraim (a candle)*; *(f)ao-
 uigim (a fire): oeargaim (a pipe).*
 lightning, *n.*, *teintreac, -ige, f.*; a flash of —, *rplann, -ainne,*

npl., *-ada, f.*; thunder and lightning, *toirneac, -ige, f.*
 like, *n.*, *leitéro, -e, npl.*, *-i, f.*
 like, *a.*, *use ir cuma nó . . .*
 like, *v.*, *ir maíe (áil) liom.*
 like, *adv.*, *mar a beac; ar nóir (gen.)*; *mar.*
 likewise, *adv.*, *mar an gcéanna*; *leir; fairir rin.*
 lion, *n.*, *leoman, -ain, m.*
 lintel, *n.*, *parpoar, m.*
 listen, *v.*, *cloirim. vn.*, *cloirint; pl.*, *cualar.*
 little, *a.*, *beag, gsf.*, *bige.*
 little, *n.*, *beagán, -áin, m.*
 live, *v.*, *mairim, vn.*, *maireac-
 taim*; live (dwell), *connuigim, vn.*, *connuige*; live in peace with, *réiríogim le, vn.*, *réiríoeac.*
 livelihood, *n.*, *beata, -ó, f.*; *rlige beata, f.*
 loan, *n.*, *láract, -a, f.*
 loathing, *n.*, *gnáin, -nac, f.*; *reiríoean.*
 lock, *v.*, *cuirim an glar ar*; *oainnigim ar.*
 London, *n.*, *lonnóan, -ain.*
 loneliness, *n.*, *uaignear, -ir, m.*
 lonely (lonesome), *a.*, *uaigneac, gsf.*, *-ige.*
 long, *a.*, *faoa*; as long as, *an faio ir, com faoa ir.*
 look (at), *v.*, *féacaim (ar), vn.*, *féacaint.*
 loose, *v.*, *rcaoilim.*
 lord, *n.*, *tigearna, m.*
 lose, *v.*, *caillim, vn.*, *-eamaint.*
 Lough Neagh, *n.*, *loc n-eacac.*
 lovable, *a.*, *gnáomair, gsf.*, *-aibe.*
 love, *n.*, *gnáó, -a or -áir, m.*; *cion, ceana, m.*; *gean, -a, m.*
 loving, *a.*, *geanamail, gsf.*, *-mía*; *gnáomair, gsf.*, *-aibe*; *cean-
 amail, gsf.*, *-mía.*
 low, *a.*, *iréal, gsf.*, *irle.*

lower, *a.*, *ioctpac*, *gsf.*, -*ai*ge.
 lowing, *n.*, *géim*, -*e*, *npl.*, -*anna*, *f.*
 luxuriant, *a.*, *borb*, *gsf.*, *buirbe*.

Mac Sweeney, *Mac Suibne*.
 mad, *a.*, *use gen.*, of *buile*, *f.*
 maiden, *n.*, *briunneal*, -*ille*, *f.*;
óig-bean, *f.*; *cailin*, *m.*
 maintain (support), *v.*, *coctuisim*;
beactuisim.

majority, *n.*, *forriór*, *m.*
 Malachi, *n.*, *maelfeadláinn*, -*ainn*,
m.

man, *n.*, *feap*, *f*, *m.*
 mane, *n.*, *mong* (*muing*), *muinge*,
f.

Mangerton, *n.*, *maingarta*, -*n*, *f.*
 mangled, *a* mangled mass, 'na
corair *cró* (37); *corair*, that
 which is trampled on.

manner, *n.*, *cuma*, *f.*

manners, *n.*, *béara*, *m.*

manse, *n.*, *tig mór*, *carleán*,
m.

manufacture, *n.*, *veántúr*, -*úr*,
m.; *veántanar*, -*air*, *m.*

many, *a.*, how —, *an mó* (*iomó*),
cé méir; too many, *an ioma*;
 as many as, *an oiread le* (*agur*).

mark, *gearrad*, -*arra*, *m.* (in
 throwing hammer).

Maryborough, *n.*, *port Laoighe*.

Mass, *n.*, *airpeann*, -*inn*, *m.*

mass, *n.*, mangled mass, *na corair*
cró; a lifeless mass, *pleirt*,
-e, *f.*

master, *n.*, *máistir*, *gen. id.*,
npl., -*i*, *m.*

match (hurling, etc.), *cluithe*, *m.*

material (for), *n.*, *ábhar*, -*air*,
m.; *rianad*, -*ais*, *m.*

matter (= state of affairs), *rcéal*,
-éil, *m.*; what is the matter
 with you? *cao tá ort?*

Maurice, *n.*, *muirir*, *gen. id.*, *m.*

May, *bealtaine*, *f.*; *mí na beal-*
taine; May-day, *bealtaine*,
lá bealtaine.

mayor, *n.*, *méire*, *m.*; *maor*, -*ir*,
m.

meadow, *bán*, -*in*, *npl.*, -*na*, *m.*;
móinfeas, -*éir*, *m.*

meal, *n.*, a —, *béile*, *m.*

meal (flour), *n.*, *min*, -*e*, *f.*

mean, *v.*, *meairim*, *vn.*, *meair*;
tá im aigneas; *taairim* (*oo*),
vn., *taairir*.

mean man, *pprionnlóigin*, *m.*

meaning, *n.*, *bri*g, -*e*, *npl.*, *brioga*,
f.

means, *n.*, *caoi*, *npl.*, -*te*, *f.*;
gléar, -*éir*, *npl.*, -*anna*, *m.*;
 by some —, *ar cuma éigin*.

Meath, *n.*, *an mhí*de, *gen.*, *na*
*mhí*de.

meet, *v.*, *bualim le*; *carad* . . .
orm; *teanghuigim*, *vn.*, *teang-*
tháil.

meeting, *n.*, *cuinniuas*, -*ighe*,
m.

melodious, *a.*, *bin*n, *gsf.*, -*e*.

melt, *v.*, *leagaim* (*trans.* and
intrans.).

member, *n.*, *ball*, -*ail*, *m.*;
oalta, *m.*; Member of Parlia-
 ment, *feirir*, *m.*

memory, *n.*, *cuirne*, *f.*

mention, *v.*, *áiríim*, *vn.*, *áiream*;
tráctaim ar.

mercantile affairs, *ceannairdeas*,
-a, *f.*

mercy, *n.*, *trócaire*, *f.*

merrymaking, *rléir*, -*e*, *f.*

message, *n.*, *teactaireas*, -*a*, *f.*

messenger, *n.*, *teactaire*, *m.*

microbe, *n.*, *micrób*, -*ais*, *m.*

microscope, *n.*, *micrascóp*, -*áin*,
m.

middle, *n.*, *lár*, *lár*, *m.*; *meáon*,
-oin, *m.*

middle, *a.*, *meáonad*, *gsf.*, -*ais*;
 middle-aged, *meáon-aois*.

midnight, *n.*, *meáon-oirde*, *m.*

mild, *adj.*, *cnearta*, *bog*.

milk, *n.*, bainne, *m.*; new —, leathnach, *-a, f.*; butter —, bláta, *-aige or bláitche, f.*

milk, *v.*, cnuádam.

million, míliún, *-iun, m.*

mind, *n.*, aigneas, *-ró, m.*

misery, *n.*, uonag, *-aig, m.*

miss (a train), caillim, *vn.*, *-eathaint.*

mistress, *n.*, bean an tige, *f.*; school —, máistirpeár, *-a, f.*

moan, *n.*, olagón, *-óin, m.*

moment, *n.*, nóimeas, *-it, npl.*, *-taí, m.*

monastery, *n.*, mainistir, *-treas, npl.*, *-treas, f.*

month, *n.*, mí, *npl.*, mionna or míora (mí, after numerals), *f.*

moon, *n.*, geala, *-aige, f.*

moonlight, *n.*, solas na gealaige.

more, *n.*, tuilleas, *-ró, m.*; bheir, *-e, f.*; more than, tuilleas agur.

morning, *n.*, maireán, *gen.*, mairene, *dat.*, mairein, *npl.*, maireas, *f.*; in the —, ar mairein.

morsel, *n.*, blúipe, *m.*; hero's morsel, cupamír.

mortal, *a.*, fo-mairbte; — man, uaine raogalta; — enemy, searag-naímaro.

moss, *n.*, cúnla, *-aig, m.*

mount, *v.*, tagaim (téigim) i n-áiríoe.

mouth, *n.*, beál, béil, *m.*

move, *v.*, airtigim; — towards, oiruirim le, *vn.*, oiruirim.

mow, *v.*, bainim, *vn.*, baint.

mowing machine, inneall bainte, *gen. and npl.*, innill bainte.

much, móran, puinn; *adv.*, i b'fao; how much, an mór...; too much, an iomaice, an iomaio; as much as, an oirpeas le (agur).

muddle, *v.*, veinim botún oe.

Munster, *n.*, muma, *gen.*, *-n, dat.*, *-in, f.*; Province of —, Cúige Muman; native of —, Muimneas, *-ig, m.*

murder, *v.*, mairbaim, mairbuigim.

murder, *n.*, uínmairbas, *-bte, m.*

murmur, *n.*, cónán, *-áin, -m.*

murmuring (=complaining), mionnabair, *-aig, m.*

muscle, *n.*, féit, *-e, npl.*, eada or eanna, *f.*

muscular, *a.*, féiteas, *gsf.*, *-ig.*

must, *v.*, ir éigean dom, ní fuláir dom, caitim, tá orm; ní mór dom.

muzzle, *n.*, beál, *-éil, m.*

Nail, *n.*, ionga, *-n, pl.*, ingne (claw); cairnge, *pl.*, *-ngie, f.*

name, *n.*, ainm, *gen.*, *-e or anma, npl.*, ainm(n)neas, *f.* (in Munster), *m.*

Nano Nagle, eilionóir oe nóigla.

narrow, *n.*, caol, *gsf.*, caoile (slender); cumang, *-ainge* (not broad).

nation, *n.*, náiríun, *-úin, m.*; people of the —, coitceantast, *-a, f.*

nationality, *n.*, náiríuintast, *-a, f.*

natural, *a.*, nádúrta; ualad; ir ual uó.

naturally = of course, níó náe iongnas.

nature, *n.*, an uóman, cputaioeas (the universe); nádúr, *-úir or -úra, m.* (disposition); uúear, *-aig, m.*; ual, *-ail, m.* (hereditary instinct).

naval, use *gen. of* long.

nay, ní heas, *ad* . . .

near, *prep.*, le h-aig, le coir, i n-aice (all take *gen.*); i ngiorast uó; i n-aeumairast uó; aeumair uó.

neat, *vear*, *gsf.*, *veipe*; *gleoite*.
 necessity, *n.*, *gábad*, -*aió*, *m.*;
pióctanar, -*ai*, *m.*
 neck, *n.*, *muineál*, -*níl*, *m.*; neck
 of (jar, etc.), *ropogall*, -*ail*, *m.*
 necktie, *n.*, *capabac*, *m.*
 need, *n.*, *gábad*, -*aió*, *m.*
 neighbour, *comurra*, -*an*, *pl.*,
 -*ain*, *f.*
 neither, *conj.*, *ac éom beas*; *ac*
an oipeao.
 nephew, *n.*, *garthac*, -*thic*, *m.*
 nest, *n.*, *neao*, *nio* or *nioe*, *npl.*,
nioeáca, *m.* and *f.*
 nettle, *v.*, *cuirín* fearg *ar*.
 nevertheless, *mar* *rin féin*; 'na
taob ran; 'na *ainveoin rin*.
 new, *a.*, *nuad*, *gsf.*, -*ard*; *úr*,
gsf., *úipe*; new milk, *leamnaict*,
 -*a*, *f.*
 New Ross, *n.*, *Ror thic Treoin*.
 news, *n.*, *nuadact*, -*a*, *f.*; *rcéala*
(pl.), *m.*; *newspaper*, *nuadear*
nuadacta, *m.*
 nickname, *n.*, *leasainm*, -*e*, *f.*
 night, *n.*, *oiróce*, *npl.*, -*ceanca*, *f.*;
 at night, *ir oiróce*; nightfall,
tuicim na h-oiróce; to-night,
anoct; last night, *aréir*.
 north, *n.*, *tuairceart*, -*irt*, *m.*;
 in the —, *tuaid*; from the —,
do tuaid; northwards, *ó tuaid*;
 north of, *ar an otaob tuaid ve*.
 nose, *n.*, *rpón*, *rpóine*, *f.*
 nostril, *n.*, *polláipe*, *m.*
 nothing, *n.*, *neam-niód*; *einnió*
with neg. part.
 notwithstanding, *prep.*, *i n-ain-*
veoin (gen.).
 nourish, *v.*, *beaúigim*, *coúigim*;
 well nourished, *beaúigíte*.
 November, *n.*, *Samain*, -*thna*, *f.*;
mí na Samna, *f.*
 nowhere, *adv.*, *éior ná tuar*.
 number, *n.*, *líon*, *lín*, *npl.*, *lín*,
m.; *uimhir*, -*thipe* or -*thipead*,

npl., *thipeáca*, *f.*; a number of
 persons, *a lán daoine*.
 numbness, *n.*, *barra* - *liobar*;
barra-leactar, *m.*
 nun, *n.*, *bean piagalta*, *f.*

Oath, *n.*, *miónn*, -*a*, *m.*

observe, *v.*, *éim*; *cuigaim fé*
nioeapra.

obtain, *v.*, *geibim*; *tá . . . agam*.

occasional, *a.*, *fo-*, *foe-* (*prefix*
asp.).

occur, *v.*, *tuiceann amad*.

officer, *n.*, *oirpigeac*, -*ig*, *m.*

once, *don uair dháin*; once a
 year, *uair ra bliadain*; at
 once, *láirpeac*, *gan moill*;
 once upon a time, . . . *rao ó*.

only (for), *mapa mbeaó* (*followed*
by acc.); — that, *mapa mbeaó*
go; *ac go*.

open, *a.*, *ar leactaó*, *orcaíte*,
ar orcaíte.

open, *v.*, *orcaim*, *fut.* *orclóeo*,
vn., *orcaíte*.

operate, *v.*, *oirbúigim*, *vn.*, -*uigáó*.

opinion, *n.*, *bpeit*, *bpeite*, *f.*;
tuairim, *f.*; *meas*, *m.*

opportune, *a.*, *trátaimail*, *gsf.*,
 -*ámla*; *caoiteamail*, *gsj.*, -*mla*.

opportunity, *caoi*, *pl.*, -*ce*, *f.* (*of*,
ar).

opposite, *n.*, *a málairt* (*óirpeac*).

opposite, *prep.*, *ar agaid*; *or*
comair.

orange, *n.*, *óráirte*, *f.*

order, *n.*, *orvuigáó*, -*uigíte*, *m.*;
focal, -*ail*, *pl.*, -*ail* and *écla*.

order, *v.*, *orvuigim* *oo*, *vn.*, -*uigáó*.

Oscar, *Orcar*, -*air*, *m.*

other than, *reódar*.

outlawed, be —, *táim ar mo*
éiceaó.

outline of the story, *bunaódar*
 (*bunúr*) *an rcéil*,

oval, *a.*, *ar* nóir uíbe cínce.

overcoat, *cóta móir, m.*

overflow, *v.*, *bhrúctaim, vn.*, -*ghail.*

overpopulated, *say, tá an iomao*
uadainne ann.

overpower, *v.*, *traoctaim; tréar-*
caraim, vn., *tréarcarait.*

overseer, *n.*, *maoir, -aoir, m.*

overtake, *beirim . . . ar; tag-*
-aim ruar le.

overwhelm, *v.*, *traoctaim; tréar-*
caraim; tréarcarait; múctaim;
baircáim.

owing to, *toirce (with gen.); toirce*
go.

Pain, *n.*, *pian, -éine, npl.*, -*nta,*
f.

pair, *n.*, *féire, m.*; *péire, m.*;
pair (= two persons), *beirt, -e,*
f.; pair (= a married couple),
lánaimh, -n, f.

palace, *n.*, *pálar, -áir, m.*

pale, *a.*, *liac-bán.*

paradise, *n.*, *flaitéar, -ir, m.*

parallel, *n.*, *coramláct, -a, f.*

parched, *pp.*, *pioptá.*

parish, *n.*, *paróirte, f.*

part, *n.* (share), *cion, ceana, pl.*,
cionta, m.

part (with), *v.*, *rcaraim, vn.*,
-amhaint.

partake (of), *v.*, *caitim, vn.*,
-eamh; itim, vn., *ite; tógaim.*

partiality, *n.*, *radar, -air, m.*;
báir, -e, f.

particularly, *adv.*, *go móir móir.*

partition, *v.*, *roinnim, vn.*, *roinnt.*

pass, *n.*, a mountain —, *mám,*
-áime, f.; *bealaic, -aig, m.*

pass by, *v.*, *gabaim éar, vn.*,
gabáilt.

passage, *n.*, *beanna, -n, f.*; *rlige,*
f.

pasture (common), *inbeair, -ir, m.*

paw, *n.*, *lapa, m.*

pay, *n.*, *tuairgeoal, -ail, m.*; *páig,*
-a, m.

pay, *v.*, *íolaím, vn.*, *íol* (for,
ar); *iocaim, vn.*, *ioc.*

pebble, *n.*, *mion-éloc, -élocé, f.*;
cloicín, m.; *méaróigin, m.*;
rligrín, m. (thin piece of slate).

penal-law, *n.*, *cam-ólige, npl.*,
-ghe, m.

perceive, *v.*, *éim; tugaim fé*
noeara; moctuigim (internal).

per cent., *ra céad, fé'n gcéad.*

perfidy, *n.*, *feall, feill, m.*

perforate, *v.*, *pollaim.*

perhaps, *use b'féidir go.*

perishing from, *leacta le.*

persevere, *v.*, *leanaim, vn.*, -*nam-*
-aint (at, *oe*).

perspiration, *n.*, *allur, -uir, m.*

pervert, *v.*, *iompuigim, vn.*, *iom-*
páil, iompób (*act. and pas.*).

petition, *n.*; *adéunge, f.*

petition, *v.*, *adéuingim, vn.*, -*ge.*

pick, *v.*, *piocáim.*

pillar-stone, *n.*, *gallán, -áin, m.*

pious, *a.*, *uadha, uadanta.*

pipe, *n.*, *piob, píbe, f.*; smoking
—, *piopa, m.*

pirate, *n.*, *piaráit.*

pistol, *n.*, *pioirtal, m.*

place, *n.*, *áit, -e, npl.*, -*eanna or*
-eada, f.; *inead, -io; ionad,*
-aio, m.

plain, *n.*, *macáire, m.*

plan, *n.*, *reirt, -e, f.*

plasma, *n.*, *lionn fóla, gen.*,
leanna —, m.

play, *v.*, *imrim, vn.*, *imirt; play*
an instrument, reinnim, vn.,
reinnm. o

play, *n.*, *pléiread, -a, f.*; fair
play, *ceart ir cóir.*

pleasant, *aoibinn, gsf.*, *aoibne*;
it is —, *ir veair (bheag) an ruo . .*

please, *v.*, ταινωγίμ *le*, *vn.*,
-neam; if you please, μά'ρ é
vo toíl é; leo toíl.

pledge, *v.*, γεáll, γίλλ, *m.*; coin-
eáll, -ίλλ, *m.*

plentiful, *adj.*, πλύιρρεάδ, *gsf.*,
-ίγε.

plough, *n.*, céáδτα, *m.*

ploughshare, *n.*, ποc (an céáδτα),
ruic, *m.*

plunder, *v.*, ποβάλαμ, *vn.*, πο-
άιλ; γοισίμ, *vn.*, γοισ.

poem, *n.*, πόν, -ín, *m.*

pole, *n.*, πόλα, *m.*; πταic, -e, *npl.*,
-eanna, *f.*; trolly-pole, cleat or
cleit, *f.*

policeman, *n.*, πιοc-μαορ, -αοιρ,
m.; conapcábla, -αίοcε, *m.*;
πίλείρ, *m.*

polished, *part.*, líomta; pleamam.

politely, *adv.*, go bog péiò.

popular, *a.*, she is popular with
rich and poor, εά. boct agn
paròbhir buròeac oi.

pond, *n.*, locán, -áin, *m.*

poor, *a.*, boct, *gsf.*, boicte; oealb,
gsf., -a.

Portarlington, *n.*, Cúl an tsúo-
aire.

portion, *n.*, cion, ceana, *m.*

position, *n.*, céim, -e, *npl.*, -eanna,
m. and f.

possess, *v.*, use ír . . . le or tá
. . . ag.

possession, *n.*, reilb (realtb),
reilbe, *f.*

postpone, *v.*, cuirim ar cáirce.

potatoe, *n.*, ppáca, *m.*

poultry-maid, *n.*, caílín na gceapic.

pour, *v.*, ποιρτιμ, *vn.*, πορταò;
peapaim, *vn.*, -éain.

poverty, *n.*, boctaine, *f.*; oeal-
bar, -air, *m.*

powder, *n.*, púoap, *m.*

power, cumap, -air, *m.*; neapc,
nirc, *m.*

powerful, *a.*, cumapac, *gsf.*, -aige.

practice, *n.*, ταιrige, *f.*

practise, *v.*, cleáδταim.

praise, *v.*, molaim.

pranks, *n.*, cleapairoeac, *f.*

prayer, *n.*, upnaòe, *npl.*, -òce,
f.; παοιρ, -οιρ, *npl.*, -ορεάca,
f.

preach, *v.*, peamóinim, *vn.*, -eac.

precisely, *adv.*, go cruinn.

predicament, *n.*, cpaδòcár, -áir,
m.

prepare, *v.*, ullmuigim.

prepared for = expecting, use
coinne.

presence, use be there; in the —
of, i briaònaire.

Presentation Order, Qpo ban
riaçalta na toiribhirce.

preserved, *pp.*, leapuirge.

president, *n.*, uacrapán, -ín, *m.*

pretend, *v.*, leigim opm; or use
maírbac at end of phrase.

prevent, *v.*, coipeim; corp; there
was nothing to prevent, ní raib
bac air.

previously, *adv.*, poimír (poime)
ín.

price, ríaca (*npl.*), *m.*; luac, -a,
m.; highest —, an píniginn ír
aoirce.

pride, *n.*, uabair, -air, *m.*

princess, ingean an rí, *g.* -gíne, *f.*

principal (sum invested), *n.*, bun-
airgeao, *m.*

prison, *n.*, capcair, -capac, *f.*

probable, ír oócá go.

proceeded, use went on.

procure, *v.*, aimrigim, *vn.*, -iuçac.

professor, *n.*, ollamh, -aíh, *m. and*
f.

profit, *n.*, cairbe, *f.*; corac,
corca, *m.*

profit, *v.*, to profit by, cairbe oo
baint ar; to become profitable
to, oul i stairbe oo.

progress; in —, *ar riubál*.
 progress, *v.*, *céigim éun cinn*.
 promise, *v.*, *geallaim, vn., -aim*.
 prospect, *n.*, *radóir, -oir, m.;*
adair, -oir, m.
 protect, *cornaim, vn., coraint or*
cornam (from, ar).
 protuberance, *use adóir, f.*
 provide, *v.*, *roláir, -oir, m.*
 provider, *n.*, *roláir, -oir, m.*
 prudent, *adj.*, *ciallmair, -oir, -oir, -oir.*
 puff, *v.*, *réirim*.
 puff (a gust), *n.*, *puicín, m.*
 punishment, *n.*, *piónóir, -oir, m.*
 pupil, *n.*, *roclaire, -aire, m.*
 purchase, *v.*, *ceannúigim, vn.,*
ceannaic.
 purpose; on purpose to, *o'fonn ir*
go; on set —, o'don gnó; to no
purpose = in vain = ní raib
maic (oo) an; for what —,
cao cuige (go), cao 'na easob
(go).
 purse, *n.*, *rpáir, -oir, m.*
 pursue, *v.*, *leanaim; céigim i*
noiaib.
 put on (clothes), *v.*, *cuirim orm*
(umam).
 Quagmire, *n.*, *conn ar bogab,*
npl., cuimnte —, f.
 quail, *v.*, *cúbaim (cúb), vn.,*
cúbab (under, noim).
 quarrel, *n.*, *bpuigean, -ine, f.;*
troir, -oir, f.
 quarreling, *as bpuigín, as*
adair.
 quarter (district), *n.*, *áir, -oir, f.;*
ceap, -oir, npl., -anna, f.
 quarter (a fourth part), *ceatpáir,*
-oir, npl., -anna, f.
 quartz, *n.*, *clac-ghéine, f.*
 queen, *n.*, *bainpíogán, -gán, npl.,*

-gánta, f.; nom. also spelled
bainpíogán.
 Queenstown, *n.*, *cóir bopcaige.*
 quickly, *adv.*, *go tapair, gan*
moill, go tian, ar an ocoir,
láirpéac.
 quiet, *a.*, *cuim, -oir, -e.*
 quite, *adv.*, *go maic (after adj.);*
i gceap.
 Race (of people), *riolair, -oir,*
m.
 racially, *adv.*, *oo péir outair.*
 radiant, *adj.*, *rolair, -oir, -oir,*
-oir.
 rafters, *n.*, *rpáir, -oir, f.*
 rail, *n.*, *ráir, -oir, npl., -oir, f.*
 rain, *báirpéac, -oir, f.; fear-*
éann, -anna, f.; heavy rain,
clagair or clagairpéac, m.
 raise, *v.*, *áirpíogim; cógaim, vn.,*
-oir, -oir, -oir.
 random statement, *use páirpéir,*
-oir, f.
 ranks; form —, *cuirpíogair*
péir i n-eagair.
 rarely, *a.*, *go h-annam, ir annam.*
 rather, *v.* = prefer.
 rather than, *noir túirce ná.*
 Rathmore, *n.*, *Ráir móir, gen.,*
Ráir móir, m.
 ravages, *n.*, *cpéacáir.*
 ravine, *n.*, *cumair, m.*
 reach, *v.*, *rpóir, -oir, vn., -oir;*
rpóir; bainim amac; cag-
aim ar; reach out, rinim.
 readily, *adv.*, *go ponnmair, go*
h-obann.
 ready, *a.*, *ullam, -oir, -oir.*
 reap, *v.*, *bainim, vn., bainc.*
 rebellion, *n.*, *éirge amac.*
 rebellious, *a.*, *earpóir, -oir, -oir,*
-oir.
 receive, *v.* = get.
 reckon, *v.*, *áirpíogim, vn., áirpéac.*

ridge, *iomairne, m.*
 right, *a., ceart, ciut, m.*
 right (claim), *n., cáll. What right have you to it? Cao é an cáll atá agat éirge?*
 rill, *n., reilteán, -áin, m.*
 ring, *n., fáinne, m.; ring (of a bell), fuaim, -ama, f.*
 river, *n., abh, -ann, npl., aibne, f.*
 road, *n., bótar, -air, npl., bóirne, m.*
 roar, *v., béicim, cuirim búir ar; roaring, ag búirnead.*
 robber, *n., robdáir, m.; gao-aibne, m.; bitéirnead, -aig, m.*
 rob, *v., creadaim; robdáim, vn., robdáil.*
 robin, *n., rírois, -oige, f.*
 roll, *v., umlaicim, vn., umlaic.*
 room, *n., reompa, m.; rlige, f.; to make room for, rlige oo éabairt oo.*
 Rosary, *n., an chóroin mhíle.*
 rosary-beads, *paróirín, m.*
 round, *a., ghuinn, gsf., -e; — about, móir-oirneall, éart éiméall.*
 round, *n., cúrra, m.; gear, -a, m.; another round, aitéirnead, m.*
 ruddy, *a., use luirne, f.*
 ruffian, *n., cuirpéad, -ig, m.*
 ruin, *n., foirnead, -aig, m.*
 ruin (destruction), *n., léir-rcuir, -ta, m.*
 ruin, *v., millim; rcuiraim.*
 rumour, *n., párla, m.*
 run, *n., rít, reata, m.*
 rush, *v., rcennim, pneaaim.*
 rush, *n., rioad, -aib, m.; putag, -aig, m.*
 Russian, *n. and a., Rúirnead.*
 rust, *n., meirg, -e, f.*
 rust, *v., tá meirg ag tead ar.*

rustle, *v., cnagaim, vn., -ad; cuimlim, vn., cuimilt.*

Sad, *a., brónad, gsf., -aige.*
 saddle, *n., oiallao, -e, f.*
 safely, *adv., go rlan polláin.*
 saintly, *a., naomha.*
 sale; for —, *le oiol.*
 sallow, *adj., buir.*
 salt, *n., salann, -inn, m.*
 salt, *a., guirt.*
 same, *a., céanna.*
 sample, *n., rompla, m.*
 sand, *n., gairín, -nhe, f.*
 sand-piper, *n., gobadán, -áin, m.*
 satisfaction, *n., rára, -aib, m.; étar, -air, m.; compóro, -óiro, m. (pleasure).*
 save, *v., rábáilim, vn., rábáilt.*
 scaffold, *n., croc, -oide, npl., -a, f.*
 scan, *v., réadaim, -aill, r i bup.*
 scarcely, *an éirgim; ar beag má tá.*
 scatter, *v., rcuirim.*
 schedule, *n., cláirín, m.*
 school, *n., rcóil, -e, npl., -eanna, f.; at school, ar (ag) rcóil.*
 scientist, *n., ealaðantóir, -a, npl., -í, m.; fear ealaðan.*
 scolding, *n., rcallad teangan.*
 score; on that —, *'na taob ran.*
 scorn, *n., tarcurne, f.*
 Scotland, *n., alba, -an, f.*
 scouts, *n., luét bráit, m.*
 scream, *n., liúg, -úig, m.; béic, -e, npl., -eanna, f.*
 scud, *v., use gluirim.*
 scythe, *rpéal, -eile, f.*
 sea, *n., fairrige, f.*
 search, *v., cuapuirgim, vn., cuap-oad.*
 search, *n., cuaproad, -aig, m.; in — of, ar loig.*

seat, *n.*, ρυϊθεαδάν, -άιν, *m.*
 secret, *n.*, ρύν, -ύν, *m.*
 secret, in —, α γαν ριορ.
 secretary, *n.*, ρύναιοθε, *m.*
 security, *n.*, υπηραιθεατ, -α, *f.*;
 υπηραδαρ, -αιρ, *m.*
 sœ, *v.*, εἰμ, ní ϕεϊοιμ.
 seed, *n.*, ριολ, ρίλ, *pl.* ριολτα. *m.*
 seem, *v.*, ραηλουϊγίμ.
 seize, τόγαίμ, *vn.*, τόγαίμτ or
 -άιλ; βειρίμ . . . αρ . . . (by,
 αρ).
 seldom, *adv.*, γο h-ανναθ; ιρ
 ανναθ . . .
 send, *v.*, κυρίμ (to, ευν, ας
 τυαλλ αρ); ρεολαίμ (= des-
 patch); send for, κυρίμ ριορ
 αρ.
 sense, *n.*, ciáll, céιυle, *f.*; μεαβ-
 αίρ, -ραδ, *f.*
 sentence, *n.*, άβρα, -αδ, *f.*
 sentence (judgment), *n.*, βρεϊτ
 (breατ), -εϊτε, *f.*
 separate, *v.*, ρκυρίμ, *vn.*, ρκυρ;
 ρκαρλαίμ, *vn.*, -αθμαίμτ, -αδ.
 serfs, *n.*, υαορ-ελλαν, -αινε, *f.*
 sermon, *n.*, ρεανμόιν, -όνα, *npl.*,
 -όινί or -όναδς, *f.*; ρεανμόιρ, *f.*
 servant, *n.*, buαδαιλλ or cailín
 (αιμπίρε).
 serve (in army, etc.), *v.*, ρειρβίρ
 cogaiθ α θέαανθ; to serve
 your own ends, αρ θαιτε leat
 ρείν.
 service, *n.*, ρειρβίρ, -ε, *f.*
 set, *v.*, the sun was setting, bí an
 ξηian ας ουλ ρέ.
 set out, *v.*, γλυαίρμ, *vn.*, -εαδτ.
 settle, *v.*, ροcρυγίμ, *vn.*, ροc-
 ρυγδθ.
 severe, *a.*, οϊαν, *gsf.*, véine.
 shade, *n.*, ραδτ, -α, *m.*
 shadow, *n.*, ραίλ, -ε, *npl.*, -ί, *f.*
 shaggy, *a.*, γαρβ, *gsf.*, γαιρβε;
 γιοβαλαδ, *gsf.*, -αιγε.
 sham, *adj.*, use μαρ θ'εαθ.

shame, *n.*, náipe, *f.*; ceipτ, -e, *f.*;
 ceann ρέ, *m.*
 Shannon, *n.*, Stionna, -αινε, *f.*
 shape, *n.*, cput, *gen.* cpoτς or
 cpyite, *m.* and *f.*
 share, *n.*, cion, ceana, *pl.*, cionτα,
m.
 sharpen, *v.*, κυρίμ ραοβαρ αρ.
 shave, *v.*, beapraim.
 sheep, *n.*, caopa, -ε, *pl.*, caopa,
 caoiriy, *f.* (*sing.* and *pl. pro-*
nounced caoiré).
 sheep-dog, μαορα, *m.*
 shelter, *n.*, oion, oín, *m.*; poτaín,
 -ana, *f.*
 shepherd, *n.*, aoθαίρε, *m.*
 sheriff, *n.*, ριρρηiam, -iaim, *m.*
 shining, ας ταϊνεαθ.
 shirk, *v.*, use επείγίμ, *vn.*, -ean.
 shoe, *n.*, bróg, -όige, *f.*; horse —,
 cpyθ, -υιθ, *npl.*, -υιθε.
 shoemaker, *n.*, γρεάραιοθε, *m.*
 shop, *n.*, ριορα, *npl.*, -άι, *m.*
 shorten, *v.*, γεapraim.
 shoulder, *n.*, ρlinneán, -άιν, *m.*
 (shoulder-blade); guαla, -ann,
pl., guαilne, *f.*
 shout, *n.*, ρcpeao, -α, *npl.*, -anna,
m.
 shout, *v.*, ρcpeaoaim, *vn.*, ρcpeao
 or ρcpeaoaiγ; κυρίμ λιύγ
 αρam.
 shouting, *n.*, callaipeαδτ, -α, *f.*
 show, *v.*, ταίρβεάναιμ, ταρβαίμ-
 im, *vn.*, -εαίμτ, -εαναδ.
 showy, *a.*, use uaral, *gsf.*, uairle.
 shrug, *v.*, cpoitím.
 shut, *v.*, oúnaim; iaθaim.
 side, ταοθ, ταοίβε, *f.*; cliaτán,
 -άιν, *m.*
 sight, *n.*, ραθαρc, -αιpc, *m.*
 sign, *n.*, comapτς, *m.*; pian, piain,
m. (= trace).
 silence, *n.*, ciúineap, -ιρ or -α, *m.*
 silver, *n.*, aipyεao, -io, *m.*

sink, *v.*, *τέγιμι* *ρίορ*; *τέγιμι* *αρ*
λάρ (*in bog, etc.*); *τέγιμι* *γο*
τόιν *πυλλ* (*in sea, etc.*).
 sir! *α* *θυνη* *υαράιλ*
 sister, *n.*, *σείρηβρίρ*, -*έδαρ*, *d.*
-ιαρ, *pl.* -*άδα*.
 situated, *ρύρτε*.
 sixpence, *n.*, *ραολ*, -*άδ*, *f.*
 skate, *ρλεαμνυίγμ*, *vn.*, -*υζαδ*.
 skilful, *a.*, *αίσιλλίρε*.
 skin, *n.*, *ερoiceann*, -*cin*, *pl.*,
-cne, -*cin*, *m.*; *cneap*, -*ir*, *m.*
 sky, *n.*, *ρρέαρ* *or* *ρρέίρ*, -*έιρε* *or*
-εάδ; *npl.*, -*έάρτα*, *f.*; *in the*
sky, *αρ* *αν* *ρρέίρ*.
 Slav (language), *Σλαβόναιρ*.
 slaving, *use* *working hard*.
 sledge-hammer, *ορ*, *υίρ*, *m.*
 sleep, *n.*, *coolaδ*, *coolaτα*, *or*
coolaτα, *f.*
 sleep, *vn.*, *coolaim*, *v.*, -*λαδ* (*ac-*
tion); *τά* *ρέ'να* *coolaδ* (*state*).
 slender, *a.*, *leaδair*, *gsf.*, -*e* (*long*
and pliant); *caol*, *gsf.*, *caoile*.
 slip, *n.*, *φάνάν*, -*άιν*, *m.* (*for boats*).
 slip, *v.*, *ρλεαμνυίγμ*, *vn.*, *ρλεαμ-*
νυζαδ.
 slope, *n.*, *ελιάτάν*, -*άιν*, *m.*
 sluggish; moving sluggishly, *ας*
ρνάμζαίλ.
 slumber, *n.*, *ρuan*, -*άιν*, *m.*
 small, *a.*, *beaδ*, *gsf.* *big*, *compar.*
luga.
 smell, *n.*, *bolait* *or* *bolad*, *m.*
 smith, *n.*, *ζαδα*, *gen.* *ζαδα* *or*
ζαδαν, *npl.* *ζαίβne*, *m.*
 smoke, *n.*, *oeataδ*, -*άιγε*, *f.*
 smooth, *a*, *min*, *gsf.*, -*e*.
 smother, *v.*, *múcaim*.
 snail, *n.*, *ρείλμυε*, *m.*
 snatch, *v.*, *ρciobaím*, *ρnapaím*.
 snow, *n.*, *ρneaδταδ*, -*άιδ*, *m.*
 snowy, *use* *gen.* *of* *ρneaδταδ*.
 soft, *a.*, *bog*, *gsf.*, *buige*.

soften, *v.*, *bogaím*.
 soi-disant, *μαρ* *δ'εαδ*.
 soldier, *n.*, *ραιγούιρ*, -*άρα*, *pl.*, *i*,
m.
 solitude, *n.*, *uaignear*, -*ir* *or* -*α*,
m.
 something else, *α* *θαλαίρτε* *οε* *ζνó*
(éúam).
 song, *άηράν*, -*άιν*, *m.*
 soon, *adv.*, *ζαν* *μοίλλ*; *ρar* *i* *bpaδ*;
ba *ζεap* *γο*.
 sooner, *τύρce*.
 sorry, *a.*, *use* *ir* *ot* *liom*; *cuir-*
ean *ρέ* *cauζaδ* *ορ**m*.
 soughing, *ας* *έίγεαθ*.
 soul, *n.*, *anam*, -*α*, *npl.*, -*anna*, *m.*
and *f*.
 sound, *n.*, *puaim*, -*α*, *npl.*, -*anna*,
f.; *poúam*, -*άim*, *m.*; *ζιυζ*,
ζίγε, *f*.
 sow, *v.*, *cuirim*, *vn.*, *cuir*.
 space; an open —, *ραιτε*, *f.*;
macáipe, *m*.
 spacious, *a.*, *mór*, *leaτa*n, *ραιρ-*
ring.
 Spain, *n.*, *Spáinn*, -*e*, *f*.
 spare (= slender), *a.*, *caol*, *gsf.*,
-oile.
 spare, *v.*, *cuζaim* *ρaoipeaθ* *oo*;
coigim, *vn.*, *coigile* (*oo*);
ράβáilim; *ρράpáilim*.
 spark, *n.*, *ρpπέáδ*, -*α*, *m*.
 speak, *v.*, *labpaim*, *vn.*, *labairt*.
 special, *a.*, *ρπειpιατα*; *ρέ* *leit*.
 sphere, *n.*, *λιατρóto*(*in*), *m*.
 spider, *n.*, *oubán* *falla*, -*άin* —,
m.
 spike, *n.*, *ρparpa*, *m*.
 spin, *v.*, *ρníothaim*, *vn.*, *ρníoth*,
-άcán.
 spinning-wheel, *n.*, *τύρne*, *m*.
 spirit, *n.*, *ρpρiο*, -*οe*, *f.* (= ghost);
teaρbaδ, -*άιγε*, *f.* (= animal
 spirits).
 spite; in spite of, *i* *n-áimoeoín*.

- spoil, *v.*, λοιπim, *vn.*, λoτ;
 spoiler, *n.*, βιτεσθιναδ, -αιγ, *m.*;
 ρεπινοραδορι, -ορα, *pl.*, -ι, *m.*
 spot, *n.*, βαλλ, -αιλλ, *m.*
 spread, *v.*, λεσθim; ρασιpim.
 Spring, *n.*, αν τ-εαρραδ, -αιγ.
 spring, *v.*, πρεαβαιm; λειμιm,
vn., -εαδ or λειmτ. He sprang
 with all his strength, οο λειm
 ρε αρ Δ βορp.
 sprout, εαρραim, *vn.*, εαρραp.
 square, *n.*, εεαρνογ, -οιγε, *f.*
 square, *a.*, εεαρναδ, *gsf.*, -αιγε;
 εεαρνογδ, *gsf.*, -αιγε.
 stable, *n.*, ραβλα, *m.*
 stage coach, *n.*, κοιpτε, *m.*
 stairs, *n.*, ραοιpε, *m.*
 stamp, *v.*, ξηpαιm.
 stamp, *n*, ρταmπα, *m.*
 stand, *v.*, ρεαρ(ιm)im, *vn.*, ρεαρ-
 αm (action); cάim im ρεαρm
 (state).
 startle, *v.*, βαιnim γεit αρ; cuipim
 ιονγναδ (ξαρηαδβαιc) αρ.
 starvation, γοpτα, *m.*
 state (condition), *n.*, cumα, *f.*
 state of affairs, *n.*, ρεαλ, -ειλ, *m.*
 statement, *n.*, cύνταp, -αιp, *m.*
 station, *v.* = put.
 stay, *v.*, πανaim, *vn.*, -αmαιmτ.
 steadfast, *a.*, ρεαρmαδ, *gsf.*, αιγε.
 steal, *v.*, *trans.*, γοιοim, *vn.*, γοιο.
 steal, *v.*, *intrans.*, εαλουιγim, *vn.*,
 εαλόδ, -υγδ.
 steed, *n.*, εαδ, ειc, *m.*
 steep, *a.*, οιαn, *gsf.*, οειne; γεαρ,
gsf., -ειpe.
 step, *n.*, footstep, coiρceim, -e,
npl., -εανna, *m.*
 step on, *v.*, cuipim mo βοp αρ.
 step-mother, *n.*, λεαρ-mαcταιp, *f.*
 steward, *n.*, μαοp, -οιp, *m.*
 stick, *n.*, μαιοe, *m.*; βατα, *m.*;
 ρλατ, ρλαite, *f.* (short stick);
 cleαt, -ειte, *f.*
 stick, *v.*, ceangλαim, *vn.*, ceangal
 (to, oe).
 stifle, *v.*, mύcαim.
 stiletto, *n.*, use meαναιte, *m.*
 stir, *v.*, coiρuiγim, *vn.*, -ιγε.
 stone, *n.*, cloc, -οιc, *npl.*, -α, *f.*
 stoop, *v.*, cpomaim.
 stop, *v.*, cuipim cōpс . . . le;
 ρταοaim, *vn.*, ρταo; ρτοpaim,
vn., -αδ or ρτοp.
 store (of provisions), *n.*, λόν, λόim,
m.; ρτόp, ρτόριp, *m.*
 store up, *v.*, cuipim ι σταιpce.
 storey, *n.*, upλάp, -άp, *m.*
 stout, *a.*, τεανn, *gsf.*, teinne.
 straight, *adj.*, οίpεαδ, *gsf.*, -ιγε.
 straightway = immediately.
 strand, *n.*, τpάιγ, -άγδ, *f.*
 strange, *a.*, neam-coiρceantα;
 εαγpαmαιλ, *gsf.*, -αmα; ξηεανn-
 mαp (= amusing).
 strangle, *v.*, ταcαim.
 strength, *n.*, neapc, nupc, *m.*;
 τπειpe, *f.*; λαιpεαcτ, *f.*; τπειne,
f.
 strengthen, *v.*, neapcuiγim, *vn.*,
 -υγδ.
 stretch, *v.*, piniм.
 strict = severe, οιαn, *gsf.*, οειne
 (αp).
 strike, *v.*, buailim, *vn.*, -λαδ.
 strip off, *v.*, βαιnim oe, *vn.*, βαιmτ.
 stroke, *n.*, βeim, -e, *npl.*, -εανna,
f.
 strong, *adj.*, λαιοиp, *gsf.*, -οpe.
 stubbornness, ceannοάναcτ, -α, *f.*
 stumble against (= come across),
 ταγaim cpopτα αρ.
 succeed, *v.*, είpιγεανn (πιτεανn,
 ταγann) liom.
 successfully, *adv.*, γο τοpταmαιλ.
 such a —, Δ leiτεio oe.
 suddenly, *adv.*, γο h-obann, γαν
 coinne, oe γεit, oe ppeiв.

sufficient, *a.*, *use* *leor*; *oóitín*;
ní beag le.

sullenly, *adv.*, *go* *ruígn*.

summer, *n.*, *raínpad*, -*aió*, *m.*;
midsummer, *lár an t-raínpad*.

summer, *a.*, *use gen. of raínpad*.

summit, *n.*, *mullad*, -*aiḡ*, *npl.*,
-*aiḡe*, *m.*: *barra*, -*aiṛṛ*, *m.*;
riápad, -*aió*, *m.*

summons, *n.*, *ḡladodad*, -*aiḡ*, *m.*;
ḡladod, -*oió*, *m.*

sun, *n.*, *ḡrian*, -*éine*, *npl.*, -*ta*, *f.*

supper, *n.*, *ruipéar*, -*éir*, *m.*

support (life), *v.*, *coṡuigim*, *beaṡ-
uigim*, *roláṡṡaim* *rligē-ṡaiṛ-
eáṡna*.

surface, *n.*, *barra*, *baiṛṛ*, *m.*;
barra, *m.*; *uṡṡ*, -*a*, *m.*; *uadṡar*,
-*aiṛ*, *m.*

surmise, *n.*, *ṡuáirim*, -*e*, *f.*

surpass, *buaióim ar*, *un.*, *buad-
adṡaint*.

survivor, *n.*, *use* those remaining
alive.

suspect, *v.*, *riṡim* (= think).

swallow, *n.*, *áinle*, *f.*

swallow, *v.*, *rlóigim*, *un.*, -*ogad*;
riḡaim, *un.*, -*ad*.

sward, *n.*, *pláróḡ*, -*óigē*, *f.*

sway, *v.*, *luarṡaim*; *ruadṡaim*.

swear, *v.*, *ṡearbuiḡim*, *un.*, -*uḡad*.

swelling, *n.*, *plucamar*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*;
ad, *aiṡ*, *m.*

swim, *v.*, *riṡáṡaim*, *un.*, *riṡáṡ*.

Switzerland, *n.*, *eilbéir*, -*e*, *f.*

sword, *n.*, *claiṡeáṡ*, -*iṡ*, *npl.*,
-*óṡṡe*, *m.*

syllable, *n.*, *riolla*, *m.*; *ḡiog*,
-*iḡe*, *f.*, *with neg.* (= not a
word).

sympathetic, *a.*, *use* *báir*, -*e*, *f.*

synonomous, *a.*, *use* *ir*.

Take, *v.*, *ṡóḡaim*, *un.*, -*aint*;
ḡladaim.

talk, *n.*, *caínnṡ*, -*e*, *f.*; *ad* *caínnṡ*
le, talking to.

tale, *n.*, *rcéal*, -*éil*, *pl.* *rcéalṡa*.

tapering, *a.*, *barra-ṡaol*; *caol-
ṡaol*.

tar, *n.*, *ṡarpad*, -*aió*, *m.*

Tara, *n.*, *ṡeáṡaiṛ*, -*ṡpad*, *f.*

tax, *n.*, *riaiṡ*, -*e*, *pl.*, -*i*, *f.*

teach, *v.*; *múinim*; *ṡeagṡaim*,
un.; *ṡeagṡ*.

tear, *v.*, *riṡacaim*.

teens, *ṡéag*.

telegraphic, *use* *ṡeimnṡeac*, -*riḡe*.

tell, *v.*, *innṛim*, *un.*, -*riṡṡ*; *aiṡ-
riṛim*, *un.*, *aiṡriṛ*; *ṡeiriṡ le*;
tell of, *ṡrādṡaim ar*; tell tales
of (= inform), *rcéitim*, *un.*,
rcéit.

telling, *un.*; There was no telling
. . . *níoiṛṡ fíoiṛ* . . .

tempest, *n.*, *anṡad*, -*aió*, *m.*

tenant; *n.*, *ṡionóṡaiṡe*, *npl.*;
-*óṡe*, *m.*

tender, *a.*; *caoin*, *gsf.*; -*e*.

tending, *un.*; *ad* *ṡóḡaradṡ*.

terrace, *n.*, *árhoán*, *m.*

terrible, *a.*, *millṡeac*, *gsf.*, -*iḡe*;
uadṡáṡad, *gsf.*, -*aiḡe*.

terrify, *v.*, *cuiriṡ* *ṡeoin* 1.

terror, *ṡcannṡad*, *gen. id. and*
-arṡa (*ar*), *m.*; *ṡeoin*, -*oine*
(1), *f.*

testify, *v.*, *ṡearbuiḡim*.

thanks, *n.*, *buirṡeacṡ*, -*aiṛ*, *m.*

thatched, *a.*, *ceann-ṡuigē*.

thereupon, *leiṛ* *riṡ*, *annṡoin*.

thick, *a.*, *ṡeáṡaiṛ*, *gsf.*, *ṡeiriṡe*;
ṡuḡ, *gsf.*, *ṡuigē*.

thicket, *n.*, *riaiṡ*, -*e*, *pl.*, -*eacṡ*,
f.

thief, *n.*, *biteáṡnaṡ*; -*iḡ*, *m.*;
ḡaṡaiṡe, *m.*

thin, *a.*, *ṡanaṡe*.

thing, *n.*, *riṡo*, -*a*, *npl.*, -*ai*; *níó*,
gen. id., *npl.* *neite*, *m.*

- think, *v.*, ἵρ νοίε λιον; ρίλιμ;
 ceapaim, ραήλιυγίμ (imagine);
 meapaim, *vn.*, meap (consider);
 macetnuigim, *vn.*, macetnam
 (reflect); cuimneam ar, *vn.*,
 cuimneam (— of).
- though, bíod go; ar a fon go;
 ríuo ἵρ go.
- thousand, míle, *npl.*, mílte.
- thrash, *v.*, léapaim.
- threaten, *v.*, bagpaim, *vn.*, bag-
 airt.
- threshold, *n.*, cáipread, -rígē, *f.*
- throat, *n.*, pópnao, -aígē, *f.*;
 brága, -o, *f.*
- throw (at), *v.*, caicim (le), *vn.*,
 caiteam.
- thrust, *v.*, ráicim, *vn.*, rát(ao);
 ropaim.
- thunderbolt, *n.*, caop, -oipe, *f.*
- tidings, *n.*, pécála (*npl.*).
- tie, *v.*, ceanglaím, *vn.*, ceangal
 (to, *oe*).
- till, *adv.*, go, go oí go.
- till, *v.*, paoetpuigim, *vn.*, paoet-
 puao.
- time, *n.*, am, -a, *npl.*, -annca, *m.*;
 aimpread, -ripe, *npl.*, -a, *f.*; a
 short time, camall, -aill, *m.*;
 this time (= on this occasion),
 oo'n éop ro, oo'n cupur ro;
 bad times, opoc-faoaal; I had
 no time to . . . , ní paib uain
 (aga) agam ar; in time, i
 n-am; in good time, go pát-
 amail; by this time, um an
 otaca ro.
- tipsy, *a.*, rúgaó, *gsf.*, -aígē.
- tired, *a.*, copéa; cuipread.
- toils, *n.*, lionca (*npl.*), *m.*
- tomb, *n.*, uaiíg, -e, *f.*
- tooth, pacaíl, -e, *pl.*, -cla, *f.*
- topic, *n.*, ruo, -a, *npl.*, -ai, *m.*;
 aóbar cainnte, *m.*
- torrent, *n.*, caoioe, *pl.*, -aóa, *f.*;
 cuile, *pl.*, -lte, *f.*
- toss, *v.*, puataim.
- touch, *v.*, cuipim mo théap le;
 baíim oe; cuimim oe, *vn.*,
 -milt.
- towards, pé théim, éun (*with gen.*).
- towel, *n.*, túáille, *m.*
- tower, cloigteaó, -ígē, *npl.*, -ígē,
m.; cúip, -e, *f.*
- town, *n.*, baile, *npl.*, -lte, *m.*
- townland, *n.*, baile, *pl.*, -te, *m.*
- trace, *n.*, cápc, -a, *m.*; cuaiupc,
 -e, *f.*
- trade, *n.*, ceapo, ceipoe, *f.*
- tradesman, *n.*, ceapoaibe, *npl.*,
 -óte, *m.*
- Tralee, *n.*, Cpáig lí, *f.*
- tram, *n.*, use cóipce, *m.*
- trample on, *v.*, gaóaim oe éopail
 . . . i, *vn.*, gaóail.
- translate, *v.*, átpuigim; airtpuigim.
- treachery, *n.*, peall, -eill, *m.*
- treasure-house, *n.*, tig óip, *m.*
- treasury, *n.*, tig óip, *m.*; an
 Cipce, *m.*
- treatment, *n.*, cop, -uip, *m.*
- tree, *n.*, cpann, -ainn, *m.*
- trembling, ar baillieipé.
- tress, *n.*, p'laoo, -a, *m.*
- trick, *n.*, cleap, -a, *m.*
- Trinity, *n.*, Cpionóro, -e, *f.*
- triumph over, *v.*, beipim an baip
 ó.
- troop, *n.*, p'gata, *m.*; troop (of
 horse), cop, cop, *m.*; troops =
 army or soldiers.
- trotting, *vn.*, ar p'oodap.
- trouble, *n.*, buaióipce, -eapéa, *f.*;
 cúnam, -aim, *m.*
- truce, *n.*, ropao cómpaic, *m.*
- trunk, *n.*, colann, -lna, *dat.*,
 -ainn, *f.* (= the human body).
- truth, *n.*, p'ipinne, *f.*
- try, *v.*, cpiaílim, *vn.*, cpial;
 cáptáilim, *vn.*, cáptáil; oeinim
 iarpact; try = see, use pécá-
 aim.

- war, *n.*, cogad, -ad, *m.*
 warm, *n.*, ce; brotallad, *gsf.*, -aige.
 warm, *v.*, téiríom.
 warning, *n.*, rabad, -ad, *m.*
 warren, *n.*, coimicéar, -éir, *m.*
 watch, *v.*, féadaim ar, *vn.*, féad-
 aint; fairim ar, *vn.*, faire.
 water, *n.*, uisce, *m.*
 Waterford, *port* Láirge.]
 way (= manner), *cuma*, *gen. id.*
pl., cumta, *f.*; *rlige*, *gen. id.*,
rligte, *f.*; nóir, nóir or -a, *m.*;
 Way of the Cross, *turur na*
Chroice (Chroice).
 weak, *a.*, lag, *gsf.*, laige.
 weakness, *n.*, laige, *f.*; fanntar,
 -air, *m.*
 wealth, *n.*, rarbhear, -ir, *m.*;
 raemar, -air, *m.*; *surcal*, -ail,
m.
 wealthy, *a.*, rarbhir, *gsf.*, -bhe.
 wear, *v.*, caicim, *vn.*, -eath;
 worn out, caithe amad, corra,
 traocra.
 weary, *a.*, cuirreac, *gsf.*, -rige;
 corra.
 weasel, *n.*, eaf, -a, *m.* and *f.*
 weather, *aimreap*, -rhe, *f.*; uain,
 -e, *f.*; bad —, roineann, -inne,
f.; good —, roineann, -inne, *f.*
 web (spider's), *n.*, nead, *gen.*, nioe,
nro, *pl.*, nro, neadara, *m.* and
f.; rnat, -ait, *m.*
 weed, *n.*, riadail, *f.*; orirleat,
 -lig, *m.*
 weight, *n.*, comérom, -ruim, *m.*
 welcome! Dé beata-rai *pl.*, Dé
 bur mbeata-ra. Answer: So
 maipir-re (i bpa), *pl.*, maipir
 rib.
 well nigh, *adv.*, beag ná; ná
 mór.
 Well now! Sead ahoir!
 wet, *a.*, fluic, *gsf.*, flúe.
 Wexford, *loc* gCapmain.
- whatever, *pé* (cibé).
 wheel, *n.*, roet, -a, *m.*
 while, *n.*, tamall, -ill, *m.*
 whip, *n.*, fuip, -e, *f.*
 whipping, *vn.*, gheaoad; lérad.
 whirl, *v.*, caraim.
 whisper, *n.*, cogar, -air, *m.*
 whisper, *v.*, cograim, *vn.*, cogar;
 ag cogarraig.
 whispering, *n.*, cogarraig, -aige,
f.
 whistle, *n.*, feao, -a, *m.* and *f.*
 whistling, *n.*, ag feaoil.
 whit, *n.*, ruinne, *npl.*, -eada, *f.*
 Whiteboy, *n.*, buadail bán, *npl.*,
 buadaili bána, *m.*
 wide, *adj.*, leatán, *gsf.*, leitne.
 wild, *a.*, riadain, *gsf.*, -e; allta,
 cúteac, *gsf.*, -aige; grow wild,
 téigim cun riadantair.
 will, *n.*, toil, *gen.*, toile or tola,
f.; uadact, -a, *f.* (= last testa-
 ment).
 wind, *n.*, gaot, -oite, *f.*
 window, *n.*, fuinneog, -ige, *f.*
 winnow, *v.*, códam.
 winter, *n.*, geimhead, geimhir, *m.*
 wire, *n.*, rreangán, -ám, *m.*
 wish, *use* ir maic (mian, toil) le.
 wisp, *n.*, rop, ruip, *m.*
 withdraw, *v.*, tugaim amad ar.
 within, *adv.*, irig; within a year,
 pé ceann bliadna, lairig se
 bliadain.
 wolf, *mac* tpe, *m.*; *mac* tpe, *m.*
 —, *m.*; raolcu, -con, *pl.*, -com,
f.
 woman, *n.*, bean, *gen.* mná, *dat.*
 mnaoi; *npl.* mná, *gen.* ban, *dat.*
 mnáib, *f.*
 wonder, *n.*, iongantar, -air, *m.*;
 iongnad, -ad or -anta, *m.*
 (an iongnad); no wonder, ní
 ná iongnad.
 wonder, *v.*, ir iongnad liom.

wonderful, *a.*, ionganrac, *gsf.*,
-aige.

wood, coill, *-e, pl., -llet, f.*
(forest); admaro, *-aio, m.* (tim-
ber).

wool, *n.*, olann, *gen.*, olna, *f.*

work, *n.*, obair, oibre, *pl.*, oibre-
ada, *f.*; gnó, *-ta, npl., -taí,*
m.; at work (= working), ag
obair.

work, *v.*, oibrighim, raotruighim.

worldly, *a.*, raogalta.

worried, *a.*, ciapta.

worth, *n.*, three pounds' —, luad
trí bpúnt.

worth, *a.*, fiú.

wrap, *v.*, cearaim; fillim.

wreak, *v.*, agraim, *vn.*, -rao.

wren, *n.*, orioilin, *m.*

wring; he wrung his hands, oo
buaíl ré a óa bair.

writ, *n.*, reirbáil, *-ála, m.*;
orougab reirbála.

write, *v.*, reiríodaim (to, éun).

writing, *n.*, reiríonn, *-bne, npl.,*
bne or beanna, f.; An Scribinn
Oíada, the Sacred Scriptures;
reiríneoiréact, *-a, f.* (= pen-
manship).

yard (= 3 ft.), *n.*, rlae, *-aite,*
npl., -a, f.

yelping, *n.*, reamh, *-einh, m.*

yield, *v.*, rtaonaim.

young, *adj.*, óg, *gsf.*, óige.

Zealous, *a.*, tear-ghráda, *gsf.*,
-iaige; oíceallac, *gsf.*, -iaige.

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